"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today with fresh to strong west winds; fair tomorrow.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,803. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ACTION TO MAKE A SAFER SUBWAY

Adamson Wants Fire Escape and Isolation of All "Splicing Chambers."

SENDS A REPORT TO MAYOR

Hospitals Nearly Cleared of Those Injured in Wednesday's Accident.

HEDLEY PLANS CHANGES

Legislature Will Add One to the Many Investigations—Two Trivial Fires Last Night.

Investigations into the causes of Wednesday's Subway accident with a view to ascertaining means to prevent a recurrence as well as to fix the responsibility, if any, for the injury and loss of life, were started along several lines yesterday.

While the Public Service Commission conducted a hearing at which officials of the Interborough Company and others were examined as to the Subway plant and management both with respect to preventing accidents and to dealing with them when they occur, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson in a report to Mayor Mitchel urged the installation of important structural changes in the Subway system, with a view to fire prevention and fire control.

The Mayor in reply urged the Fire Commissioner to have a careful investigation made into the circumstances of the accident by the Chief of the Fire Department in co-operation with the Public Service Commission, and to make recommendations for remedial measures on the basis of this.

While these two investigations were gotten under way President Israel Feinberg of the Board of Coroners instructed Coroner aPtrick D. Riordan to conduct an investigatino, with a view to ascertaining any negligence that might have caused the one death and more than 200 injuries in the accident.

An autopsy was performed yesterday by Coroner's Physician Otto H. Schultze in the case of Miss Ellen O'Grady, the young woman who met her death in the Subway accident. Dr. Schultze found that she had died of asphyxiation by smoke. There were no bruises on her body.

Of the injured, seventy-seven remained in the hospital yesterday, but it was said that most of them would be able to leave last night or today, after recovering from the shock and fumes of gases in the tunnel.

Should Shut Off Manholes.

While the danger of short-circuiting and the resultant burning of non-fireproof insulation of high tension cables was regarded as unpreventable by several of the electrical and cable experts interviewed yesterday, they agreed with Fire Commissioner Adamson that the disastrous effect of such an accident upon the panicky crowds in the subway might easily be prevented by shutting off the manholes containing the cables completely from the body of the subway tunnel.

Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough, said the ideal system might be the construction of a double subway; one for the train and another a block away for the electric cables. It would be costly, however, he said.

Commissioner Adamson in his report on the accident made to the Mayor recommends the following measures:

The eliminotion of wooden Subway cars.

The placing of fire escapes at frequent intervals along the Subway.

The establishing in the Subway of a fire alarm system connected directly with Fire Headquarters.

The installation of a special standpipe service in the Subway to make sure of an emergency water supply at all times.

The elimination of doors connecting the manholes where the cables are spliced with the Subway tunnel.

Mr. Adamson pointed out that a more shocking loss of life in the rush hour of the Subway traffic was prevented only "by what we must regard as Providential circumstances."

"Certain aspects of this fire," he said, "from the standpoint of the Fire Department, point to the need of energetic and immediate investigation and action to prevent a recurrence of another such fire which, next time, may easily be far more disastrous in its consequences.

"The fire was caused by the short circuitting of this cable feed wires which supply the great volume of power required to operate the Subway trains. There are indications that there was trouble with these cables for nearly one hour and a quarter before the first notification of the fire at Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street reached the Fire Department. At 8:10 A. M. there was a fire in a switchbox at the Spring Street station of the Subway caused by the short circuitting, as our men were told, of the power cables. Two firemen put out this fire with two extinguishers. From this time on the movement of trains seems to have been interrupted, though not entirely halted. It was not until 9:14 A. M., however, that the first word of the fire reached the Fire Department and that by telephone from a citizen.

"When the firemen arrived they found smoke pouring out of the Subway ventilator gratings at Fifty-fifth Street, three blocks from the fire, and the Subway filled with struggling, panic-stricken passengers. The fire had evidently been in progress for some time, perhaps half an hour even, and why no alarm was sent in before, I have been unable to discover. It required all of the men who respond on a third alarm in that section and 200 extra, brought out on special call, to extinguish the fire and rescue the panic-stricken passengers.

"General Manager Frank Hedley of

Continued on Page 6.

ARIZONA ALIEN LAW VOID.

Court Holds Restrictive Measure Violates Constitutional Rights.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The Arizona Anti-Alien Employment act, adopted by the people of the State at the November election as an initiative measure, was declared unconstitutional, null and void here today by a special court of three Federal Judges.

"The law was intended," the court's opinion says, "to be a police regulation, but under guise of police regulation the State was in effect depriving the complainant of his right to labor, guaranteed to him by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

"If under guise of police regulation a State can prohibit an employer from employing more than 20 per cent. of alien labor it can prohibit him from employing more than 5 per cent., and if 5 per cent. any at all.

"The Supreme Court of the United States recently has held that the right to labor is a right of property. An alien cannot be deprived of the right of property under the Constitution of the United States."

The court made permanent a temporary injunction issued by Judge Sawtelle, restraining the State of Arizona from enforcing the law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—News that the Arizona anti-alien employment law had been declare unconstitutional and void by three United States Circuit Judges, sitting as a Federal District Court, was received with deep interest among diplomatists here today, especially at the British and Italian Embassies, which protested against it, and at the Japanese Embassy. Japan had not protested, but Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, called at the State Department and asked for information of the proceeding. The decision, of course, is open for appeal to the Supreme Court.

President Wilson has contended that each case of alleged violation of treaty rights of foreigners should be tested out on its merits.

The State Department at once called on Gov. Hunt of Arizona for a report as to the State's future course, and as soon as he replies the embassies in Washington interested in the case will be informed. Their objections were general, but the Italian representations were based on treaty provisions.

INDICTS NEW YORK LAWYER.

Jury Accuses Louis Spiegel in Chicago Clairvoyant Inquiry.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Louis Spiegel, an attorney of New York City, was indicted here today on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the inquiry into the so-called Clairvoyant Trust. Spiegel was charged with being involved in the extortion of $2,900 from Frank Ryan, a clairvoyant. The death of Jesse Brenner, a former member of the New York Police Department, it was said, alone saved him from indictment.

Spiegel and Brenner are charged with having extorted the money from Ryan after he had fled from New York. Gov. Whitman of New York, then District Attorney, was made the dupe of the clairvoyant's conspiracy to thwart justice, according to the testimony given to the Grand Jury.

In 1912 Ryan, according to his testimony, learned that police were on their way from Boston to arrest hi min New York. Harry White, known as Prof. David K. Ross, a member of the clairvoyant ring, went to Mr. Whitman, he said, and, under pretense of having a grudge against Ryan, caused his arrest on a charge of havnig swindled a man in Bridgeport, Conn. Ryan was arrested, and the Boston police could not take him. Ryan was released on $2,500 bail given by Samuel Birbaum. Ryan then came to Chicago, he testified.

"I had not been in Chicago long before Spiegel and Brenner came," he told the Grand Jury. "They showed me some papers which they said were extradition papers to take me back to New York for jumping my bonds. Brenner had left the New York Police Department a short time before this.

Ryan testified that he paid the $2,900 demanded when Spiegel and Brenner threatened to expose him here. With the return of the indictment it was learned that Royal H. Weller, Assistant District Attorney of New York City, was here for some time, co-operating with Maclay Hoyne, State's attorney, in obtaining evidence showing collusion between the police and criminals.

AUTO KILLS D. W. CARROLL.

Yonkers Assessor Thrown from Car as It Skids Into Ditch.

Daniel W. Carroll, Tax Assessor of Yonkers, was returning yesterday afternoon from an inspection of some property near Scarsdale, with City Engineer Daniel F. Fulton when their automobile, driven by Timothy Madner, skidded into a ditch and turned over when a front wheels broke in Central Avenue just north of Tuckahoe Road. Madner and Carroll were thrown clear of the car, which pinned Fulton beneath it.

The chauffeur was shaken, but not hurt. He jumped up and saw Carroll staggering about. In a moment he collapsed. Madner, unaided, got Fulton from under the car and sent a passerby for another automobile.

In it he took Fulton and Carroll to St. John's Riverside Hospital. Carroll urged him to hurry, saying he felt that he was dying. Before the hospital was reached he became unconscious and a few minutes after he had been admitted he died.

Fulton was found to be bruised only and will recover.

FAVORS DEATH PENALTY.

Gov. Whitman "Emphatically" Opposed to Bill to Abolish It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The experience of five years as District Attorney of New York County has convinced Gov. Whitman that the abolition of capital punishment would not work for the good of the commonwealth.

Two officials of the States Administration whose duties include the supervision of executions oppose the death penalty. They are Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley and Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing.

A bill is about to be introduced with the support of persons interested in prison reform to abolish capital punishment.

"Are you in sympathy with the legislation?" Gov. Whitman was asked today.

"No, emphatially no," was th ereply.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED, 2:08 P.M. Best equipped and only train with through Diner N. Y. to Fla. East Coast resorts. Via Shortest Route. Inq. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

LIEUTENANTS FAIL TO DROP ELLISON

Clique Thought to Sway Body, Which Does Not Adopt Policy of Other Police Orders.

VOTES TO INVESTIGATE

Members Deny Responsibility for Attack on Woods, but Do Not Oust Counsel Who Made It.

The Police Lieutenants' Benevolent Association, at a special meeting held yesterday in Terrace Garden, adopted resolutions denying that the attack made on the administration of Commissioner Woods by William B. Ellison was justified, but a striking feature of the resolutions was that Mr. Ellison was not repudiated and his services as counsel for the organization were not discontinued.

The Inspectors' and Captains' Association and the Sergeants' Association, for which Mr. Ellison was also counsel, when they adopted resolutions regarding the Ellison attack, not only disclaimed sympathy with what Mr. Ellison said, but voted to sever his connection with the associations, notwithstanding the fact that their contract with the lawyer did not expire until next September. The Lieutenants, however, declined to accept it as a fact that Mr. Ellison had made the statements attributed to him, and voted to appoint a committee to ascertain the facts as they appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES and to confer with committees from the other police associations represented by Mr. Ellison regarding the "terms and conditions" of the contract. Here are the resolutions in full:

Police Department, City of New York,
Jan. 7, 1915.
The Police Commissioner, 240 Centre Street, New York.

Sir: At a special meeting of the Lieutenants' Benevolent Association, held at Terrace Garden, Jan. 7, 1915, the following proceedings were had:

"Resolved, That the Lieutenants' Benevolent Association denies all previous knowledge of or responsibility for alleged statements recently published in the newspapers criticising the Police Commissioner or police conditions, or that such published statements represent the sentiments of the Police Lieuenants or the New York police.

"Resolved, That we denounce THE NEW YORK TIMES and The New York World, against both of which papers this organization is now maintaining in court successful libel proceedings, for false and malicious statements calculated to injure the police organizations and the New York police force.

"Resolved, That we extend to the Police Commissioner emphatic expression of the confidence and doyalty of the members of this association, and assure him that the members of this rank are earnestly and faithfully co-operating with him in all police work.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that a committee of the officers of this association be directed to convey a copy thereof to the Police Commissioner; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a committee of five members of this association be appointed to investigate recent statements appearing in the public press purporting to have emanated from the counsel to the police associations, with a view of ascertaining the facts and fixing responsibility.

"Resolver, That this committee confer with the representatives of the Inspectors and Captains' Association, the Sergeants' Association, and the Patrolman's Association, and the counsel to the police associations as to the terms and conditions of existing contract for his services.

"Resolved, That this committee reports at the next regular or special meeting of the association as to its fnidnigs and recommendations."

The above resolutions were approved by the association and are respectfully submitted to the Police Commissioner, with the compliments and respect of the undersigned committee:

Richard E. Enright, William J. McCarthy, Charles H. McKinney, Thaddeus M. Jones, Charles A. Zanes,
Lieutenants and members of the Lieutenants' Benevolent Association.

Several of the Lieutenants who attended the meeting said that these measures were the only proper ones to pursue in preparation for the removal of Mr. Ellison and that the sentiment of the association was almost unanimously in favor of dismissing the lawyer, but the fact that Mr. Ellison had not repudiated the statement printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES and the fact that the terms of the contract with him were known at least to the officers of the association, led others to believe that a clique of Lieutenants hostile to Commissioner Woods had caused a "joker" to be put in the resolutions so that Mr. Ellison's services might be retained while his attack was seemingly repudiated. This clique, according to report, consisted of only a handful of the members of the association, but this clique appeared to dominate the association's proceedings.

Commissioner Woods would not comment upon the resolutions yesterday except to say that he was convinced that most of the Lieutenants were loyal to him and not in sympathy with Mr. Ellison's attack. He repeated what he and the Mayor had said, that if there was a disloyal element in the Police Department it would soon be rooted out, regardless of how many resolutions were passed or not passed. It was said, though the Commissioner would not discuss it, that the Lieutenants' resolutions did not please the heads of the Police Department.

The only police organization for which Mr. Ellison is counsel that has not acted on his attack is the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, which will meet next Tuesday at Maennerchor Hall. It has been predicted that the patrolmen will follow the lead of the Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants, but the ambiguity in the resolutions passed by the Lieutenants has led some to think that the influence of the mutinous clique of Lieutenants may prevail among the patrolmen.

Every patrolman who would discuss the situation yesterday said that action would be taken along the lines indicated by the resolutions of the Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants.

Another feature of the resolutions passed yesterday was that the Lieutenants took occasion to denounce THE NEW YORK TIMES and The New York World. Against these newspapers the association has instituted suits for libel based on alleged misquotations of a speech made by Lieut. Richard E. Enright, President of the association, at one of the association's dinners in the Waldorf-Astoria.

Commissioner Woods continued yesterday to receive communications from policemen indorsing his administration, expressing their loyalty, and repudiating the Ellison statement. The Commissioner has now heard in writing from about half of the uniformed men of the department. Mr. Ellison refused to comment on the situation.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages. Made of the tender meat of dairy fed young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a 2-pound package. Beware of imitations. New York store 119 Chambers St. Tel. 5983 Cortlandt.—Advt.

'Henri Bergson on "How Germany Was Prussianized."
Famous French philosopher declares that brute force has become a national ideal among Germans. Read what he says IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

PRESIDENT ON WAY TO INDIANAPOLIS

Will Address Democrats There This Afternoon and Return to Washington Tomorrow.

TO DISCUSS ACHIEVEMENTS

And Outline Any Future Policies—Urged to Touch on Neutrality and Religion in Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—President Wilson left Washington at 7 o'clock this evening for Indianapolis where he will deliver an address tomorrow at a meeting arranged by the Indiana Democratic Association. Mr. Wilson accepted the invitation to make this address mainly at the solicitation of Senator Kern of Indiana, Democratic leader of the Senate and one of the Administration's strongest supporters in Congress. The occasion was regarded by the President's party friends as affording an excellent opportunity for him to respond to recent criticisms of his Administration and to explain any further plans he might have for bettering conditions in the country.

While the President had not decided up to the time of his departure on the full scope of his address, he had determined to touch on the Mexican situation, the Federal Reserve currency law and the new tariff. It is probable also that he will make a vigorous defense of the pending Administration measure for the purchase and operation of merchant ships by the Government.

The President has been urged to include in his address reference to recent efforts to bring the religious issue into politics, and at one time was inclined to comply, but when he left here this evening the indications were that he would not mention the subject. Whether the President would make any direct reference to the war in Europe was not made known. Indianapolis has a large German population and it had been represented to the President that it might be well to say something to allay any disposition to charge the Federal Government with not observing strict neutrality as between the belligerents. Nothing was obtainable at the White House as to the disposition of the President with regard to this suggestion, but the impression was gained that he would avoid the subject.

The President is traveling in a private car attached to a regular train. His traveling companions are Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Grayson, his physician. Charles Swem, his personal stenographer, is also in the party.

Immediately after his arrival in Indianapolis at 1:45 o'clock tomorrow afternoon the President will go to the residence of Senator Kern for a brief rest before proceeding to Tomlinson Hall for the delivery of his speech at 3 o'clock. He will be introduced to the audience by Gov. Ralston of Indiana. Later in the afternoon the President will attend a reception by the Indiana Democratic Association. Leaving Indianapolis at 4:45 tomorrow afternoon the President will arrive here Saturday.

CANAL TRAFFIC GROWS.

Six Ships a Day the Average—Channel in Good Condition.

PANAMA, Jan. 7.—The United States navy collier Proteus passed through Panama Canal yesterday. She is the largest ship that has used the waterway. On an average, six ships are making the trip through the canal daily. The canal channel is in better condition than it has been since Oct. 15, when th elast big slide occurred.

Messages received by local shipping agents and the canal officials from American and foreign shipowners conveyed the idea that they believed the canal would be closed for traffic for a period of three months. The canal authorities immediately sent replies assuring the shipowners that the canal was in good condition.

TWO HURT IN SUBWAY.

Capt. Gale and Miss Washburn Fell to Track at Fourteenth Street.

Two persons were hurt in the Fourteenth Street Subway station last night by falling between the platforms and trains.

Miss Isabella Washburn, 21, of Twentieth Avenue, Bensonhurst was boarding a south-bound express train when she fell and received contusions and abrasions of the legs. She was taken home after treatment by Dr. Morris of Bellevue Hospital.

Soon afterward Dr. Morris was called again to treat Samuel C. Gale, 46, who said he was an English Army Captain living at 507 Fifth Avenue. Capt. Gale had received contusions of the head and abrasions of the legs and body by a fall as he was alighting from a north-bound express train. He was taken home in a taxicab by friends.

GERMAN COLONISTS SAIL.

Surrender to British and Now Leave Pacific Islands.

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 7, (via London.—Germans, including their families to the number of 101, will sail on the steamship Sonoma for San Francisco from Herbertshohe, Bismarck Archipelago. They comprise a part of the German colony which surrendered when the British warships occupied that port in September last. The conditions of the surrender were that the Acting Governor and civil officers should be paroled and should not be prevented from returning to Germany.

Peabody Buys Boston Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—George Foster Peabody, Governor of the Reserve Bank for the District of New York, has purchased the Hotel Princeton, in this city. The hotel is assessed on $271,900, of which $21,900 is on the land. The former owner was W. Stanley Tripp.

BLAME FOR SHOOTING ACCEPTED BY CANADA

Ottawa Voluntarily Agrees to Compensate Families of Killed and Wounded Americans.

WITHOUT URGING FROM US

Constable and Soldiers Concerned in Niagara River Tragedy Are to be Put on Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Canadian Government, through Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, has indicated its purpose of accepting responsibility for the killing of Walter Smith and the wounding of Charles Dorsch, the Buffalo men who were fired on by Dominion militiamen while they were duck hunting in the Niagara River. This action was taken on the initiative of the Ottawa Government.

Secretary Bryan said today that the matter had been adjusted orally. It was the intention of the State Department to make formal representations on the subject, and a note had been or was being drafted, but the statements made today by officials show that the British and Canadian Governments acted before any such communication reached them.

According to the understanding here, the shooting is regarded by the Canadian Government as a blunder of the militiamen; but the affair is being carefully investigated with a view to establishing responsibility and if necessary imposing punishment.

Representative Smith of Buffalo said tonight:

"The British Ambassador stated to me today that the Canadian Government intended to compensate the families of Smith and Dorsch. It is not definitely known how the awards will be arrived at, but the authorities at Ottawa will fix the sums after consultation with the Embassy in Washington."

Representative Smith expressed much satisfaction over the generous attitude of the Canadian Government.

It is likely that after the incident has been investigated the Canadian Government will [illegible] through the British Ambassador an apology for the shooting.

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—The provincial constable and the three Canadian soldiers concerned in the shooting at Fort Erie on Dec. 28 of the American duck hunters, Dorsch and Smith, will be put on trial in the Ontario courts, the authorities announced today.

MILLION MEN TO JOIN THE ALLIES VERY SOON

Then Will Begin a General Advance, Says Pierre Constant, Writing Here.

A new French-English army of a million men will within a few weeks begin a general movement against the Germans in the hope of driving them out of France and across the Rhine, according to a letter just received from Toulouse, where several hundred thousand reservists are ready to go into action. These fresh troops have had months of training and are described as admirably drilled and equipped. They are to be rushed to the front in February, March and April to strike what is hoped will be the decisive blow at the Kaiser's forces.

The letter is written by Pierre Constant, a composer and art connoisseur of Paris, who is serving as a soldier in the Seventeenth Section of the Staff Officers' Army, stationed in Clauzel Barracks at Toulouse. It is dated Dec. 20, and describes the German invaders as amazed by their failure to pierce the French lines after their initial successes in their dash for Paris.

"We await the final outcome with confidence," it continues. "Our trump card has not been played. The master stroke has not yet been carried out. Every day these destructors of cathedrals, these assassins of women and children are weakening. Their money grows scarcer as the hatred of the world increases toward everything that is theirs. Soon they will have no more iron or copper, things indispensable in the manufacture of arms. The sea is closed to them, and from day to day our reinforcements increase.

"The stubborn English and all France up in arms, yet calm and in good order, are preparing new and formidable armies—a million men, admirably equipped for service, who are to go into action in February, March and April. I am one of these. In spite of my desire, in spite of the fact that I have been in the barracks with a regiment at Toulouse, where I was sent, since Sept. 15, it has been impossible for me to go to the front.

"For it is in the Spring that the decisive blow is going to be struck. It will without doubt be terrible, for it will be necessary to drive these monsters not only out of France, which they still stain with their presence, but out of Belgium and to throw them back far beyond the Rhine.

"I am in the army of tomorrow. We are preparing and training, but it is with a smile on our lips that we get ready. The war will last two years at least."

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Adriatic, at Liverpool, Jan. 7.

COAST LINE'S "FLORIDA SPECIAL." Florida's Finest Train. 2:13 P. M. 3 other trains daily: 9:15 A. M., 3:34, 9:30 P. M. 1218 B'way.—Advt.

WOMAN OF MYSTERY SUES MRS. TWOMBLY

Ida Bowen Asks $25,000 Damages for Unsigned Letter Calling Her a Thief.

NOTE SHOWS ILLITERACY

Contains Epithet Used in Letter Ida Bowen Sent Mrs. Twombly—Absurd, Says Latter's Secretary.

Because of a letter alleged to have been received by a Miss Ida Bowen, Mrs. Florence Adele Vanderbilt Twombly, wife of H. McK. Twombly, was sued yesterday for $25,000 for libel in the Supreme Court. The letter was dated Nov. 16 and was on paper engraved with Mrs. Twombly's address, 684 Fifth Avenue. The letter itself was not only poorly constructed and unsigned, but of a sort that no cultured person reasonably could be supposed to have written.

Benjamin Davidson of 299 Broadway, is Miss Bowen's attorney. He said yesterday that notice of the suit had been served on the defendant three before, that no reply was made to it, and so, to make sure that proper service had been made, he endeavored to get into communication with Mrs. Twombly, but had failed. Then, to meet the requirements of law, he filed the complaint.

Asked who Miss Bowen was, he declined to answer further than to say that she was not a servant, that she was "highly respectable and educated," and that she didn't know Mrs. Twombly and Mrs. Twombly didn't know her. He declined to give the address of his client to to furnish any more information concerning her.

As the letter bore no signature Mr. Davidson was asked how he knew that Mrs. Twombly had written it. He replied that he kne wit was in Mrs. Twombly hand. It was this knowledge, coupled with the quality of the letter paper and the engraved address, that appeared to fasten the authorship of the letter upon Mrs. Twombly with sufficient accuracy in Mr. Davidson's opinion, to warrant the beginning of the suit against her.

Mrs. Twombly Won't Discuss Suit.

Mrs. Twombly positively declined to discuss the suit yesterday, but last night R. J. Doherty, Mrs. Twombly's secretary, said that it was absolutely absurd to think that Mrs. Twombly had written the letter. He was sure that she knew nothing of it, because if it had come from her hand he would have seen it before it was mailed. Asked if Mrs. Twombly had been served in the action, he replied that a few days ago a man had attempted to get a letter into the house, and that later a man had striven to thrust some papers through the window of Mrs. Twombly's automobile. But the man failed, and so no attention was paid to the occurrence.

Mr. Doherty said that he knew nothing of a Miss Bowen, but he recalled the fact that about three years ago Mrs. Twombly got a leter saying something about a diamond ring. Just what it was he could not recall.

Mr. Doherty then went directly to the Twombly office, at 15 Broad Street, and found in the files two letters addressed to Mrs. Twombly, and signed "Ida Bowen." Both of them were couched in language very similar to that of the letter Miss Bowen said she received from Mrs. Twombly, but no mention was made in either of a diamond ring. An epithet used in one of the letters signed "Ida Bowen" also occurred in the letter on which the suit is based. Both of the Ida Bowen letters were dated June 9, 1912, and were sent from 26 Charlton Street. They were sent to Mrs. Twombly at her country home, Florham Farms, Madison, N. J. One of the letters was brief and profane. It made a demand upon Mrs. Twombly for $2,500. The other letter ran:

26 Charlton Street, New York City,
June 9, 1912.

Madam: I enclose you a Post Office slip asking if I received a letter from Mrs. Loughlin. I did receive a letter from her, and a more shameful letter never was written. In it she tells me she has written to you and asked for money. Mrs. Frank M. Franklin, 320 Broadway, (320 Second Avenue,) [illegible] it for yourself.

I feel sure that Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane only keep John Loughlin in their employ so that his wife can get an unsuspecting person to work occasionally for her, [illegible] of that person all she can about her, use her name for this vile purpose, and [illegible] arrested and sent away. The 1st [illegible] year I was arrested and sent to [illegible] Island for sixty days for something [illegible] know as much about as the chair [illegible] sit upon when you read this. Mr. Ker[illegible] (I think it was Kernochan) never showed me one letter that went to court [illegible]. I have served a prison sentence for [illegible], the proof of which the evidence [illegible] letter in my name never was shown to me. * * * When I was discharged Aug. 1st. I did not bring any action against you and the others because I felt that no sum of money could ever recompense me for that injustice, and I think that you had better pay Mr. Franklin to make a thorough investigation of all English people detained there today. If there is any one so unjustly detained there today—you and your sister (Mrs. W. D. Sloane) are likely to get into trouble.

When I met Mrs. Laughlin last November on Hudson Street she said to me, "Hello, Ida, how did you get on the Island?" "How did you know I was on the Island?" "Oh," said Mrs. Laughlin, "I was in court and heard the Judge say '60 days.'" Mrs. Laughlin said she laughed fit to kill herself. I saw nothing to laugh at. No graver wrong was ever done to any one. Since Mrs. Laughlin seems unable to leave me alone, I have today written to Sir Edward Grey. He is our Secretary of Foreign Affairs. I know him even better than your own daughter, and I have asked him to insist that our Consul General here, Mr. Bennett, sit on the bench with the Magistrate. When I sue you, I insist upon justice. That I can only have by having the British Consul General hear my story in an American court. I refuse absolutely to go into any court without Mr. Bennett himself being there to protect me. * * *

IDA BOWEN.

Alleged Letter to Miss Bowen.

This is the letter, a copy of which is attached to the complaint, which Miss Bowen said she received from Mrs. Twombly:

684 Fifth Avenue,
New York, Nov. 16, 1914.

Ida oBwen: As you have given my family so much trouble we have decided to ask you to leave the country in ten days. Otherwise you will be sent to prison for stealing that diamond ring, you dirty little thief. We have lost a lot of money through you; you made a lot of trouble for Mrs. McLaughlin. She is a very fine woman, not a dirty thief like you.

When you are arrested Mrs. William Douglas Sloane will sit on the bench with the Judge and fix it up with him to send you to prison for ten years, and you shall not have a chance of speaking one word.

If you will return that letter with that address on the back, you know, Ruthin Castle, it won't be so hard for you. It was engraved over here. eW have a friend in St. Louis who does that kind of work.

I hope all the dirty English will die in this war, and that Germany will win. My family has given over $3,000,000 to help them, and we will give more if needed

Mrs. Twombly is the daughter of the late William Henry Vanderbilt.

RUMANIA ASKS US TO REPRESENT HER

Said to Have Made All Arrangements for Coming Break With Germany and Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is learned from a private source, but one worthy of credence, that arrangements whereby the interests of Rumania in Berlin and Vienna will be attended to by the United States Diplomatic Service, have been definitely made. This can mean but one thing.

The opinion of the Rumanian Legation is that they would prefer to wait until the Russian operations through Buckowina have developed further across the Carpathians. Rumania, after all, is a small country, though she is ready to place half a million troops in the fighting line immediately, and she is not wealthy enough to face unmoved the prospect of a long war. Every month that has been passing has been reducing the possible continuation of hostilities, so that it is not any change in the political feeling the country, but cold, practical facts, that have kept Rumania aloof.

So far, there is no disposition to minimize the fighting value of the Magyar, more especialmly as he has his back now against the wall. He is the real fighting force in Austria now.

FRENCH TROOPS GAIN TOWARD ALTKIRCH

Only 2 1-2 Miles from Alsatian Town—Furious Fighting at Many Points.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Fighting has been intense at many points on the Western front.

There is little or no change in Flanders where fields and roads are under several foot of water and only artillery has been able to work, but in Northern France between Lille and Arras, trenches have changed hands more than once in the furious combats.

Hard fighting continues in Alsace, where the French say they have advanced a little toward Altkirch, being only two and half miles from that town. They have apparently pushed no further along the road from Steinbach to Cernay.

The official report from Paris this afternoon announced the capture of part of the German first-line trenches in the Woevre district, northwest of Flirey, (Cirey.) This indicates that the French are making inroads into the German triangular position, the apex of which rests on the right bank of the River Meuse at St. Mihiel.

The German official communication, given out in Berlin, reported further advances by the Germans in the western part of the Forest of Argonne, and told of desperate fighting north of Arras.

French attacks in the eastern portion of the Argonne Forest and to the west of Cerney, the statement says, were repulsed.

GERMAN LUXURIES IN AISNE TRENCHES

Officers' Abundant Meals Served on Snowy Linen—Men Have Straw Beds.

A TOWN ON THE AISNE, France, Dec. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—All the high points on this side of the river are held by the Germans, so that the French have no observation points from which to direct the fire of their artillery. They can only fire blindly over the ridge at points where they suspect the presence of German batteries or infantry supports, notably at a little village called Cerny, which is now as picturesque a heap of ruins as can be found along the whole Aisne front.

Occasionally the French send up one of their aeroplanes to attempt to peep over the ridge to locate batteries; but the anti-balloon guns and machine guns adapted to high-angle fire generally drive the flier off before he accomplishes his mission. The sight, as witnessed this morning on another part of the line, is one of the prettiest in war. Perhaps 6,000 feet up a gray smoke ring suddenly marked itself against the blue sky. Before the eye could pick out the aeroplane, a darting black speck against the blue, there were a half-dozen other smoke rings painted on the sky. The aeroplane doubled back out of danger; but from shrapnel already under way six or eight more of the gray wreaths tumbled out into the group. The rings held their shape for five minutes or so and then slowly blanched into a thin haze.

Warfare between the German riflemen and the French colonials and legionnaires opposite, devoid for weeks of any momentous operations, has become a cruel, grim sport of hunting the big game, man. Through a loophole in the parapet of earth and sandbags which lines the German intrenchments at C—, one can distinguish in an open field a few hundred yards away the bodies of five Frenchmen and one German soldier. Two other French bodies hang suspended in trees. All have been there for weeks, as it is impossible to bury the dead without risking immediate death. Three of the bodies, those of the three latest killed, lie in a pathetic little red triangle. The clothing of the others is so bleached by rain and weather that they can hardly be distinguished.

A pleasanter side of war was presented by the officers' "afternoon coffee," served in their underground "casino," a spacious vault beneath the ruins of one of the houses of the town. One end was partitioned off as a drawing room. In it were a number of pieces of "period" furniture, a large table with a reading lamp, easy rocking chairs, and the telephone with which the commander kept in touch with the men in the trenches. In the adjoining room a long table was set with snowy white linen, a table decoration of ground pine, hors d'oeuvres, white wheat bread, good butter, cold meats of various kinds, cheese, coffee, cigars, and cigarettes.

The men in the trenches, too, live not without comfort. Even in those nearest to the enemy they have built in fairly comfortable shelters, square excavations about four feet deep, roofed and covered over with earth. Many of them have windows opening into an adjoining approach trench, some of them board floors, and nearly all board boxes filled with straw for bed.

CHARGE IN VAIN ON RUSSIAN LINES

Germans' Serried Ranks Melt Under Terrific Blasts of Gun and Rifle Fire.

FIGHT AS SEEN FROM TRENCH

Percival Gibbon and John F. Bass Share Perils of Famous Regiment in Poland.

THEN ARE TARGET FOR GUNS

Two Lone Figures on Moonlit Road Pursued by Shells from Battery—How Bass Was Hit.

By PERCIVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZYRARDOW, Poland (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The lines of trenches, the position of which I am able to observe from here, are those extending south from Sochaczew, and to the west of Msczonow. The chief German efforts are being directed against the centre of this line.

They have made a concentration of their best troops opposite our positions west of the village of Guzow, against the trenches of the second army at a point where an army corps of veterans have turned their position into an earthen fortress. Here within the last few days the Germans have brought up guns of all but the largest calibre and generally displayed considerable increases in their artillery. Here also their infantry attacks, those tragic and wasteful assaults in force which send so many thousand German corpses down the streams of the Rawka and Baura to the Vistula, and so home, are most intense.

During the last few days a certain lull in the frequency of these attacks has been observable and has been construed by the Russians as prefatory to renewed endeavors to force the line and advance a short stage on the dangerous road to Warsaw. This premonition was justified on New Year's Day when the enemy's attacks were renewed east of Guzow. The armies are facing each other across their breastworks at a distance varying from 200 to 300 yards. The dawn of 1915, the Germans roused themselves again to the dreary energy of the hopeless battle. I watched the shelling from the headquarters of a regiment which is occupying a trench in the centre of the front line.

In a First-Line Trench.

It was impossible to approach the trench more nearly during daylight, as the grassless brown flats were noisy with bullets from the German lines. They shoot with wasteful prodigality shrapnel and even heavier shells on any single figure that is discernible; but when early dark came down the attempt was made successfully and the first line held by the Bielojevsky regiment was reached. I had the advantage of the company up to the zone of fire of Prince Peter Volkonsky, who is leader of a Red Cross motor column. Throughout our journey the Germans were firing rockets. A slow, green ball of fire ascends as gradually into the air as a loaded balloon, seems to poise aloft for a moment, then sinks slowly to earth, lighting the country for a long way around with a ghastly green illumiration. Each rocket is followed by a prompt fire from the field batteries and a short spurt of rifle fire.

The trench to which I finally came at midnight was that in almost the mathematical centre of the Guzow positions. Here behind an eight-foot-high breastwork the famous regiment, which invariably has been in the front line during the five months of the war, has made itself efficiently at home. Since the war began the regiment, whose normal strength is 4,000 men, has lost 5,500, making good its losses out of the reserves, so that now again it is at its full strength.

The Germans have made a routine of their attacks, always making them at night and always ineffectually. They advance as far as the barbed wire, 30 yards in front of the trench. There they encounter the full force of the Russian rifle fire and fall back again. The Germans shell without ceasing. All the Russians speak of their profuse expenditure of ammunition. The commander of the trench told me that at the lowest they fired over 3,000 shells on a single day.

Although intermittent firing continued through the night, no attack was made. With the morning the German guns resumed their exhaustive questing along the rear of the trenches, and a big factory to the southward once more became their target. Its great chimney began to acquire a kind of sporting significance, it was so obviously the object of fire in that direction; and bets were going in the trench backing the chimney against the German gunners.

I counted in an hour thirty-six shells directed at the factory, but the chimney, like the steeple of a persecuted but triumphant religion, was cocking its unbowed head to the skies.

Now began the shelling of the trench, while the German rifle bullets searched along the front. This, however, is a game at which the Russian riflemen are specially proficient. They can in a few moments organize a combined murderous fire which forces every German who is not weary of life to keep his head down. After a few minutes the German rifle fire goes wild, their bullets no longer striking about our loopholes.

Russian Battery Takes a Hand.

Toward lat afternoon their fire increased and the Rusian long range battery came into position behind us. The gun out of sight astern of us roared grandly. A shell traveled over us whistling in its flight, then splashed in brief fire and a great cloud of smoke arose 10 0yards ahead of us, and the same distance short of the German trenches. A second shell burst about the same distance beyond the German line. Then, after careful sighting, and the position having been verified, came a third shell and landed superbly and within easy sight upon the very lip of the trench, blowing a great gap in the earthwork. It was gunnery of the most exact and expert kind.

Shell after shell under our eyes, timed to a fraction, raked the trench; then

came the reply to it. A German heavy battery out of sight in a dip toward the river came into action. From horizon to horizon the world was noisy with the stupendous drum of artillery, while at each brief interval the rending reverberation of rifle fire from trench to trench tore at one's ears.

The dreary, icy night darkened over the desolate fields which in this war have seen their crops trampled and have been sown with dead men. The darkness was lit by gun flashes and brief sprays of shrapnel winking aloft, while from the opposite trench issued a ghostly, flickering blaze of rifles at their work.

The attack developed after all to the left of the trench in which we were. It was part of a great attack along a line which extended from near Gradow southward to Rawa, and was unsuccessful everywhere.

When dark came I made my way out of that trench in the same way I had previously entered it—under fire; but this time the moon was showing frostily clear over the horrible levels, so that as we went we were silhouetted against her vacant face. We obviously were plainly visible to the Germans, for, besides bullets, which were beginning to become commonplace and unremarkable, a shrapnel shell came screaming up and burst on the ground about 20 feet away.

We gained the road to Chervonaneva. The road was white and straight, bare as one's empty hand. Here I endured the most curious experience of my life. Myself and companion, John Bass, correspondent of The Chicago Daily News, were walking in our heavy furs between the glaring moon and the German gunners who will fire extravagantly at anything. Their guns got to work along the road, and a shell came screaming up and burst perhaps twenty feet away, followed by three or four others.

Our attempt to take to the fields where we would not be so conspicuous was thwarted by the Russian barbed wire and other preparations for the enemy. There was nothing for it but to continue along the naked road till we got out of range. Further on low trees began at the side of the road. We hastened toward them, hoping to make them serve as cover, but shell after shell arrived, each bursting close by. The trees were no use.

There was not another soul upon the road for over two miles. Each time we heard a shell coming toward us we covered with our arms covering neck and face. After each shot we inquired of each other if either had been hit. The shooting of the gunners with such a small and distant target appeared to me superb.

At last a shell exploded overhead, smashing the branches and sending a load of metal flying. I felt blows of flying earth and twigs on my back. Bass asked: "Have they got you?"

"Are you all right?" I inquired.

"Think they have got me in the face," was the reply.

I had an electric pocket lamp, with which I made an examination. He was cut across the jaw with a fragment of shell and bleeding freely. I bandaged him with our handkerchiefs, Bass, as always, uncomplaining and treating the wound humorously.

Several shells followed, each too near for comfort, but we were now reaching the limit of the guns' range, and we came without further incident clear of their fire.

BASS TELLS OF FIGHTING.

Watched It with Gibbon in Trench Amid Hail of Shot and Shell.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—John F. Bass, the staff correspondent of The Chicago Daily News, who with Percival Gibbon had a remarkable escape from being blown to pieces by German shells while returning from a visit to a Russian first-line trench in Poland, cables to his paper his version of their experiences, which duplicates largely that by Percival Gibbon cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Recounting their arrival at the trench held by the Bielojevski Regiment, in the centre of the battle line, he says:

"The officers, in small underground bomb-proofs, gave us a hospitable welcome. The men had cut small recesses in the front wall of the trench, where they were comfortably housed in straw with bagging in front to keep out the cold. The trenches were in good condition and clean for war time.

"In the loopholes rifles lay ready for firing. One man in every four watched while the other three slept. As we walked through the trench we stepped over the dead bodies of men who had recently fallen. Two of the regiment's battalions are commanded by Staff Capt. Podlin, one of the finest specimens of a conscientious, hard-working line officer I have met. He passed the night traveling the trenches, keeping a vigilant watch, and encouraging the men, who seemed to be in fine condition.

"It was bitterly cold, so we lay for a time on the straw of a bomb-proof, watching by candlelight a giant orderly sending and receiving messages on a buzzing telephone from different parts of the line. It is a habit of the Germans to make night attacks that bring them within fifty yards of the Russian trenches before they are driven off.

"We saw indistinctly across the trenches the Russian videttes in front. It is reported that the Germans do not take the precaution of posting a line of sentinels before their trenches. Just before morning the videttes came running to report activity in the German trenches. Quickly the sleeping soldiers were roused to man the loopholes. The machine guns cracked and the rifles rolled out volleys in the cold morning light. The Germans answered and bullets kicked the top of our trench. Some of the bullets seemed to crack on striking and it was reported to us that the Germans were using explosive missiles. Under the Russian fire the Germans failed to leave their trench.

"When the light swelled into day the German artillery began shelling the houses, the tall chimney, and the trenches. Black clouds of smoke rose from the spots where the shells struck. On our trench they used shrapnel which burst for the most part beyond us in white puffs. The German infantry continued a heavy fusillade, but our machine gun fire, which seemed to sweep the dust from the top of the German trench, caused their rifle fire to go high and the bullets hissed overhead.

"Two German aeroplanes swept down the line above the Russian trench, but retired when chased by a Russian biplane. In the distance a German observation balloon hung in the sky like a huge sausage."

MUD HOLDS UP GERMANS.

Unable to Move Artillery from Poland Frontier Railroad Stations.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 8.—Military men are taking great interest in the Russian invasion of Hungary through the Uzsok Pass in the Carpathians and their rapid advance on Transylvania through Bukowina simultaneously with their movement toward Cracow. The combined operations are the most gigantic undertaken in the war.

In the meantime the Russians are held by the Austro-Germans in Western Galicia, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the German commander in Northern Poland, can move but slowly because of the mud, in his offensive operations against Warsaw. A dispatch from Petrograd says that aviators have observed German artillery at the frontier, railway stations which cannot be moved on account of the softness of the roads.

It has been suggested that the Germans intended to use the Vistula for the transport of their guns, but with the Russians in possession of the northern bank this obviously would be impossible.

FROM AMERICA TO FIGHT.

Detachment of Armenians Welcomed Enthusiastically at Tiflis.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent transmits a message from Tiflis stating that a detachment of Armenian volunteers had arrived there from America. The volunteers received an enthusiastic reception.

The Armenian volunteers evidently are to serve with the Russian Army in the campaign against Turkey, whose troops were advancing in the direction of Tiflis until, as reported in Petrograd two days ago, they were defeated disastrously. Tiflis is a Russian city in the Trans-Caucasian region.

The territory known as Armenia, which is not a political unit, includes part of the Trans-Caucasus.

FACING DEATH, CREW WARNED AID AWAY

"Keep Off," Was Formidable's Signal to Other Ships After Torpedoes Hit Her.

TOLD IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Marquis of Crewe Explains Loss of Vessel When the Earl of Selborne Attacks Admiralty.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 8.—Discussing the naval debate in the House of Lords yesterday when the loss of the Formidable was explained by the Marquis of Crewe, The Daily Chronicle says:

"Nowhere in the world's history of heroism can there be found a story of such undying glory as that which was told in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Crewe respecting the circumstances attending the loss of the Formidable.

There were other warships in the vicinity when the explosions occurred, and the Captain of the Formidable might easily have asked them for help. Doubtless the Captain recalled what happened when the navy lost at one blow the Aboukir, the Cressy, and the Hogue. The Aboukir was torpedoed and the others, which rushed to save the drowning sailors, met the Aboukir's fate.

"The Captain, the other officers, and the crew of the Formidable acted the part of heroes. Since they must go down they would at any rate save others from sharing their doom. Accordingly the Formidable signaled to the nearest ship not to stand by, but to keep off. eHroism such as this probably is without a parallel in history."

Selborne Attacks Admiralty.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Marquis of Crewe announced in the House of Lords today that it was the definite opinion of the British Admiralty that the battleship Formidable had been sunk by two torpedoes discharged by a submarine.

The Earl of Selborne, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, in an address in the House of Lords, had described the dispatch of Sir Christopher Cradock's squadron to the Pacific as a blunder, as the squadron, he said, was wholly incompetent for the task assigned to it—that of destroying the German warships there. He then asked for more information concerning the loss of the battleships Formidable and Bulwark, and data about other naval operations.

The Marquis of Crewe said he could not add anything to what Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, had said in the House of Commons. Before adjournment, however, the Marquis said that in the opinion of the Admiralty the Formidable had been struck by two torpedoes fired by a submarine. He added that the Captain of the Formidable had sent signals to the other ships not to stand by, which was taken to mean that submarines were in the vicinity and that they might suffer the same fate as his ship.

There were now only two German cruisers and two armed merchantmen to carry on commerce raiding, the Marquis of Crewe said, and they could not long escape the Allies' ships. The manning of new ships, including monitors, he added, had been completely provided for.

RUSSIAN CHRISTMAS ON.

Wooden Stars of Bethlehem Replace Trees—Benefits of Prohibition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—On Russia's Christmas war overrides every interest and there is an absence of that abandonment to universal gaiety which is customary. The custom of the Christmas tree, which was introduced everywhere in Europe by the Germans, has been practically given up in Russia this year and probably forever. The Orthodox Church has pointed out that the Christmas tree is of heathen origin and entirely alien to Russia.

On the other hand the greater part of Russia attains the same object as is served by the Christmas tree by a purely Christian symbol, the Star of Bethlehem. In Little Russia huge stars of crossed pieces of wood of various shapes are constructed and more or less richly decorated with tinsel and colored papers. They are lit up by tapers and are being utilized as media for conveying Christmas presents in place of the fir tree.

Never before has the prohibition of every form of alcohol been so rigid as at this season. Never has the Russian peasant family been so well off as since the sale of vodka was stopped. The village communal assemblies have found by experience that it is possible to transact local affairs without the hitherto indispensable preliminary of settling how many gallons of vodka shall be consumed at the public expense during the session. Women have money to spend which they certainly never had before in most Russian villages, and besides, the enormous aggregate sums sent to the soldiers at the front by relatives the savings banks are continually receiving increasing deposits.

It is for the sake of setting on the road to temperance 90 per cent. of Russia's people, but the other 10 per cent. are called on to suffer an inconvenience which certainly is heavily felt this season. Prohibition, however, is enforced by the military law and being recognized as a strong weapon towards winning victory in this war it is not seriously opposed anywhere.

AUSTRIAN SUBMARINES ACTIVE

Berlin Says They Are Holding Back the French Fleet.

BERLIN, Jan. 7, (by Wireless to London.)—The German Press Bureau this afternoon gave out a statement to the effect that the activity of Austrian submarines apparently has compelled the French Admiral in the Adriatic Sea to withdraw his ships from the Strait of Otranto, at the entrance of the Adriatic.

The French, the statement goes on to say, appear to have postponed their attack on Cattaro, the Austrian seaport in Dalmatia, until next Spring.

MUST GET PASSPORTS VISED

American Travelers Will Have to Go Through More Formalities.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—All passports issued by the State Department at Washington will in future have to be visèd by the American Embassy in London, if the traveller passes through this city. Furthermore, the bearers of American passports, previous to leaving England for the Continent, will have to submit their passports to the Consul in London of the country whither they are going in order that the consular stamp may be impressed.

All the Americans who reached England yesterday on the liner Lusitania have been required to observe the first of these formalities, and those who proceeded to France and Holland had to have their passports stamped.

Passports issued by Sweden and other neutral countries of Europe also have been discovered recently in the hands of persons to whom they were not issued. The result of this is that neutral European countries are also tightening the regulations governing the issue of passports.

Official Reports of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—Reports were received this evening of violent German attacks in the region of Lassigny, in the Argonne, at the crossing of the road from Le Four de Paris to Varennes and that from La Haute Chevauchee in the region of Verdun and on the ridge which dominates Steinbach. All these attacks have been repulsed.

(*Day Report*)—During the day of Jan. 6 there occurred, from the sea to the Lys, nothing other than artillery fighting, in which we had almost always the advantage. Our batteries put to flight certain German aviators who were coming in the direction of Dunkirk, and they compelled a cessation of the fire of German mine throwers in the region of Zillebeke.

The enemy bombarded violently the head of the Belgian bridge to the south of Dixmude.

In the region of Lille we repulsed with success a violent German attack on one of our trenches. This trench, in the beginning lost by us, was recaptured with great brilliancy, and by the exploding of mines we demolished a portion of the German field works. Between the Somme and the Aisne there has been nothing to report except artillery engagements.

To the east of Rheims, on the Alger Farm, we exploded some mines yesterday evening. This resulted in the stopping of the enemy's field work.

In the Argonne, to the west of and to the north of Verdun, there were yesterday artillery engagements, in which the enemy did not show much activity.

In the Woevre district the advance made by us to the northwest of Flirey is more important than was at first taken to be the case. We made ourselves masters of a portion of the enemy's first line.

At Steinbach and at the adjoining heights the enemy has not delivered a counter attack. A persistent rain, together with the state of the ground, made any operations difficult. We have retained all the positions conquered by us in preceding days. There were two attacks on the part of the enemy, one to the west of Watwiller, and the other near Kolschlag. Both were immediately repulsed.

We have made progress in the direction of Altkirch by occupying the forests situated four kilometers (two and a half miles) to the west of this town. Our heavy artillery reduced to silence that of the enemy.

During all the day of Jan. 6 the enemy bombarded the hospital at Thann.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the western arena of the war the English and the French continue to destroy Belgian and French villages behind our front; this they do by bombardment.

North of Arras severe fighting is still going on for the possession of the trenches we took by storm yesterday.

In the western part of the forest of Argonne we made further progress. The attacks which were delivered Jan. 5 in the eastern part of Argonne, not far from Courte Chaussee, advanced as far as our trenches, but the enemy was driven back from our positions all along the line with heavy losses. Our casualties were comparatively slight.

To the west of Sennheim the French again attempted last night to obtain possession of the height called "Hill 425." Their attack broke down under our fire, and the height remained in our possession.

In the eastern arena of the war there have been no changes. The continuation of our operations has been affected by the most unfavorable weather conditions. Nevertheless, our attacks are progressing slowly.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—On the left bank of the Vistula, on Jan. 6, there was an almost general lull along the front of Sochaczew-Bolimow, where only desultory fighting took place.

The Germans, with a view to approaching our positions, are endeavoring to apply the processes of siege warfare. In certain places they advanced by sapping, and are resorting to protecting themselves with steel shields.

In the region of the village of Sochaczew the Germans, who, on the night of the 6th, captured part of our trenches, were forced out of them in the morning by counter-attacks. In the course of this fighting we captured five quick firers and a number of prisoners.

In Galicia the situation is without important change.

In Bukowina we continue our offensive.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Our troops advanced from Samoi and Bajirons and occupied Urza, an important Russian point of support.

After an indecisive battle Tuesday between Russian and Turkish fleets, the Russians sank an Italian merchant ship, although she was flying the Italian flag.

Four thousand Russians have been completely vanquished near Miandoab, losing 200 men killed, while the Turks, who were aided by Persians, lost 6 men.

In fighting near Urumiah, Azerbaijan Province, Persia, two detachments of Russian troops were taken prisoners and 100 men were killed. As a result of the reverse of Urumiah the Russian morale has been broken.

SAYS ALLIES' GAINS HAVE BEEN MARKED

British Observer Certain That Initiative of Campaign Has Passed from Germans.

NOW ACTING ON DEFENSIVE

Allies' Progress Will Be Slow, but Every Trench Won Is a Factor in Attrition.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—"The New Year has opened upon a more favorable situation for the Allies than any they had known since the commencement of the campaign," says a report made by a military observer attached to the British Army Headquarters at the front. The report is dated Jan. 4.

"So far as the British are concerned," it says, "the small expeditionary force of four divisions which took the field in August has now been swelled into a great army which is steadily increasing in numbers, has become inured to war and can look back on a record of hard fighting such as British troops seldom have sustained in the past. The struggle of the last four months has entered upon its fourth phase. * * *

"A slow but none the less marked change, which has taken place, has resulted in the definite passing of the initiative into the hands of the Allies. This is not shown so much by material results obtained, although at some points of the allied front ground has been gained and in some places very marked progress has been made, resulting in the capture of guns and strongly intrenched positions; but our advantage lies in the fact that it is now the Allies who for the past few weeks have assumed and maintained the offensive rôle, while the enemy has been acting on the defensive. * * *

"The fact that the enemy is acting on the defensive does not mean that he has given up attacking altogether, but his attacks have been in the nature of counter attacks, undertaken either in order to regain ground previously lost or to relieve pressure on some other part of the German line.

"It is only by balancing the total results of these attacks by both sides that a clear idea can be obtained. Really marked progress has been achieved by the Allies.

"The German defensive is an active one. It is founded on the axiom of war that the weaker the line is and the more hardly it is pressed, the more persistently should it attack. But it remains true that such action is nonetheless essentially defensive, even though here and there one of their counter-attacks may succeed in regaining possession of a trench or in driving back a small section of our front. * * *

"If we retain the initiative it will mean that the German soldier gradually will become increasingly conscious that he is no longer marching on Calais or Paris; that instead of pressing forward his rôle is merely to maintain what already has been won, and that even this limited object has not been attained.

"Hitherto he has continually been told that reinforcements are about to arrive and that an advance in force is imminent, while reports of startling victories on land and sea are disseminated broadcast. But such fabrications can no longer carry conviction when the troops realise that instead of attacking they are stationary or even retiring, and the morale of the enemy must inevitably be affected.

"The more thoroughly they are now deceived as to the true position, the greater will be the disillusionment if they realize that ultimate victory is unattainable; while upon such an army as that of the Germans, which has been taught to exalt the cult of the offensive almost into a fetish, the mere consciousness of being reduced to acting on the defensive must have a most discouraging effect."

After referring to the ultimate consequences of repeated small successes, the British observer adds:

"It must not, however, be thought that this is other than very slow and laborious progress, or that the final result is within immediate reach. Yet every capture by the Allies of a trench represents lost ground for which the enemy expended much blood and treasure, and is a step forward in the process of attrition which eventually will bring the war to an end."

The British observer states that he is able to confirm reports that there is considerable illness in the German ranks. He says that for some time past there has been a good deal of typhoid, and that some German units have even been withdrawn temporarily on this account.

ACCUSES GERMANS OF MANY OUTRAGES

French Government Commission Charges Them With Habitual Murder and Pillage.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The commission appointed on Sept. 23 to inquire into accusations that German officers had acted "savagely and inhumanly" against French civilians and soldiers says in its report, made public today by the French Cabinet:

"We must conclude that there never has been a war between civilized nations of so savage and ferocious a character as that waged upon our soil by our implacable adversary. Pillage, outrage, burning, and murder are ordinary practices of our enemies, and facts collected in many cases prove that the German claims that the killing of civilians was due to the firing of the population on troops are unfounded.

"We found proof of the existence in the German Army not only of a systematic plan for burning villages, but the possession of elaborate material for this purpose, including torches, grenades, fuses, oil, sprayers, sticks of inflammable matter, and sacks of tablets composed of very inflammable compressed powder.

The commission affirms that it has distinguished carefully between fires caused by bombardments and those said to have been set by hand when no fighting was in progress. It is stated that the object was to intimidate the population, thus spreading terror and panic ahead of the invaders.

"Outrages on women and girls were so frequent that the number of cases established was only a small part of those which might have been investigated," the commission says. "The victims of these odious acts generally refused to testify, because it would compromise their future."

The Cabinet for a time withheld the report of the commission because, it is said, it did not desire further to excite public feeling. It was only on the demand of Georges Clemenceau, the former Premier, and others that the Cabinet decided to make it public.

The conclusions of the commission are contained in about twenty newspaper columns. They review in detail instances which, the commission says, were established under oath from witnesses examined under the usual form of judicial procedure.

The commission supplied with great detail the testimony on which its conclusions were based. These depositions will be published later as a Government document.

The members of the commission are Georges Payelle, President of the Court of Accounts, Chairman; Edmond Pillot, Councilor of the Court of Cassation; Armand Millard, one of the Ministers attached to the Foreign Office, and G. Marringer, Councilor of State.

Fashion Show to Open in Vienna.

VIENNA, Jan. 7.—The Minister of Public Works has requested Charles Denby, who, until recently, was Consul General of the United States at Vienna, to give notice that the exhibition of artistic models for ladies' costumes and millinery will open Feb. 15 under the auspices of the Austrian Government, and that Americans interested are cordially invited to visit Vienna on that occasion.

WON'T INVESTIGATE DUMDUM CHARGES

Administration Tells Germany Such Action Would Be Unneutral.

BUT WILL WELCOME PROOF

And Will Use Influence to Prevent "Sales of Such Ammunition" to Belligerents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—President Wilson today took the same attitude in regard the recent German protest against the alleged use in the European war of dum-dum bullets said to have been manufactured in this country that he did the protests of the German and Netherlands Governments against other alleged violations of the rules embodied in certain of the Hague conventions.

The note delivered to the State Department by Count von Bernstorff, on Dec. 5, called attention to fresh violations of the Hague and Geneva conventions and, after alleging that dumdum bullets had been made in this country to the order of the British Government, asked for an investigation of the use of these dum-dums in the war.

The reply of the Administration, in the form of a note from Secretary BrBryan to the German Ambassador, was made public by the State Department today. It informed the Ambassador that, "while this Government may take these statements and charges under consideration, it is in its effort to maintain a strict neutrality in the present conflict, obliged to refrain from investigatnig their truthfulness or making any comment in regard to them."

By this statement it was meant that the American Government would not investigate allegations that American companies were "making cartridges in this country for the use of contending armies in violation of The Hague Convention, but that it was impossible for the United States Government, without departing from its policy of strict neutrality to investigate "the alleged improper practices which are alleged to have occurred in the conduct of the war." The letter from Secretary Bryan is intended to draw a distinction between investigating the manufacture of dumdums in this country and their actual use in the war in Europe.

The position of the Administration has been that the United States should not set itself up as sole judge and arbiter of alleged "improper practices" in the war, but that the nations of the world had themselves provided a means for the consideration of such matters when they made an arrangement through which these questions could be considered through the Hague court.

Asks for Proof of Charges.

After setting forth denials from the Winchester Repeating Arms Company and the RemingtonArms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company of New York, the letter from Secretary Bryan to Ambassador Bernstorff, informed the latter that if he could furnish it, the Government would welcome evidence that these or other companies had done anything in contravention of The Hague Convention, and that in any case in which any American company should be shown to have egaged in this traffi the President would "use his influence to prevent as far as possible sales of such ammunition to the Powers engaged in the European war, without regard ti whether it is the duty of this Governmen upon legal or conventional grounds to tak such action."

The text of the note to Count von Bernstorff follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 5th ultimo, calling attention to "fresh violations of the Geneva Convention as well as of Section 2, Article 230, of The Hague Convention of July 29, 1899, by the British Government," in the use of dum-dum bullets.

I can assure your Excellency that I am not unmindful of the spirit in which you bring to the attention of this Government the improper practices which are alleged to have occurred in the conduct of the present war. But while this Government may take these statements and charges under consideration, it is, in its effort to maintain a strict neutrality in the present conflict, obliged to refrain from investigating their truthfulness or making any comment in regard to them.

The time will come, however, when the truth may be impartially determined, and when the judgment of the world will be passed upon the charges made by the various belligerents of violations of the rules of civilized warfare.

Repeats Arms Companies' Denials.

Your Excellency also states that the British Government has ordered from the Winchester Repeating Arms Company 20,000 "riot guns," model 1897, and 50,000,000 "buckshot cartridges" for use in such guns. This department saw a published statement of the Winchester Company, the correctness of which the company has confirmed to the department by telegraph. In this statement the company categorically denies that it has received an order for such guns and cartridges from, or made any sale of such material to the British Government, or to any other government engaged in the present war.

Your Excellency further calls attention to "information, the accuracy of which is not to be doubted," that 8,000,000 cartridges fitted with "mushroom bullets" have been delivered since October of this year by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company for the armament of the English army.

"In reply I have the honor to refer to the letter of Dec. 10, 1914, of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company of New York, to your Excellency, called forth by certain newspaper reports of statements alleged to have been made by you in regard to the sale by that company of soft-nosed bullets. From this letter, a copy of which was sent to this department by the company, it appears that, instead of 8,000,000 cartridges having been sold, only a little over 117,000 were manufactured, and 109,000 were sold. The letter further asserts that these cartridges were made to supply a demand for a better sporting cartridge with a soft-nosed bullet than had been manufactured theretofore; and that such cartridges cannot be used in the military rifle of any foreign power. The company adds that is statement can be substantiated, and that it is ready to give you any evidence that you may require on these points.

The department is now in receipt from the company of a complete detailed list of the persons to whom these cartridges were sold. From this list it apears that the cartridges were sold to firms in lots of 20 to 2,000, and one lot each of 3,000, 4,000, 5,000. Of these only 960 cartridges went to British North America and 100 to British East Africa.

If, however, you can furnish the department with evidence that this or any other company are manufacturing and selling for the use of the contending armies in Europe, cartridges whose use would contravene the Hague convention, the Government would be glad to be furnished with the evidence; and the President directs me to inform you that, in case any American company is shown to be engaged in this traffic, he will use his influence to prevent, so far as possible, sales of such ammunition to the powers engaged in the European war, without regard to whether it is the duty of this Government upon legal or conventional grounds to take such action.

In view of the publicity which has been given to Your Excellency's complaint addressed to the department in these matters, it is taken for granted that there can be no objection on your part to equal publicity being given to this note and the letter of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company addressed to you on Dec. 10, 1914.

Accept, Your Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

ONLY AMERICAN BREAD RESTRAINS BELGIANS

Without It They Would Hurl Themselves on German Bayonets, Says Palmer.

Special to The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Frederick Palmer, a well-known American writer, who has just returned to London after a trip through Belgium, said today: "The one thing you want after you have been in Belgium a few days is to get out of Belgium for the sake of your nerves. Belgium is a house with sealed doors where a family of 7,000,000 sits in silence around a cheerless hearth thinking of nothing but the war and feeling nothing but the war. America opened the window with her neutral hand and slipped a loaf of bread into the larder. War in the trenches is cheerful beside Belgium. In Belgium a bread line with a background of the ruins of Louvain is only one of hundreds of haunting pictures.

"There is something in the very atmosphere of Belgium which is ghostly and which speaks of the repression of a civilized people under military restraint and unable to give voice to their thought, unable to move from one town to another. The people are praying for a day of deliverance.

"Two-thirds of the population is idle. They can get no work; they can only keep on thinking and go each day for rations to keep their bodies alive with the bread Americans have given. There is no doubt that the Belgians are getting the food intended for them. Not a mouthful is going to the Germans. German officialdom leans over backward in its desire to play straight. Such are the orders from Berlin, where it is known that if the Germans take any of the American food the relief work will cease instantly and the whole world will be told the reason.

"If the relief should cease there would be riots. The people would throw themselves on the German bayonets and there would be scenes in Belgium whose horrors would make the other horrors of this war insignificant."

FEAR NO TRADE LOSS.

Leipsic Merchants Weigh the Export Situation Caused by War.

The Leipsic Union of Wholesale Exhibitors has circulated a letter among German exporters deprecating the fear which has been expressed that foreign exporters will be able permanently to capture the German export market during the present war. The letter is printed in a recent issue of The Frankfurter Zeitung and in part follows:

"In the first place the plight of the English industries is by no means so unperturbed that they can undertake extensive export enterprises, and the situation in England will grow graver and graver. The United States, however, was, like England, always our competitor in questions of future commercial territories. Wherever there was a superiority in our industries over those of foreign lands, in the matter of cheaper prices and better goods, those industries will not be forgotten after the war; and the very use of our competitors' goods will give consumers a chance to compare them with ours and will lead them to return to our goods.

"Then, too, there can be important competition only in the case of staple articles. In the case of special articles, in such a meagre period of time as one or two years—for longer, let us hope, the war will not last—there can scarcely be much competition. In order to compete in such articles there must be years of special preparation.

"Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the buying power of most of the overseas countries has been greatly impaired by the war, so that the demand there is far less than in normal times. Thus, for example, the South American countries at present are suffering under an economic pressure that is worse than our own. They are not in a postion to sell their raw material to Europe at adequate prices, and so they lack buying power. From the United States, too, which in itself is the richest country of the world, come complaints about insufficient opportunities for export of raw materials, and reports that the warehouses are filled with staple articles.

"But even if English and American industries should succeed in getting for themselves a part of the export trade heretofore enjoyed by Germans in overseas markets, still we have the firm faith that German industries will very quickly recapture these fields. In case of a favorable outcome of the war German industries will not only make good the present loss but will also have a tremendous spread in foreign markets."

NEW "KOEPENICK CAPTAIN."

British Imitation of German Impostor Gets Three Years in Jail.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—There has arisen an English "Captain of Koepenick," but his career, owing to the interest of the public in the war, has not excited as much attention as that of his German predecessor.

At the Old Bailey a man who posed as "Surgeon Major Sir Harold Richard Harrison, D. S. C.," but whose real name is John Cubbin, and who is an ex-convict, pleaded guilty to various charges. He had forged death certificates, issued false medical certificates, committed perjury, and obtained medical fees by false pretences when attending inquests.

Mr. Bodkin, the Prosecutor, said that in 1900 the prisoner was convicted and fined for giving a false medical certificate and for using medical titles to which he was not entitled. In 1901 he was convicted of theft, and in 1903 and 1908 of bigamy, being sentenced to five years' penal servitude for each offense. He was released on license in 1913.

Last January he walked into the dispensary of Dr. Allen in Bethnal Green and said he was Surgeon Major Harrison, engaged at the War Office in examining recruits. Beginning by seeing some of Dr. Allen's patients, the prisoner afterward assisted at the surgery regularly. One day, while acting as Dr. Allen's assistant, he appeared at the surgery, accompanied by a woman said to be Mrs. Harrison, and she gave birth to a child, which died. The prisoner and the woman lived at the surgery as man and wife. The prisoner continued to dispense, interview patients, make post-mortem examinations, and attend Coroners' inquiries.

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REFUSES AN ORDER FOR AIRMEN'S DARTS

Peoria Company Declines to Make Steel Arrows for Use of French Aviators.

AS MATTER OF NEUTRALITY

Contract Is Likely to be Placed Here Nevertheless, Says Head of Concern.

William C. Collins, President of the Keystone Steel and Wire Company, with factories at Peoria, admitted in this city yesterday that his firm had received the offer of an order from the French Government for 100,000 steel arrows to be used by aviators to drop on their enemies. The price was to be $25,000, or 25 cents for each arrow. If the first lot was satisfactory, other orders would follow, according to the statement by George Laloge of Bordeaux, acting for the French Government.

The offer was refused by the Peoria firm on the ground that its manufacture would be an infraction of neutrality. Mr. Collins thinks the order will be placed elsewhere in the United States.

A sample of the arrow which the French aviators use was mailed to the firm Mr. Collins heads, and it was shown by Mr. Collins to several friends here.

"So far as I know, the steel arrow is a distinctly new implement of warfare," said Mr. Collins. "The arrow is about the thickness of a lad pencil and six inches long. One end is sharpened to a point. The stem is milled out in four deep grooves, running the length of the shaft. These grooves make what would be known as a 'feather top' for the arrow. In falling the arrow would always drop point downward."

Mr. Collins estimates that from an altitude of half a mile the aeroplane arrow would fall with a velocity greater than the swiftest bullet. Its momentum would heat it red-hot and it would cause death to any person with whom it came in contact.

"In declining to make the projectile we had no reason other than that we believe that a nation which manufactures or otherwise supplies weapons for any of the nations at war is not maintaining its neutrality," Mr. Collins concluded.

The Peoria steel man said the Holt Caterpillar Company of Peoria had filled parts of large orders for caterpillar engines, with which the Allies aim to draw artillery and supply wagons over French roads. Some of these traction engines have already been shipped abroad.

Mr. Collins is a business acquaintance of Clarence H. Howard of St. Louis, President of the Commonwealth Steel Company of Granite City, Ill., who refused to manufacture $2,500,000 worth of shrapnel and other shells for the warring nations. Mr. Collins said last night that he had not previously heard of the Commonwealth Company's rejection of the shrapnel order.

NO LUXURIES FOR CAPTIVES.

Germans Issue Strict Rules for Canteen Trade.

A recent set of rules regulating the conditions of canteen trade in the German concentration camps is reported in The Frankfurter Zeitung. The paper says:

"According to recently issued rules for the canteen trade in prisoners' camps, every occasion to satisfy the inclination of prisoners for more refined methods of living (verfeinerter Lebensweise) is to be strictly interdicted.

"Therefore, only the sale of plain foodstuffs and articles necessary for consumption, bodily well-being, cleanliness, and decent appearance, or for clothing or laundry purposes, are to be admitted. Delicacies, to which belong also cakes, sugar, candies, cocoa, and chocolate, are to be prohibited absolutely.

"In this way account will be taken of the justified feeling of resentment among wide circles of our people against the inhuman treatment to which members of our armies who have been taken prisoners are in part subjected in captivity in hostile countries."

HOW SPIES GET CREDENTIALS

Germans Say French Steal the Papers of German Prisoners.

A story about a new trick used by the French to get their spies behind the German lines is told in a Berlin dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung:

"From advices received here," says the paper, "it appears that the French are compelling German captives in writing home to ask that their military papers be sent to them. The reason is obvious. These valuable papers of identification never reach the prisoners to whom they belong, but are instead turned over to French spies to enable them to carry on their sinister work in the German Empire.

"The dangerous scheme can be frustrated only by the use of great care throughout Germany, and the absolute refusal to comply with any such request for military papers. It is the duty of everybody to notify the authorities at once on receipt of any such request."

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Also expert service in problems of General Ventilation.
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Home trade supplied by better market.

SEIZURE PROBLEM NEARS SOLUTION

Britain, by Arrangement, Opens Holland and Italy to Free American Exportation.

PROGRESS MADE ELSEWHERE

England's Preliminary Answer to American Note Expected to be Forwarded Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—There were strong indications today that the British-American shipping situation was improving. The British Ambassador informed Secretary Bryan that the problems concerning shipments of rubber and naval stores were nearing solution in the discussions being conducted in London between Ambassador Page and the British Government. In addition, arrangements between Great Britain, Italy, and the Netherlands have been completed whereby commerce to the latter two countries from the United States is expected to undergo a minimum of molestation.

The steps taken by Great Britain and announced in statements from both the British Embassy and the State Department remedy some of the complaints made by the United States in its recent note to Great Britain, and the plans encouraged Administration officials in the hope that commerce with the Scandinavian countries and other neutral nations also would be improved.

The statements indicate that so far as Italy and Holland are concerned, the British Government now believes the danger of getting contraband articles through those countries to Germany and Austria has practically been removed. Should effective measures be agreed upon between the Allies and the other neutrals of Europe, American commerce it is thought by British officials, will not be subject to the delays and interference complained of in the American note.

The Netherlands Minister today consented to the making public by Secretary Bryan of a paraphrase of a cablegram from the Netherlands Government which he had left at the State Department, as follows:

The British and French Ministers, who were joined orally by the Russian Minister, have declared, by a note dated Dec. 26, that contraband merchandise consigned to the recently established Netherlands monopoly for the receipt of imports will not be stopped. They also declared that their Governments will not stop foodstuffs not the necessaries of life consigned to merchants unless the merchants are beyond a doubt mediums for delivery to the Governments' adverse belligerents.

The Minister adds that the consignment to the monopoly not only allows importation into The Netherlands with liberty to re-export to the colonies of that country, but also, in the case of several articles, importation into the Netherlands with liberty to re-export to other neutral countries, except enemy territory.

Under this arrangement, cargoes must be consigned to the Netherlands Government or to the monopoly to have free access without rifid search by British steamers, when bound for the Netherlands. The monopoly referred to is the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company, which has been formed under the auspices of the Netherlands Government to handle these shipments. The Nethedlands Government and the monopoly will see to it that contraband goods thus shipped are not exported from Holland into Germany.

Only Eight Ships in Prize Court.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador tonight issued this statement:

Out of 773 vessels that have proceeded from the United States to Scandinavian countries, Holland and Italy since the beginning of the war, only 8 have been put into the prize courts, and one of these has been released, leaving only 7 for decision of the prize courts. By far the greater number of those detained for examination have been released.

With regard to purchase of cargoes, the British Government has purchased many cargoes of copper and has not yet condemned or confiscated any neutral cargo or consignment, although some are awaiting adjudication.

Shipments to Italy on Italian steamers of goods placed on the embargo list of the Italian Government and consigned to named persons are free.

Articles for Holland, apart from copper, petroleum, and grain, (except rice and corn,) which must be consigned to the Netherlands Government, should be consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust in order to insure non-interference.

In connection with this statement Government officials pointed out that while only eigh ships had been put into prize courts, scores of others had been held up for varying periods before being released. It was not only these delays, but the consequent moral effect on shippers, who hesitated to subject perishable goods to extended examination in British ports, which brought forth the American ote. The fact that only eight cases actually were taken into the prize courts has convinced many officials that the bulk of American commerce was of a letgitimate character and that most of the detentions of American ships were without real cause.

Italy to Certify Copper.

With respect to shipments of copper final arrangements have not yet been made, but it was learned today that, through the co-operation of the Italian Embassy here and the Italian Foreign Office, most copper cargoes will be free from molestation hereafter. Although the Italian Government considers that its embargo against the exportation of copper is sufficient guarantee, it has decided to help American shippers in getting their cargoes across the Atlantic without delay by certifying the consignments before they leave the United States.

Under this arrangement the Italian Foreign Office makes an investigation of the business of the consignee and the purpose for which he seeks to use the import of copper. On learning that copper is strictly for home consumption, it authorizes a certificate to that effect to be issued by the Italian Embassy at Washington, which is submitted to the British Consul at the port where the shipment is being loaded.

After receiving a communication today from the British Ambassador, Secretary Bryan dictated this statement to the correspondent of The New York Times:

"The uestion of rubber is believed to be approaching a satisfactory settlement. Progress is being made in the matter of naval stores. It is expected that arrangements will be made by which shipments can be made to the Netherlands and Italy without delay."

The ruber question grows out of the embargo against the exportation of rubber from London, the mart to which this product is shipped in great quantities from different parts of the world. American manufacturers are in great need of rubber. England is willing to remove the embargo against the shipment of rubber from London to this country if the product is to be used in American factories, but wants a pledge from the American importers that the rubbed will not be re-exported.

A somewhat similar situation grew out of the embargo on wool. Concerning the latter the State Department today received this message from American Consul General John P. Bray at Sydney, Australia:

"Australian Government advises exportation merino wool, hides, and skins to America permitted in British ships under shippers' guarantee against re-export of raw or manufactured product."

BRITAIN'S REPLY READY.

Will Defend Her Shipping Seizures and Dispute Certain Allegations.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—It seems probable that Great Britain's reply to the American shipping protest will be forwarded to Washington tomorrow. Arrangements will be made for the simultaneous publication of the reply here and in America—at least, this Government will suggest such a procedure to Washington which it is expected, will not object.

This note, which was discussed by the Cabinet today, will, as stated yesterday, be general in terms and will broadly outline England's position, declaring a total absence of any desire unduly, unfairly, or illegally to interfere with American commerce, but in all probability pointing to the extraordinary and unprecedented conditions which have made England's rigorous course necessary, and, from the point of view of England fighting for her life, justifiable. It will also express appreciation of America's friendly spirit, and Sir Edward Grey will take the opportunity to emphasize England's friendship for America.

It is confidently expected that England, either in this note or in that which will follow, will in her general arguments pick out for discussion President Wilson's suggestion that England's interference with American commerce has had much to do with the business depression in the United States, and will endeavor to prove the fallacy of that view. On this side of the Atlantic that declaration is considered the weakest point in the American note. Another thing which it is believed England will endeavor to show is that American copper interests in reality have been selling as much copper as in normal times, if not more.

It is generally considered here that practically all the points at issue can be adjusted without much difficulty, except that concerning ultimate destination. Under international law as practiced until now, a belligerent could not interfere with cargoes of contraband unless destined to the enemy's own seacoast or unless it could be conclusively proved that the contraband was destined for ultimate importation into the enemy's country.

In the present situation England has an enemy with very little seacoast, but surrounded by neutral countries. This circumstance will be dwelt upon and will be pointed to as a wholly unprecedented condition and as one which justifies special action, particularly considering the abnormal importations into those neutral countries of contraband articles. This phase of the subject is considered as being most important and as more likely to make trouble than any other.

The forthcoming note will not require any answer from America. It will state that in the subsequent note England will fully set forth her position in the specific cases involved. The Foreign Office and other departments of the Government are collecting statistics and other material for a full presentation of the British case. It is impossible to say when the second note will be forwarded; officials declare that all the speed possible is being made in the way of preparation.

According to the best information obtainable here regarding Washington's views, the American Government will press for a speedy determination of the problem of the treatment of American shippig by belligerents. The great burden of the American complaint still is not so much what the British do as their methods of doing it.

Cases of other nation's dissatisfaction with England's policy continue to crop up. The Swiss Government has a shipment of copper at Gibraltar. It is small, but the Swiss Army needs it badly. Although Switzerland guarantees that the copper will not go further, it is unable to procure the release of the cargo by the Gibraltar authorities.

Denmark is reported to be furious over the seizure of two Danish ships from Iceland, which is Danish, to Copenhagen. The ships had aboard 700 Iceland ponies destined for Danish farmers in Denmark. Despite the fact that both ships were Danish, plying between Danish parts, British warships seized and conveyed them to Leith, where the ponies were confiscated, the ships being sent on empty. The Danish owners will be paid for the ponies, but there is evidence of a spirit of protest in Denmark against what is termed unwarranted interference with Danish commerce.

The embargo placed by the British Government on the exportation of rubber is coming in far much attention. The Daily News says:

"Mincing Lane, the great celaring mart for the sale of plantation rubber, is keenly awaiting the decision of the Government with regard to the exportation of rubber, the prohibition of which came so suddenly that some thousands of tons were immediately placed under embargo. America is agitating for the raising of the prohibition, and there seems to be a possibility that the request will be conceded, with several qualifications. For the moment the matter is being discussed between a Government committee and a sub-committee of rubber merchants, brokers, and growers, and, while no indication is given of the Government's intentions, a feeling of optimism prevails in rubber circles.

"There are at present warehoused at the London docks or in process of arriving there 10,000 tons of rubber, 1,000 tons of which have been bought and paid for by American merchants. It is stated that America wants all the rubber she can get for her own necessities. The subject of lifting the rubber embargo, as well as embargos on numerous other articles, has been the subject of diplomatic negotiations."

Will Discuss Cargo Seizures.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—The seizure of American cargoes by British warships will be considered at the National Foreign Trade Conference here on Jan. 21 and 22. John Bassett Moore, ex-Counselor of the State Department; Prof. Edwin F. Gay, of Harvard; Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell; Prof. G. L. Swiggett, of the University of Tennessee, and James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, will speak.

England Buys Lumber.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 7.—A lumber company here today signed contracts to furnish 50,000,000 feet of timber, to be shipped to England. The lumber will consist chiefly of ties and mine timbers.

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WE DON'T NOW NEED CREDIT IN LONDON

Problem of Settling the Floating Indebtedness of This Country Has Settled Itself.

OVER $200,000,000 OWED

Sterling Exchange Rose to a Prohibitive Figure, but Bankers' Predictions Have Been Justified.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

ASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The important official announcement was made today that the problem of settling the floating indebtedness of the United States o Europe, which appeared so pressing in the early days of the war that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer sent two representatives to ashington to plead for the immediate release of as much gold as could be spared, has settled itself.

That is to say, the shrinkage in American imports, coupled with heavy exports, has completely overcome the big trade balance against this country, just as conservative bankers and officials of the Treasury Department predicted.

The announcement came from Gov. Hamlin of the Federal Reserve Board, acting on behalf of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who is now on his way East from San Diego, and was as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury announced today that, in view of the fact that exchange between the United States and the United Kingdom has become practically normal, it is no longer necessary for the two Governments to exercise their good offices in connection therewith, and that any further consideration of the question should be left to the banks and bankers of the respective countries.

The announcement was to be made simultaneoeusly here and in London. A copy of the announcement was given to the British Ambassador and cabled today to his Government.

At the beginning of the war it was estimated that the United States owed to Great Britain on open account of between $200,000,000 and $250,000,000 as a result of the unfavorable trade balance which had been accumulating in spite of heavy gold exports. Ordinarily this debt would have been carried by the London banks for a few months in anticipation of the receipt of cotton and grain, which would have created credits to offset this country's obligations.

With the moratorium in effect in England, and the necessity of raising large sums for military purposes, the London banks evinced a disposition to insist upon the prompt settlement of this balance in gold. At the suggestion of the Treasury Department, Sir George Paish, editor of The Statist, special adviser to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Basil B. Blackett were sent to this country to confer with Government officials and bankers.

The Proposed Credit Plan.

This visit resulted in a tentative plan under which London bankers were to establish a short-term credit of $100,000,000 in this country's favor, against which drafts could be drawn in settlement of pressing obligations. Sir George Paish cabled an outline of this proposal to his Government and was awaiting a reply when he was summoned home. Even at that time the balance of trade had begun to turn so strongly in this country's favor that it seemed unlikely that it would be necessary to adopt the plan.

Sterling exchange, which was almost normal a few days prior to the beginning of the war, selling at 4.883, rose to 5.50 within a week after the entrance of Russia and Great Britain into the conflict, and finally became prohibitive except for extreme needs, being quoted as high as $7. Artificial measures were necessary to keep gold in this country for a few weeks, but the trade balance has since accumulated so rapidly that the rate is now again normal, with prospects of reaching the gold import point.

In December the United States had a favorable trade balance of $110,000,000, and the current indebtedness existing on Aug. 1 was wiped out before the end of the year.

In view of this change Secretary McAdoo telegraphed to the Treasury Department today that there was no longer any occasion for the Government to continue the negotiations.

It had been known for several weeks that Sir George Paish would not return, and discussion of the plan for providing a credit abroad had ben dropped.

Announcement in London Also.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 8.—The Treasury officially announced yesterday that, in view of the fact that exchange between the United States and the United Kingdom had become practically normal, there was no longer any necessity for further consideration by the two Governments of any plan for the adjustment of balances, and that any further consideration of the question had been left to the respective banks and brokers of the two countries.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Shop

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Annual Clearance Sale

Men's Sack Suits

In Two, Three or Four Button Soft Roll Front Models

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST

15.00

Heretofore $21.50 to $27.50

Men's Custom Tailored Suits

Equal to the Highest Grade Custom Workmanship

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN; 32 TO 44 CHEST

20.00

Heretofore $30.00 to $40.00

DR. LIEBKNECHT'S COURAGE.

German Papers Recall a Time When He Cheered for the Kaiser.

The action of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader and proprietor of the newspaper Vorwärts, in refusing to vote the latest German war credit in the Reichstag, is made the subject of unfavorable criticism by many of the German Socialist newspapers as well as those of the conservative press. The Frankfurter Zeitung, in explaining that the President of the Reichstag refused to allow Liebknecht to explain his action because the explanation which he addressed to the President "was couched in such terms that it would, if delivered in open session, have certainly called forth cries of order."

The Social Democratic Volksstimme of Mannheim, in discussing Dr. Liebknecht's action says:

"Dr. Liebknecht, it seems to us, had every reason, after his tactless and provocative conduct in the Reichstag, to withdraw into himself with the least possible noise, instead of further burdening general public opinion and the public opinion of his party by explanations framed in unparliamentary terms. He has made enough noise already to the detriment of the party; it is now time at last for him to hush up, and that, too, as quickly as possible—completely."

Concerning the personal courage of Liebknecht in alone refusing to agree in the vote for the war credit, The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes the following as a dispatch from Berlin:

"Inasmuch as Representative Dr. Liebknecht in the last war session of the House of Delegates publicly announced the fact for the record that he did not rise when the cheer (Hoch!) was given for the Kaiser, and that he left the chamber beforehand on that occasion, the Deutsche Tageszeitung publishes the following letter of an officer who till recently was stationed at Liege:

On Sept. 9, the representative, Dr. Liebknecht was at Liege, and on the evening of that day he stopped at the —— Hotel, where many officers of the garrison were likewise stopping. Late that night the fall of Maubeuge was announced. A rising cheer was given for his Majesty, followed immediately by the singing of the national anthem, "Deutschland, Deutschland, uber Alles." Not only did Liebknecht stand up with the rest, but he also joined in the cheer as well as in the singing. Accordingly it would seem that he has the courage of opposition only when, as a representative, he has nothing to fear.

"To this the Deutsche Tageszeitung adds:

"'We should probably have taken no notice of this communication had we not received the same information from various other sources. Under the circumstances we felt it our duty to publish it.'"

JAPANESE KIND TO GERMANS

Prisoners Well Cared For and Residents Protected.

There is little, if any, anti-German sentiment among the Japanese people, and the German prisoners captured when Tsing-tau fell are being cared for with kindness and consideration, according to a letter made public last night by the German Information Service. The letter was written by a German electrical engineer in Tokio to his home office in Berlin.

"A few days ago," he writes, "the first transport of German prisoners arrived in Japan, consisting of sixty-five men. They have been quartered in the Kurume Barracks, situated about an hour's ride from Tosu, the great railroad junction in Kiushu. As far as I have been able to ascertain, only few of the prisoners are wounded, and these very slightly. The military authorities are doing everything to make the sojourn of the prisoners as comfortable as possible. Iron bedsteads with straw mattresses have been put into the barracks; meat, &c., are supplied, and the men cook their own meals. Members of the German colony in Japan have received permission to send books, edibles, liquors, &c., to Kurume. We are also allowed to visit the prisoners with the permission of the Ministry. We have established a receiving department for gifts in Tokio and forwarded a box of 130 books yesterday. German aid committees exist in Tokio, Yokohama, and Kobe. I am going to write today to the Consul General in Shanghai in connection with starting a fund there for the prisoners here. From all this you will see that the Japanese military authorities are treating the German prisoners with extreme kindness. I have been repeatedly requested during my calls at the Ministry to consider the whole matter as though we were entirely in a neutral territory.

"The Germans in Japan have been treated very kindly from the beginning, and we especially have been accorded every possible protection. I personally am being accorded special attention, since Tokio in itself is, of course, somewhat more dangerous than other places, if there can be any talk about danger at all, and some one may fear that possibly some fanatic may become desperate. Since August my house has been guarded by a number of policemen, and I am guarded on every step by detectives, especially on my travels to Yokohama and Osaka. I have come to the conclusion that such is actually being done in order to protect me. Various other gentlemen in Yokohama have had similar experiences.

"Apparently there cannot be much talk about an anti-German feeling nor a strong bellicose spirit of the people. For this reason a real danger never existed for us."

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

"Men's Shoe Shop"

4 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

January Clearance Sale

(Today) FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

These Shoes are our regular stock and not bought for sale purposes.

Men's Banister Shoes

All the newest models

Of mahogany, tan or black Russia calf, also imported French patent calf with dull mat kid top or the newest novelties with taupe or golden brown buckskin tops. All styles and leathers.

5.50

Usual values $7.50 to $8.50

Men's Slater & Morrill Shoes

Twenty styles of button and laced shoes, black with gray buckskin top, black with gray cloth top; also all black and all tan and mahogany leather shoes.

3.75

Usual Values $5.00 and $6.00

WILL CLOSE OUT TODAY AND SATURDAY

Men's Dress Pumps

of Paten Colt and dull leather

Hand Turned or Welted Soles.

3.50

Heretofore $5.00 and $6.50

GERMANS DENY ARRESTING MERCIER

Government of Occupation Says He Is Not Even Under Surveillance.

CHARGES ARE REITERATED

Dutch Paper Says Most of Antwerp Clergy Have Been Arrested, Too,—Vatican Investigating.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Jan. 7.—The German military Government in Belgium this morning characterized the report published in The Amsterdam Tijd that Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, had een arrested, as absolutely false. The Cardinal has neither been detained in the Bishop's Palace at Malines nor placed under police survealance of any sort, the official statement says. It is also denied that any priests have been arrested.

The denial is silent as to the case of Dessain, the printer, who published the Cardinal's Christmas pastoral letter, but is is understood that the story concerning him also is a fabrication.

The Germans are said to take the position that at this time the question whether they are the legal rulers of Belgium is not at issue, and that, consequently, there will be no action on their part.

AMSTERDAM, (Via London,) Jan. 7.—The Amsterdam Tijd, whose report of the arrest of Cardinal Mercier elicited today an official denial from the German military government in Belgium, publishes a dispatch from Bergen-op-Zoom, purporting to confirm the statements that the Cardinal was placed under restraint. The Tijd asserts that German gaards were stationed outside the Cardinal's palace last Sturday; that the Cardinal demanded of the German Commander that he be allowed to visit Antwerp on Sunday and another place on Monday, but that this was refused.

The Tijd also says that a majority of the Antwerp clergy have been arrested.

ROME, Jan. 6.—The Vatican, up to a late hour tonight, had received no official confirmation of the reported arrest at Brussels of Cardinal Mercier, because of a pastoral letter issued by him in which he was said to have advised Belgians not to give allegiance to the German Administration.

Pope Benedict, through Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, has instituted anxious inquiries regarding the report, but because of the censorship or other causes no official communication regarding the reported arrest has come through.

The unofficial rumors of the arrest of a member of the Sacred College have, however, caused a profound sensation, and the hope is expressed that the report is untrue.

In Vatican circles, it is said that should the report be officially confirmed, it is likely that the Pope will protest, even though by so doing, he may run the risk of somewhat endangering his position of being absolutely outside and above the conflict in order that his offer of mediation, at an opportune moment may have a chance of success.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs that he learns that the Vatican has requested information from Germany regarding the reported arrest of Cardinal Mercier in Belgium. The correspondent adds that he believes the Pope will make a demand on Embperor William for the Cardinal's immediate release.

The General Manager of a large business recently said: "Our advertising is planned entirely by Mr. So-and-So—we think he is one of the brightest advertising men in the business."

No advertising, plan we form is made by any *one* man. We believe that a number of trained minds working together multiply efficiency.

In fact, we *know* it.

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

POLES AND COSSACKS MASSACRE JEWS

Hang Them by Hundreds and Drive Them from Homes, It Is Alleged.

CLIMAX OF WAR'S TERROR

Poles Declared to Have Denounced Their Jewish Neighbors First to Germans Then to Russians.

Dr. Shmaryah Levin, the noted Zionist leader and member of the first Russian Duma, in an article contributed for The Warheit, a Jewish daily newspaper of this city, reveals shocking details of massacres of Jews in Poland as a result of the treachery and duplicity of the Poles, who caused the most flagrant falsehoods to be circulated impugning the loyalty of the Jews. Dr. Levin asserts that no fewer than a thousand Jews were massacred and hanged in various cities and townships of the invaded section of Poland either by the Poles themselves or by the Cossacks acting on the provocation of the Poles.

The article begins with the entrance of the German Army into Kalish, when the Poles began a campaign of malicious slander, insinuating that there was an element of the population which was not trustworthy and allowing the impression to go foth that this element was constituted mainly by Jews. As a result the Germans at first treated the Jews very rigorously. Soon, however, they discovered that these denunciations were groundless.

When Kalish and other Polish cities were retaken by the Russians, the Poles told the soldiers that the Jewish community had helped the Germans in their invasion. The Russian officials and Cossacks thereupon declared all Jews to be traitors and outside of all legal protection. Court martials that were mere mockeries were held in some instances in order to give the wholesale massacre that followed a semblance of military executions.

Soon in the surrounding forests, the bodies of Jews were dangling from many trees and they were left there for days and weeks. Among those hanged were Jewish teachers, beadles of Synagogues, and other Jews who were known for piety and generosity. In many towns where there were no forests handy, the Poles volunteered to build scaffolds for the victims.

That these accounts are not exaggerated is evidenced by a late copy of a Russian Jewish paper, Novi Voschod, which has ust been received here. In spite of the rigorous censorship prevailing now in Russia, this paper describes the banishment and terrible sufferings of entire Jewish communities at Grodzisk, Skiuerniwice, Novi Alexandra, Kosenitz and other places.

At Grodzisk the entire Jewish community of 1,500 families, including 300 families of reservists who are fighting for Russia, were sumarily banished as a result of the Polish denunciations. Previous to this, the Cossacks rode roughshod into the Jewish Synagagues on the pretext of looking for Germans which the Jews were supposed to have sheltered there. Searches were instituted in all Jewish houses, but no incriminating evidence was found. One result of these searches was, however, that the Poles used this opportunity to pillage Jewish stores.

The order of expulsion was carried out in three hours. The banished Jews barely had time to prepare bundles with food and the most necessary things. In the procession were old people and women. The Poles hurled insulting remarks at them when their exile began, shouting to them: "Go to Berlin! Go to Palestine? Drown yourselves in the Welchsel."

After a weary journey the Jews arrived toward evening in the town of Bloine. They begged to be permitted to stay overnight, but the authorities even refused to let them enter the town, and they had to make a detour through marshlands in order to resume their tramp on the main road to Warsaw. They spent the whole night in trampling the road, and early in the morning they arrived in Warsaw, where they were taken care of by their coreligionists. During this terrible journey one woman died and another gave birth to a child. Soldiers along the road were all the time harrassing the exiles, and would not permit them even to have a minute's rest.

Similar scenes were enacted in other Polish towns.

MEMORANDUM

Owner of the Cadillac "8" numbered F 5104 N. Y.—

Above is a sketch I made of the rear tires of your car equipped with Tire Chains as it stood at the entrance of Lord & Taylor's last Wednesday morning.

I wish to congratulate you on your wisdom in appreciating that Tire Chains are the only positive safeguard against skidding.

Yours for Safety
D. O. L.

ZEEBRUGGE HARBOR CLOSED

New Sandbars and Mines Make It of Little Value to Germans.

The admission that the harbor of Zeebrugge, which has been mentioned as a possible German naval base in Belgium, is likely to be blocked by continual shifting of sandbars is made in the Frankfurter Zeitung. The paper also quotes a dispatch from the Amsterdam Tijd denying that great damage was done to the sluices at Zeebrugge by the British bombardment, and that the action of German submarines was greatly hindered as a result.

"The truth of the matter is," says the Tijd, "that sea mines which drifted up to the coast did considerable damage, which is still being repaired; but the sluices were not damaged. A great disadvantage for the Germans is the constant washing up of sand in the harbor of Zeebrugge, which renders it partly useless. In times of peace dredges are continually working there, day and night, but the Belgians destroyed these before they left."

Continuing today & tomorrow

The Semi-Annual Sale of

Saks Suits for Men

Reduced from

$43, $40, $38
$35, $30 & $28

now $23.00

A small charge for alterations.

Literally a panorama of the season's suit styles in models, materials, and colors. Tailored exclusively by Saks & Company, and exhibiting those creative variations whereby Saks clothes retain their fame and primacy as the only clothes for the man who abhors the commonplace and disdains the average.

Nothing pretentious about the size of this announcement—opportunity is traditionally modest.

Continuing today the clearance of

Men's Shirts at $1.00

would be $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 if they were not a little soiled

These are perfect shirts, requiring only a visit to the tub to renew their looks and lustre. All plain bosom models, with either soft or starched cuffs, made of woven Madras, percale, flannel, and mercerized cloths, in a great variety of smart stripe patterns.

And supplemented with

a special purchase of finely woven mercerized shirts, to make the assortments more representative.

65c Scarfs at 35c or 3 for $1.00

Just a small mention of a large opportunity in scarfs that offer all you can ask as to variety and far more than you can often get in value. Main floor

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

SPEND YOUR HOLIDAY IN CALIFORNIA

Out on the Pacific Coast is a land far lovelier than any across the water—a land of golden suns and jeweled gardens—a land that fulfills all promises—a land worth many trips across the continent.

Spend your European holiday in California this season. Make your trip there a holiday by taking the "Golden State Limited"—foremost transcontinental train.

There is no finer train—no better service than the "Golden State Limited"—no quicker, more comfortable nor more interesting route to California than the Golden State Route—the direct line of lowest altitudes. Both expositions included in one ticket at no extra cost.

We maintain a Travel Bureau at 1238 Broadway, New York City. Our representatives are travel experts, who will help you plan a wonderful and an economical outing, give you full information about California and her wonder Expositions, and look after every detail of your trip.

Write, phone or drop in for our literature on California and the Expositions, K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A., Rock Island Lines, 1238A Broadway, New York, Phone 2800 Madison Square.

Satisfies every test to which a Coffee can be put

Enticing in aroma, delicious in flavor, rich in body, and unvarying in strength, with enough more cups per pound, than that of ordinary coffee, to make its use true economy.

Originated for the Hotel Astor on a quality basis ten years ago, and served there exclusively ever since, to thousands of guests yearly. It is *the* coffee for *you* and *your* guests.

Sold in sealed tins only. Bean or steel cut, chaff removed. Thirty-five cents per pound.

If you would "try before you buy," send us a two-cent stamp, and your grocer's name, for our "get acquainted" tin, enough for five cups of good coffee.

B. FISCHER & CO.
Importers New York City

Executors Unrestricted Public Sale

ON THE PREMISES

814 Fifth Avenue

(North of 62nd Street).

On View Monday Next,
Jan'y 11th, 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

(Admission by card, to be had free on application to the managers)

Modern Paintings

Household Furniture and Embellishments, Bronzes, Ceramics, Silver and Plated Ware, Glassware, Cabinet Objects, Oriental Rugs, Carpets, Draperies and Miscellaneous Objects

Contained in the residence of the late

Mrs. Georgiana R. Rutter

To be sold at unrestricted Public Sale By direction of the Executors,

Tuesday & Wednesday

of next week, Jan'y 12th & 13th, At Eleven A. M.

ON THE PREMISES

And at the

American Art Galleries

On Wednesday Evening Next, Jan. 13
When the Paintings Will Be Sold.

Catalogue mailed free to applicants

The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet and Mr. Major Parke under the management of

The American Art Association,

6 East 23d Street, Madison Sq. South.

NEW TICKET OFFICE

Lackawanna Railroad

BROADWAY, COR. PARK PLACE, WOOLWORTH BLDG.
Other Ticket Offices: BROADWAY { COR. WALL, 28TH & 42D STS.
BROOKLYN: 505 FULTON ST.

WHY THE NATIONS WENT TO WAR.

Official documents of Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, and Germany, giving correspondence from leading statesmen involved in the outbreak of the great conflict. In pamphlet form—10 cents by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TWO STATES PLEDGE SHIPLOADS OF FOOD

Ohio and Nebraska Promise Big Gifts from Their Bounty to the Belgians.

JAPAN'S RED CROSS AID

Surgeons and Nurses Going to War Zone—Day's Donations to Various Funds.

The Belgian Relief Commission announced yesterday that two more States are to send shiploads of food to Belgium. The States are Ohio and Nebraska, in both of which active campaigns are under way to raise funds needed to fill a ship.

The Ohio committee includes Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France; Gov.-elect Willis, and Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, who is an Ohioan. The 8,300-ton steamer Naneric has been selected as the Ohio ship, and when she sails she is to take a cargo valued at about $400,000. The woman's section of the Ohio work is in charge of Mrs. William O. Thompson, President of the National Federation of College Women.

The Nebraska committee will be named this week, and in a few days the name of the ship selected to take her cargo will be announced. The steamship John Hardie, which will carry a cargo given by the people of Maryland, is scheduled to sail from Baltimore today, while the steamer Lynorta, which is to take Virginia's gift, is expected to sail from Norfolk tomorrow. Another ship carrying a cargo from the Carolinas will sail next week.

Red Cross Workers from Japan.

Twenty-two Japanese Red Cross nurses, four Japanese physicians, a secretary, and an interpreter, on their way to England to be assigned to war duty, will arrive in New York on Monday, Jan. 11. The nurses will be met upon their arrival by a delegation from the International Council of Nurses with which they are affiliated. The Japanese nurses, Miss Lavinia Dock of the Nurses' Settlement says, are among the most skilled of any nation, being obliged to take three full years of training. Miss Yamamoto, head nurse in charge, is Superintendent of the large Mitsui Charity Hospital in Tokio. She speaks English.

A reception will be given the visiting nurses on Monday afternoon by the Department of Nursing and Health of the Teachers College, Columbia University. Miss M. A. Nutting, who occupies the chair of the department, will receive the delegation, assisted by Miss Annie Goodrich, President of the International Council of Nurses. Both women are prominent Red Cross nurses.

The Japan society is also preparing to receive the Japanese Red Cross Workers. Surgeon General Suzuki, Japanese Navy, retired, will have charge of the party. A luncheon is to be given on Tuesday at the Hotel Astor. Miss Mabel T. Boardman of the American Red Cross will preside. The Japanese detachment will sail on Wednesday for Europe.

Belgian Fund Gets $5,864.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $5,864.17 yesterday, and now totals $783,954.01. Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Estate of S. S. ...$1,000
L. A. Ault.......1,000
Assmann Family (col.)........1,010
Mrs. H. Wilson...500
Am. Law Book Co..300
A. E. Goodhart....200
C. C. 150
E. C. Cammann...50
Sale of a Pomeranian Puppy.......65
Anonymous 50
Providence Journal (col.)........167
M. C. Crawford....100
E. F. Whitney.....100
Rev. M. Vandermaesen 100
Jamaica Train. Sc.. 75
C. G. Miller.......50
R. Gorman 10
Isabel Taves.......10
E. F. Pipe.........10
Anonymous 10
Sarah M. Smith.....15
Louisa B. Pitkin..10
M., F. & G. Wainwright 15
St. John's Church, Flushing 12
E. P. Blake........15
M. E. Marriss......10
Annie W. Williams 15
E. & M., and Norton Minot........50
Wm. B. Jones.......10
Holy Cross Ch., Tryon, N. C.......21
Christ Ch. Rectory.10
W. D. C. 25
Grace S. S., Linden, N. J. 13
A. Tassin..........10
G. C. Lewis........20
Lizzie Firth.......25
G. B. & S. B. Beach 10
Wakeland School, Raleigh, N. C....15
Eleanor D. Jackson 10
C. H. Bancker....100
W. E. F. 100
H. W. H. 100
J. B. 20
E. P. Richardson..50
P. Onwerkerk......40

Jewish Sufferers' Fund.

The following contributions of $10 or more have been received by the American Jewish Relief Committee for sufferers from the war, of which Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, New York City, is Treasurer:

Previously acknowledged $276,564
M. Danziger, Cincinnati, Ohio.....10
M. Hirsch, Cincinnati, Ohio........50
S. Hirsch, Cincinnati, Ohio.......100
L. Lowenstritt, Winnsboro, La...10
Aguila Club, Rosenhayn, N. J....33
Edward Kuhn.......50
Hersfeld & Stern, New York.......250
L. M. Josephthal, New York.......100
W. Gratz, N. Y....10
W. Emmerich 100
Jewish Association, Youngstown, O.1,000
M. Samish, Des Moines, Iowa....638
Ind. Dem. Club....10
D. Richter, N. Y..100
M. Dworetzky, N. Y. 50
Elias Surut, N. Y. (col.) 1,450
J. J. Hanauer, New York 250
Cohen & Bros., New York..........10
J. Lehman, Bklyn. 10
J. D. Levy, N. Y.. 25
E. N. and E. S. Nordlinger, N. Y. 10
Heller & Son, N. Y. 25
A. Orently, N. Y. (col.) 30
Ladies' Soc'y, Cedar Rapids, Ia....25
Anonymous, N. Y..100
M. Gottesman & Son, N. Y. 10
Mrs. I. L. Demuth, New York........15
A. Hess, Wichita, Kansas 10
Friend, N. Y. 25
Wolf & Harlem, Mt. Vernon, Ind...10
Mrs. A. H. Fuchtwanger, N. Y.....10
L. Levy, Cin'ti, O. 10
C. T. Ables, Little Rock, Ark.......25
A. W. Goldsmith, Cincinnati, Ohio. 10
P. Ferester, N. Y. 10
L. Kahn, New Orleans, La..........10
A. Koppel..........20
L. Stern, N. Y....200
H. B. Levinsohn, New York.........10
D. Pinski, N. Y.. 10
Mrs. S. Sachs, N. Y. 250
S. Sachs, N. Y....500
H. Zirkin, emps., Washington 34
G. N. Norton, New York 50
M. Weinberg, Bkn. 25
S. Oppenheimer, N. Y. 10
P. Lehman, N. Y.500
D. P. Hays........100
Mrs. L. Bierfeld, Chicago 10
M. J. Stroock, New York 80
E. Cong, Statesville, N. C. 50
A. B. Cohen, (col.), Scranton, Penn..111
S. M. Adler, Birmingham, Ala......10
Memorial 10
M. Morris, Chicago 10
L. Z. Morris, Richmond, Va.........10
C. Klingenstein, N. Y. 50
A. J. R. C., Albany 1,600
E. F. Wendell, Chicago 10
I. Friedlaender, Palisade, N. J.....25
I. S., Chicago.....10
S. W. Trost, Cincinnati, Ohio.....25
Michaelson & Dairs, New York 10
Mrs. C. S. Nathan, New York........25
D. Leventritt, New York 50
S. Schwartz, N. Y. 10
P. May, Charleston, W. Va..........10
J. Buchman, N. Y. 25
I. O. B. A. Torrington, Conn.....10
Chevia Ansche Chesed, New York..25
S. Hoenig, Cincinnati, Ohio 50
Cheifetz Orloff Hershenstein Co., N. Y. 10
E. L. Baker, Erie, Penn. 10
Mtn. Shoe Polish Co. 10
E. H. Erland, New York 10
Mary Stern, Canton, Ohio 10
Bandheim & Sons, Alexandria, Va...10
S. Lesser, N. Y...10
L. Middleman, Bkn 10
Mrs. J. Beer, N. Y.900
Steiner & Bros., N. Y. 25
B. D. Adler, Milco, Wis. 100
M. Temmer, Portland, Ore. 10
H. Lasker, Little Rock, Ark.......25
A. B. Kuppenheimer, Chicago 100
Oel Yitzshock Cong. Bklyn. 10
E. Starlight, N. Y. 10

The public is warned not to recognize solicitors for this fund who cannot present credentials signed by Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer, and countersigned by the Local Committee.

$200 a Month for Mercy Fund.

The fund of the Committee of Mercy, of which August Belmont is Treasurer, now amounts to $97,343.46, of which $360 was received yesterday. Yesterday's subscriptions included $100 from the Bible School of the Hamilton Baptist Church of Hamilton, N. Y.; $25 from the Ithaca Gun Company, $200 from A. Monell of 43 Exchange Place, who announced that he would give $200 monthly for six months, and $10 from the Home Betterment Association of Cabona, N. C.

France Thanks La Fayette Fund.

Recognition of the La Fayette Fund, which has as its purpose to send comfort kits to French soldiers, has been officially made by the French Government in this cablegram:

Paris, Jan. 6, 1915.
Ambassador of France,
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
I beg of you to convey to the Committee of the La Fayette Fund the deep appreciation of the French Government of this substantial proof of a generosity and sympathy which touch us to the highest degree. I am taking the necessary steps to bring to the attention of the French public the noble initiative taken in this work by our American friends.
DELCASSE.

The La Fayette Fund's third shipment of kits goes forward to Havre via the French liner Niagara tomorrow and a fourth consignment will be ready within ten days.

HAD CIVIL SERVICE PAPERS.

Ex-Stenographer Says Examination Notes Went to City Agent.

At the investigation of the Municipal Civil Service Commission by the State Commission in the Municipal Building yesterday, Mrs. Irene Reardon of 129 Washington Place, formerly an investigator in the Charities Department, testified that Alfred Regall, assistant purchasing agent in the Charities Department, with a salary of $1,800 a year, was allowed to look over the examination papers for forty-seven special investigators before the results of the examination were made known.

"I was employed as a stenographer for Commissioner Kingsbury at the time this occurred," the witness testified. "Mr. Regall was then secretary to Commissioner Kingsbury. I took dictation from Mr. Regall at one time for more than three-quarters of an hour, and while I did this I identified the numbers on examination papers sent to Mr. Regall by some one connected with the Civil Service Commission. These were the examination papers of some forty-seven investigators, and why they should have been sent to Mr. Regall of the Charities Department I have never been able to learn."

Dr. Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, jumped up at this point and said the papers examined by Regall were old papers and did not pertain to the examination in question. Mrs. Reardon went on to say that Regall dictated extracts from the experience papers. She said she resigned when she heard that she was to be discharged. The witness said she left her notebook containing the dictation regarding the experience papers behind and that when she went to get it she was told that the book had been destroyed. She said she made two copies of the extracts and gave both to Mr. Regall.

"The copies Mrs. Reardon refers to might have been destroyed," said Regall when he was asked by President Neu of the State Commission to produce them, "but I can get a more complete copy from another stenographer who assisted in taking the dictation."

"We're not interested in the other stenographer's notes," remarked President Neu.

Secretary Robert Belcher of the Municipal Civil Service Commission explained that he had given the papers to Mr. Regall on an oral requisition.

Samuel Bernstein, purchasing agent in the Department of Charities, said he was appointed in January, 1900, at a salary of $1,800 a year, and was dismissed by Commissioner Kingsbury in November, 1914, on charges of inefficiency and neglect of duty. He said as purchasing agent he spent $450,00 a year for food and signed all contract orders, amounting to more than $2,000,000.

"What I did," said the witness, "was under orders."

CUBA'S TOBACCO RUINED.

Unseasonable Rains Also Seriously Damage the Sugar Crop.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Th heavy, unseasonable rains of the last week, which culminated in a torrential downpour last night, completed the destruction of the tobacco crop in almost all sections of the island. The sugar cane also was injured seriously, being so saturated with water that in many localities it is yielding only about half the normal proportion of saccharine.

Many sugar mills have suspended grinding while awaiting the drying out of the fields. This postponement of the grinding season, it is feared, will result in a large part of the crop remaining unground when the regular rainy season begins.

BRITAIN LOWERING BARS.

Royal Commission Would Make Foreign Service More Democratic.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Royal Commission on Civil Service, in its report published today, recommends that some of the old traditions of the British foreign service be done away with and that the service be made more democratic.

One of the recommendations of the commission is that the time-honored stipulation that all candidates for foreign posts in the diplomatic corps must have a private income of at least £400 ($2,000) be abolished.

TO RUN OUR NAVY ON GERMAN PLAN

Hobson's Strategy Control Idea Would Centralize Entire Operations of Department.

GREAT POWER FOR CHIEF

Head of Staff and Assistants Would Make Advance Arrangements for Every Warlike Emergency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The system of strategy control which has been worked out in the plans of the German Admiralty Staff is to be tried in the United States Navy if the amendment sponsored by Representative Hobson and accepted by the House Naval Committee becomes a law. As this staff plan is explained by members of the Naval Committee, it proposes to model the work of the American navy staff closely on the lines of that of Germany and to accomplish, if possible, the same results obtained in the German Navy. The language of the amendment that has been placed in the Navy bill gives the new staff chief greater responsibility than any one officer in our navy ever has had.

The proposed staff is expected to bring into coordination the Naval War College at Newport, which is mainly an educational institution, the General Board of the Navy, which was originally intended to be a Board of Strategy, but has become more or less an academic counsel of unused advice, the Navy Department generally, and the battleship fleet. In the recent hearings before the Naval Committee high officials and officers frankly conceded that these various parts of the naval establishment wholly lacked coordination, and that the National defense in many ways suffered in consequence of the fact. The new staff will come into existence through the appointment of a chief of the Bureau of Operations. The law will authorize a detail of fifteen officers to assist them.

The chief, appointed by the President for a term of four years, is the only officer of the bureau thus distinctly appointed. He will stand out alone as the responsible military head of the navy. The language of the act in making him "responsible for the readiness of the navy for war," and giving him the general direction of the navy concentrates in him greater importance than has hitherto been attached to any one person in the naval establishment. That he is to perform his duties "under the Secretary of the Navy" does not detract from the force of this interpretation of the magnitude of the task of the chief.

This is the Naval Committee's view of the amendment. Its members want the responsibility for the preparedness of the navy concentrated in one competent military head. The Navy Staff is not to be burdened with the consideration of building programmes or with problems of ordnance. It will not concern itself with personnel. It will leave to the General Board the functions assumed to be properly those of that body.

All the present bureaus of the Navy Department and all the various aids to the Secretary of the Navy will continue to perform their usual work. The Aid for Operations will be continued, although the fact that the new Staff Chief is to be called Chief of Naval Operations will make it necessary to change the name of the office of the aid in order to avoid confusion in the paper work of the department.

The Operations Staff, by virtue of the greater power given to it, will be concerned with obtaining from the other bureaus, the War College, the General Board and the fleet, reports and judgments in various lines of work and upon problems and policies related to the national defense. All the policies of defense as they are outlined and indicated in the course of passing events will be taken up and elaborated by the staff to their logical and reasonably expected conclusions.

The new staff of the navy will be set at just work as Von Moltke, accomplished prior to the Franco-Prussian war, when he elaborated the general campaigns of that war, and arranged in advance all the machinery of preparation, so that when war actually came every order to every military organization had been written and had only to be drawn from a pigeon hole and dispatched to the officer who was to execute it.

The whole phrase of attack upon this country from any foreign foe will be taken up and studied from every point of consideration and in the light of every contingency. If it is the consideration of a war with a particular foreign nation, the staff will decide how that war ould be begun by the enemy, the number of the enemy's land and naval forces, hen and where the first blow would probably be struck, and how the various elements of our national defenses should be used effectively. Every order will be written and filed away in pigeon holes to await a need that may never come.

The idea of a Navy Staff has never received much attention from Secretaries of the Navy. Heretofore the fear has been that it would place too much power in the hands of a small group of officers. Secretary Daniels is regarded as not being too friendly toward the plan.

LIEBKNECHT'S LOAN VOTE.

Favored Larger Credit to Relieve Poverty, His Paper Says.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Social Democratic leader and proprietor of Vorwärts, explains in that paper his motives for refusing to assent to the recent war credit voted by the Reichstag. According to The Frankfurter Zeitung, Vorwärts explains that Dr. Liebknecht sets forth that the credits voted for the relief of poverty seemed to him inadequate, and that he was heartily in favor of anything that could ameliorate the hard lot of the soldiers in the field, the wounded, and the sick.

"If things were done according to Herr Liebknecht's way of thinking," the Frankfurt paper comments, "the empire would have to cease fighting through lack of means, without regard to the consequences."

OPPOSES FEDERAL MERCHANT MARINE

Chamber of Commerce Committee Reports Against Government Ownership of Vessels.

FOR A BOARD TO AID SHIPS

No Lack of Cargo Room for South American Trade Found—Action is Postponed.

A special committee which had spent four months inuiring into the state of the American merchant marine reported to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday that it was opposed to Government ownership and Government operation of vessels.

Previous to the filing of this report, another committee, headed by Welding Ring, announced that inquiries among steamship officers showed that there had not at any time been lack of cargo room for South American traffic, and that the reason trade had been restricted with the countries south of us since the war began was that credit facilities had broken down.

The Chamber considered the findings of the committee reporting on the merchant marine so important that it was decided not to act upon them until another meeting had discussed the report. This will be held next Thursday.

The Merchant Marine Committee was headed by Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company.

"The committee shares to the fullest extent the desire of all citizens to see the American flag and American shipping again upon the high seas," says the report, "but recognizes that the problem is one of business, and that an American merchant marine to be permanent must justify itself in competition with the ships of other nations. The committee believes that American shipping can justify itself upon this basis, once the development period has been passed, and feels that advantage should be taken of the present exceptional opportunity to place American vessels in competition for the commerce of the world.

Oppose Government Ownership.

"Before proceeding to a discussion of the methods which seem practicable, we desire to place ourselves on record as opposed to Government ownership and Government operation of vessels. We do not base our opposition to this principle upon the ground that a Government department cannot operate vessel property as cheaply as private owners, although we have grave doubt of the ability of the Government to meet the economic standards of successful private enterprise. We base our objections on the much more fundamental principle in this instance that Government competition in this field of industrial effort will, in our belief, defeat the ends which it is sought to attain.

"The present Administration has suggested that $30,000,000 be invested in Government-owned vessels. If this be done, a small fleet will be created; but the feeling that the Government may from time to time add to this fleet, and enter more extensively into competition for the ocean-carrying trade will prevent the participation of private enterprise in solving this problem.

"Your committee submits that the same sum, if set aside as a guarantee fund, and invested in Government bonds, or other income bearing securities, to be administered by a central board, having the same fostering relationship to the building up of our commerce and shipping as the Federal Reserve Board has to our finance and banking, will accomplish infinitely greater results. Such a board could approve construction plans, much as the Building Department of New York approves building plans, and approve the standing and character of the men behind a steamship enterprise, much as the Federal Reserve Board approves indorsers of notes and bills of exchange. It could be useful in many ways and should assure a high grade of public intelligence in charge of this important department of public welfare.

"Notwithstanding the objections which many advance to public commissions, your committee has developed by inquiry among steamship men that such a commission would be welcomed by them as an aid in eliminating difficulties which now exist in shipping matters.

Against Alexander Bill.

"We have also given earnest consideration to the arguments of those in favor of the Alexander bill as it now stands, (Jan. 1.) We recognize that this bill is considered an Administration measure, and has been approved by President Wilson. For this reason we have endeavored to convince ourselves of its merit, but have been unable to agree that a sufficient crisis exists to warrant the enactment of a law which departs from established economic standards and may do grave injustice to those citizens who already own vessel property. It is stated that the people of this country are against taxing themselves in order to provide subsidies for steamship lines, and it is suggested that they tax themselves to operate Government-owned lines admittedly at a loss. We fail to see the difference, except that the latter plan carries with it evils far worse than a lack of American ships on the sea."

The inquiries directed to shipping interests by the second committee were the result of a resolution introduced at a meeting of the Chamber on Nov. 5 by Gen. Edward C. O'Brien, former Minister to Paraguay. Gen. O'Brien said that trade with South American countries was handicapped by the lack of ships.

"On making careful investigation," said the committee, after stating that there was cargo room aplenty, "of all the shipping lines trading with South American ports, it was found that sixteen steamers were dispatched during October for the East Coast of South America. Out of this fleet of steamers it was found that only a part carried a full and complete cargo, while the remainder sailed partly full, and some of them not more than half to two-thirds full. As regards the return business to this country, so far as the committee has been able to learn, there has not been any demand for cargo room that has not been promptly met, and very many steamers are coming north only partly loaded."

DEFENSES WEAK—O'RYAN.

Says Big Nations Could Easily Land Forces Here.

"Any great nation could land an expeditionary force on the shores of a nation like ours," said Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, speaking yesterday at the weekly table talk of the New York Press Club. "The harbor defenses don't figure in the proposition. They could easily be captured later from the rear."

"We have no coast defenses," Gen. O'Ryan continued. "In the old days little ships needed a harbor when making an invasion, and all that was necessary was to fortify the harbors. But now the big ships carry their harbors with them. And any one of the great powers has ships to land an army fully equipped upon our shores."

"But what would our navy be doing in the event of invasion?" he was asked. "The navy is a very slender thread to place our national existence on," he replied. "We believe the navy is a partial solution of the problem," but if it fails, then what?"

In answer to a question asking what nation would want to invade the United States he replied that we must not prepare for a defensive war alone, for every war that the country has ever waged has been an offensive one.

"Is New York adequately defended?" asked one of the diners.

"I think I'd better duck that," he replied, after thinking a moment.

Gen. O'Ryan stated that the only two nations in the world depending for defense on mercenary armies are Great Britain and the United States. The rest are defended by what German military authorities have called "a nation in arms," and what President Wilson calls "a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms." He asserted that merely equipping the citizens or even teaching them to shoot would not make an army effective in time of stress.

"Discipline," he said, "may be defined as a scheme or device, the result of the evolution of the ages, whereby the instinct of self-preservation in soldiers is overcome for the accomplishment of the business in hand. Such discipline is accomplished through drill. I have never yet met an officer above the rank of Captain who advocated a large standing army. It is estimated that a regular soldier costs the Government $1,300 a year. This cost makes a large standing army prohibitive. The average militia soldier costs from $60 to $100 a year. We have not a dependable militia force.

"The next step is the matter of compensation. Our militia system is an effort to get something for nothing. We have got to put the men in a position in which they cannot say they have vested rights and pay dues. In addition to patriotism, which has never yet been dependable in a war, there must be a quid pro quo. We must have a legal hold upon the men. All this is covered by the Chamberlain bill pending in Congress. If it is passed it will be worth its weight in gold, but it will cost $7,000,000 or $8,000,000, and that makes Congress hesitate."

FAR EAST COMMERCE HALTS

Customs Revenues Fall Off, but American Trade Increases.

The disruption of commerce in the Far East as a result of the European war is plainly reflected in the loss of $594,000 in the customs revenues of the port of Shanghai, China, according to United States Consul General Thomas Sammons, writing from that city.

While the shipments of goods from Europe declined, Mr. Sammons points out, there were increased arrivals of Japanese cotton drills, sheetings, shirtings, and yarns, and the receipts of American kerosene for the quarter exceeded those for the September quarter of 1913 by 1,300,000 gallons.

Mr. Sammons adds:

"Representative foreign articles sold in this market—cigarettes, cotton goods, dyes, and colors, electrical materials, lumber, machinery, oil, and woolen goods—the imports of which in the September quarter of 1913 amounted to $18,214,159, in the quarter under review declined to $14,201,554. Similarly, representative articles of export from Shanghai show a decrease during July-September of $6,730,019 when contrasted with the corresponding figures for 1913, amounting to $13,866,547 against $20,596,563 last year, these values representing shipments of beans, peas, raw cotton, eggs, Shanghai flour, cow and buffalo hides, peanut, cottonseed, and wood oil, rapeseed, raw silk, tea, and wool.

"Silk is Shanghai's chief export and Europe has been its best customer, but the war has so demoralized this trade that against 7,227,777 pounds of silk and silk products exported from Shanghai (to all countries) during the September quarter of 1913, only 3,730,896 pounds went forward in the corresponding months in 1914. The showing bids fair to be more discouraging for the December quarter, owing to the continuance of the war.

"With exports amounting to 26,751,198 pounds, there was a decrease of 10,000,000 pounds in the tea exports from Shanghai for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1914, as compared with the like period of 1913, the chief reductions being noted in shipments to Russia, Great Britain, and France. However, American and Japanese purchases largely increased; the former represented normal trade requirements, while the latter may partially replace Russia's heavy decline, the Vladivostok route being only slightly interfered with by the war. Exceptionally heavy shipments were made to Germany in July."

TO SEE "BILLY" SUNDAY.

President Makes Appointment to Meet the Baseball Evangelist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Rev. "Billy" Sunday, who is holding a revival in Philadelphia, is to call on President Wilson at the White House on Jan. 18. A request that the President receive him came to Joseph P. Tumulty, the Secretary to the President, today, and an appointment was made.

Mr. Sunday is coming to Washington on that day to hold a revival meeting. He is a friend of Secretary Bryan, on whom he never fails to call when he comes to Washington.

JAIL FOR ARMY CONTRACTOR

German Who Fed Army with Bad Meat is Punished.

Strict punishment is being meted out in Germany to purveyors of impure foodstuffs to the army, according to a Leipsic dispatch in a recent issue of The Frankfurter Zeitung. The dispatch tells of the denial by the Imperial Court there of an appeal to a wine dealer named Schnurr, who was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment by the District Court of Karlsruhe.

Schnurr, the dispatch explains, was found guilty of breach of contract in systematically furnishing spoiled meats and bouillon, at the time of mobilization to troops passing through the railway station at Oedigheim.

VILLA ADVANCING FOR BORDER ATTACK

Expects to Make a Clean Sweep of Carranza Forces Along the Line.

TOLD GEN. SCOTT HIS PLAN

And Engaged to Subject American Towns to Fire Only Eight Hours—Has 8,000 Men.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 7.—Gen. Villa is moving to attack the Carranza garrisons of the Mexican border towns opposite Naco and Douglas, Ariz., with 8,000 convention troops. To drive the Carranza forces out of the border towns is Villa's solution of the problem of stopping border fighting. It became known here today that Villa had communicated his intention three days ago to Brig. Gen. Hugn L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, who is here to confer with the Mexican Chief. In his message Villa promised to expose the American towns to fire for not more than eight hours, at the end of which engaged period he promised that the Carranza garrisons would have surrendered or would have been driven into the United States.

Half of Villa's force proceeded through Juarez today en route to Casas Grandes, whence the troops will move overland into Sonora.

It was at a "great sacrifice" to his campaign against Carranza forces on the eastern seaboard that he came north, Villa said, in order to settle the Arizona border difficulty. Villa's communication was received by Gen. Scott soon after the latter's departure from Naco for El Paso, where he arrived three days ago.

Gen. Villa spent today in Chihuahua City.

REPORT ANOTHER VILLA ROUT.

Carranzistas Say Their Troops Won a Battle Near Victoria.

LAREDO, Texas, Jan. 7.—In a battle today near Victoria, capital of the State of Tamaulipas, Villa forces were put to flight, leaving many dead and wounded on the field, according to Carranza advices received at Neuvo Laredo, Mexico. No details as to casualties are given. Some prisoners, horses, and ammunition are said to have been captured by the Carranza troops.

The Villa forces, according to the report, after eight hours of fighting, retreated with Gen. Caballero's force pursuing them.

LEGISLATOR LOST IN MEXICO.

Colorado House Asks Federal Aid in Its Search for Bolsinger.

DENVER, Jan. 7.—The Colorado House of Representatives adopted today a joint resolution appealing to the State Department at Washington to aid in a search for Henry C. Bolsinger, one of its members, who disappeared in Mexico several weeks ago.

Bolsinger, with James A. Shinn, former State Game and Fish Commissioner, and Thomas Mansfield, a mining engineer, started seven weeks ago for Almas, Sonora, to investigate mining property. No word has been received from them since they left the United States.

WANTS US TO BUY MEXICO.

Michigan Legislator Offers a Resolution for Purchase from Villa.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 7.—Senator John Damon, of Mt. Pleasant, introduced a concurrent resolution in the State Senate this afternoon calling upon Congress to take immediate steps to purchase Mexico. It was Damon's contention that the United States must eventually own all of the country to the south as far as the Panama Canal, and he said Congress should be requested to take immediate steps to "acquire the country from Gen. Villa."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

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Your building proposition may be an extremely difficult problem—you may be uncertain whether the cost can be brought within a figure which will ensure a fair ratio of income on the investment—you may be wondering whether the structure can be completed and available for a new renting season—or you may be totally in the dark on some other phase of the project.

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Luxurious Fur-trimmed Wraps

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($65 to $95 Tailleur Suits at $25 to $45)

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Our entire regular stock of rich *Fur Coats* and *Small Furs*—of fine selected skins—in the very newest designs—at *Clearance Prices.*

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$75—$95—$135—$150 to $250
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REMEMBERS BIRTH OF LOIS CAMPBELL

Banker McMillin Gives Evidence for Friend's Daughter in $20,000,000 Will Suit.

NEVER DOUBTED PARENTAGE

Says Father Often Told Him He Meant to Dispose of Wealth as He Did.

Four witnesses, three of them physicians, gave testimony yesterday tending to prove that Mrs. Burkham, a young society woman of St. Louis and New York, is the daughter and heir of James Campbell, the St. Louis capitalist who died at Greenwich, Conn., on June 12 last.

The depositions were taken under authority of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, where a contest suit by nephews, nieces, and the only living sister of Campbell is pending. The hearing was a continuation of that held in November, at which the defense introduced twenty New York witnesses, among them business associates of Campbell, who left an estate valued variously at from $14,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Seek to Show Substitution.

Again yesterday counsel for the plaintiffs sought to show that the girl was not Campbell's daughter, but a subsituted foundling.

Emerson McMillin, a banker of 40 Wall Street, who described himself as "71 years old, a farmer, with a voting place in New Jersey," characterized Campbell, whom he knew intimately for twenty-five years, as a man remarkable for shrewdness, good judgment, and foresight. Mr. McMillin, as President of the Laclede Gas Company of St. Louis, of which aCmpbell was a Director, visited St. Louis almost every two weeks for a number of years after 1889, and always stayed at the Campbell home.

He said Mr. Campbell was an affectionate father and he had no reason to doubt the parentage of the child. He frequently spoke with Campbell about the disposition of his means, and Campbell always said he intended to endow some institution or erect a memorial of some kind.

Not More Than a Million.

"Mr. Campbell, after the birth of the heir, told me on several occassions that he would not leave his daughter more than a million dollars," said Mr. McMillin. "He said he feared if he left Lois more han that men would woo her for her money, instead of for herself, and also that he thought a million dollars enough to give any young person a start in life."

Mr. McMillin said he knew the daghter exceedingly well, and remembered the occasion of her birth. "The morning after her birth Mr. Campbell came to my office and insisted upon taking me out to luncheon at 11:30," Mr. McMillin continued. "I consented to go, but objected to the hour. He was insistent, saying he had eaten nothing since the day before because of his vigil with the mother and child, and that he was starving and wanted a grand meal to celebrate the event. We went to the Lawyers' Club and ate and drank champagne for a total of $11.60. I remember well Mr. Campbell's humiliation when the waiter refused to let him pay because he was not a member. Mr. Campbell departed vowing to join every club to which he could gain admission.

"I also remember the birth of the daughter, because it was the only time in my life when I was fool enough to pay $3 apiece for flowers. I sent a box of roses to Mrs. Campbell, and she has often told me that I sent a little poem in the box, but I can't recollect that. I thought I merely sent along with the flowers a note of congratulation."

Besides the Laclede Company, the East St. Louis Electric Company, and the American Light & Traction Company, of whose board he is Chairman, Mr. McMillin said he served on a dozen other directorates with Mr. Campbell.

Speak Well of Dr. Smith.

Dr. Walter Franklin Chappell of 7 East Fifty-fifth Street, who was a partner of Dr. Smith, identified the signature of Dr. Smith on a bill for $210 paid by Campbell for services at the time of the birth of his child.

Both of the other physicians testified to the good standing of Dr. Smith, who died in 1910. Dr. John H. Huddleston, 50 years old, of 145 West Seventy-eighth Street, told of honors paid to Dr. Smith by hospitals and medical associations to Dr. Huddleston, was one of the few really wealthy men in the profession, a general practitioner including obstetrics, Presbyterian in religion, and of the highest integrity.

Dr. Boverly Robinson, 70, of 32 West Forty-seventh Street, told of his high regard for Dr. Smith and estimated that at the time of Dr. Smith's death in 1910 he was about 53 years old.

Attorney L. Frank Ottofy, for the plaintiffs, announced that he expected to return in three weeks to take the testimony of witnesses for his side who live in and about New York.

Did Not Criticise Fellow-Justices.

Justice Collins of Special Sescsions, who on Tuesday criticised the verdict of two of his colleagues, Justices Russell and Moss, in the cose of Margaret Moore, convicted of abusing her 12-year-old daughter, Charlotte, explained in court yesterday that his comment was not meant to be a reflection on them, but an honest difference of opinion over legal points. The verdict that Mrs. Moorse was correcting her child was called a "miscarriage of justice" by Justice Collins. The probation officer reported that since the death of her first husband Mrs. Moore had neglected her children and often abused them. Mrs. Moore was put on probation by the court.

Luncheon to Japanese Red Cross.

The Japan Society will give a luncheon at the Hotel Astor next Tuesday to thir ty surgeons and nurses of the Red Cross relief detachments now on their way from Japan to Europe. Miss Mabel Boardman, of Washington, will preside. Miss E. M. Baker, 105 Broadway, will supply information as to reservation of tables.

G. E. Roe Before People's Institute.

Gilbert E. Roe will speak on "Free Speech and Free Assembly," under the auspices of the People's Institute, in the Great Hall of Cooper Union this evenirg, at 8 P. M. This is to take the place of the address previously announced by the institute by Raymond B. Fosdick on "Police Organization."

ROGERS CASE TO GRAND JURY

District Attorney Starts Inquiry Into Lawyer's Marital Tangle.

The case of Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters-Rogers, who is believed to be recovering in Lebanon Hospital from bichloride of mercury, which she took after giving fatal doses to her son John, 2 years old, and her daughter, Lorida, 8 months old, will be submitted to the Bronx Grand Jury on Monday by District Attorney Francis J. Martin. The District Attorney hopes in this investigation to clear up the marital tangle involving Lorlys Elton Rogers, the lawyer, of 38 Park Row; his first wife, Mrs. Annie Roquemore Rogers; his second wife, Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers, and the woman in the hospital, who passed as his wife in the Bronx.

Mr. Martin was asked when he was going to change the charge of attempted suicide, on which Mrs. Ida Rogers is now detained, to one of homicide on account of the death of her babies. The District Attorney said he would not alter the charge until the doctors were certain that Mrs. Rogers was out of danger of dying.

Emory R. Buckner, retained as counsel by the Giddings family, was asked last night if he wa sgoing ot institute divorce proceedings on behalf of Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers against Lorlys Elton Rogers.

"I see no reason why Mrs. Rogers should not obtain a divorce against Lorlys Elton Rogers," said Mr. Buckner. "She is a deeply injured but a retiring and a highly cultured woman, who keeps her feelings to herself. Her husband has been living with another woman, and there is every reason why she should obtain a divorce. I shall be able to tell you more tomorrow."

Mr. Buckner denied yesterday that there was a written agreement between Rogers and his legal wife under which one was to obtain a divorce and free the other to marry again in case their union proved to be unhappy.

COURT SIGNS PELL ORDER.

Receivers to Transfer Securities to Thompson When He Pays Loans.

Judge Hand yesterday signed an order directing the receivers of S. H. P. Pell & Co., cotton and stock brokers, of 43 Exchange Place, to transfer certain securities to Col. R. M. Thompson upon the payment by him of loans for which the securities were pledged. This was in accordance with the place of composition which has thus far been accepted by creditors whose claims total $2,300,000, out of an aggregate of $2,500,000, and 160 in number out of 285 creditors.

Among the securities were 21,000 shares International Nickel Company common stock and 3,250 preferred; 4,300 shares American Ice Securities Company and $30,000 debenture bonds, which had been pledged by the firm to banks and trust companies for more than $2,000,000. If the creditors accepted the plan of composition Col. Thompson agreed to waive his claim against the firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co. of $2,500,000.

STRANGLER SLAYS FOUR.

Belgian Reservist's Wife and Children Victims of Mysterious Crime.

MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Robert Van Looy, wife of a Belgian reservist, and her three children were found strangled to death at their home here today. Mrs. Van Looy's husband joined the first contingent of Belgian reservists that left Canada to fight for their country.

Neighbors, alarmed because there had been no sign of life for two days at the Van Looy home, notified the police, who broke in the doors and found the woman and her children dead in bed. Apparently they had been dead for two days. There was every indication that they had been strangled, and, the police thought, the attack had been made upon them as they slept. There were few signs of a struggle.

The children, two girls and a boy, were aged 9 and 7 years and 18 months. The murderer left a clue behind in the shape of finger prints, which the police photographed. Robbery is not thought to have been the motive for the crime, as valuables had not been taken.

JERSEY NEEDS NEW ASYLUM.

Dr. Evans Reports Morris Plains Hospital is Overcrowded.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—A new asylum is the only solution of the problem contronting New Jersey, declares Dr. BrittonD. Evans, Medical Director of the State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains, in his annual report to Gov. Fielder.

The rate of recoveries of insane patients is being reduced by the alarming overcrowding of the institution, he says, and officials are kept in a constant apprehension. With a normal capacity of 1,600, there are now more than 2,500 patients in the asylum.

Testimony for Miss St. Clair All In.

The defense's case at the trial of Edith St. Clair for perjury in connection with her suit against Abraham Erlanger, the theatrical manager, for breach of contract, was finished yesterday, and Assistant District Attorney began his rebuttal. The defense's witnesses yesterday were Bernard M. Meyers, a theatrical broker; Abraham Thalheimer, a theatrical man; Max D. Steuer, formerly Miss St. Clair's counsel, and William Grosssmith, another lawyer. The trial will be continued this morning and probably will not go to the jury until next week.

Social Science Institute.

The annual meeting of the National Institute of Social Science will be held at the Hotel Astor on Friday afternoon, Jan. 15, at which ex-President William H. Taft and Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie will speak on "Economy and Efficiency in the Federal Government." Medals will be presented to Eugene Brieux, Luther Burbank, Andrew Carnegie, ex-Ambasador Myron T. Herrick, and Miss Anne Morgan. There will be a dinner in the evening. Among the speakers announced being Myron T. Herrick and Dr. Talcott Williams. The committee on arrangements comprises Madison Grant, Hamilton W. Mabie, Elizabeth Marbury, and Herbert C. Satterlee. Dinner tickets may be obtained from Florence V. Doane, Secretary, 18 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Reclaiming the Desert.

At a dinner of the Manhattan Club, Madison Square, next Monday evening, C. J. Blanchard, statistician of the United States Reclamation Service Bureau, will deliver an address, with motion pictures, on the "Romance of Reclamation." Mr. Blanchard, who has just returned from a long tour of sixteen States, will show how a crop is harvested on the great American desert. He has written and staged a moving picture drama, illustrating the whole process of bringing a desert farm into cultivation.

PHILIPPINE TROUBLE LAID TO PRESIDENT

Administration's Policy Responsible for Uprisings, Says Former Vice Gov. Gilbert.

NOT AGAINST AMERICANS

Business is Bad in the Islands—Ex-Jurist to Appear Before Senate Committee.

That the uprisings that have been taking place in the Philippines were not directed against the Americans, but were instigated by one faction of Filipinos against another faction, was asserted last night by Newton W. Gilbert, lately Vice Governor of the Philippines and for many years a Judge in the Insular courts. He arrived here yesterday. The "Outs" rose against the "Ins," according to ex-Vice Gov. Gilbert, who blamed the Wilson Administration for the trouble. He looks for more trouble and in an increasing quantity unless a different policy is adopted.

Ex-Vice Gov. Gilbert left here in September after a stay of several months in this country to resume his law practice in Manila. He was there only five weeks before important matters in which his firm is interested required his return to New York. He left Manila on Nov. 28. Since his arrival here he has been invited by the Senate Committee on the Philippine Islands to appear before it in order to give his views on the Philippine question, and he left last night for Washington.

At the Biltmore, just before his departure, ex-Vice Gov. Gilbert was asked just what were the recent uprisings which have been pronounced of no importance by some and of great significance by others.

"The first uprising took place," he said, "before I arrived in the Philippines in San Juan, a suburb of Manila, and was easily suppressed. While I know nothing personally about the uprising that is said to have taken place about Christmas, I have an idea it was not a large affair, and I presume that the cable message sent to Dean C. Worcester by Percy G. McDonnell covered the ground fully. Mr. McDonnell, the editor of one of the leading Manila newspapers, and a man of long residence in Manila, is capable, I should say, of accurately sizing up events out there.

"These incidents, however, are out the beginning of larger and more important manifestations, unless we speedily change the policy which has been laid out for the government of the Philippine Islands by the present Administration. The Filipinos need a strong Government, not a weak one, and they know the difference.

"Governor General Harrison is an excellent gentleman, and I do not doubt his purposes are of the highest order, but purposes do not always spell knowledge, and it was his misfortune to be put in control of affairs in the Philippines without any previous knowledge of the conditions that existed, or of the people and their ideas of politics. To acquire an understanding of Filipino politics is difficult, and it is only fair to Gov. Harrison to insist that the errors that have been made since he went to Manila should not be charged to him, but to the Administration at Washington, which, in spite of the accessibility of the facts in the case, for these were known to all Americans in the Philippines—Democrats and Republicans alike—threw away chart and compass and embarked upon a sea of theory. However good pilots the Governor General and the commission sent to the Philippines might have proved with what are considered the ordinary necessities to successful navigation, they cannot be blamed for striking shoals and rocks from which had been stripped the beacons and buoys that had been so carefully placed by the experience of those who had spent years in learning the danger zones.

"As for these uprisings that have taken place, they have not been directed against the Americans. Rather they have been uprisings of one faction of the Filipino people against another. The politicians who are out of office are opposed to those who are in, and in the legislation that is now pending before Congress they think they see the strengthening of the hands of the 'Ins.' It is really a revolt against those Filipinos who are now exercising power. Until we again inaugurate a strong policy of American control such instances may be looked for from time to time, and of increasing importance.

"Naturally I have no means of knowing how far the Administration expects to proceed in this headlong rush to disaster, but as an American who feels pride over what we have done for the Philippine Islands and their people, rather than continue a policy which falls to divest us of our responsibilities before the world, and yet takes from us the power to discharge those responsibilities, I would say: 'Haul down our flag and acknowledge we have failed!' If we should scuttle the ship, as many would have us do, the time is come to do it. Else now is the time to set the compass anew and speed forward in the course of fitting the Filipinos to discharge their duty to themselves and to the world.

"Business in the Philippines is bad, but the war has not done much harm locally. As a matter of fact, I do not believe business conditions are worse then before the war. In fact, it is quite possible to see some advantages the war has brought to the Filipinos. It has raised the price of sugar and of cocoanut oil. At first the price of copra, or dried cocoannut, went down; but it is coming back, for, while Marseilles and Hamburg, formerly the great markets for that product, have been taking little, it appears that not a few linseed oil and other factories in this country have been adapted to the production of cocoanut oil, and many buyers for these factories have been in the Philippines of late."

TEST FIRE ENGINE TRACTORS

New Device for Displacing Horses Makes Successful Run.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Chief enlon and other officials of the Fire Department tested yesterday a new type of motor-tractor meant replace horses for engines and other apparatus. An engine in the house at 165 West Twentyninth Street, and a hook and ladder truck at 209 Elisabeth Street, were attached to the tractors, which made successful runs to Van Cortlandt Park and concluded with hill-climbing test.

All horses in the department are to be disposed with untimately, and Commissioner Adamson said last night that 30 per cent. of the apparatus had already been mortorized.

Mail orders receive immediate attention, and should be sent without delay to avoid disappointment.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Today and Saturday, Continuance of Our

Annual January Sale

290 Men's Overcoats

Our entire Stock of fine Coats without reserve

Winter weight fabrics in smart out-of-the-ordinary styles for men and young men, including the newest form-fitting double and single breasted models; Gibson, Chesterfield, and Box Coat styles, also Velvet Collar Balmacaans; quarter and full silk lined.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE GREY, SILK LINED
ST. GEORGE'S FINE VICUNAS
STORM OR MOTOR GREAT COATS
DOUBLE-BREASTED MODELS FOR YOUNG MEN
CONSERVATIVE DRESS COATS, SILK LINED
Formerly sold at $32.00, $35.00, and $39.00

22.50

NOVELTY TARTAN CHECKS
HEAVY DIAGONAL WORSTEDS
HEATHER MIXED PLAIDS
VICUNA FINISHED FABRICS
GREY NOVELTY CHEVIOTS
Formerly sold at $25.00, $27.50, $30.00

17.50

Priestley's Newest Gabardine Raincoats

Regular value $22.50 — Sale Price **12.75**

Made from Imported Rainproof fabrics in the new Olive Mixtures. Totally different and can be used as a utility coat for all seasons and all purposes. Advance models with set-in sleeves and convertible collar.

Broadway & 19th Street

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third St. — *Store Opens at 8.30*

Tomorrow, Saturday, the 9th, Is the LAST DAY

on which you can deposit your money with

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Bankers

Under the supervision of the Banking Department, State of New York and have it entitled to earn

Interest at 4 Per Cent.

from January 1st, 1915

Ask for the secure, handsome nickel Home Bank which is loaned without charge to depositors in our Interest Department.

Checking Accounts paying 2 per cent. interest on sufficient balances, also invited.

Office hours, 9 to 5, including Saturdays. Main Floor, Rear Balcony

"I want to make champions out of NEAR champions,"—says

Isaac Mackie

Eastern Open Golf Champion, 1914, who is at the head of the new

GIMBEL Golf School

If the club trophies have a habit of eluding you by a narrow margin, come and see what Mr. Mackie can do about it for you.

Appointments for Golf Lessons

may be made for any time between 10 and 6.

The GIMBEL Indoor Golf Course

adjoining the Golf School, affords excellent practice for mashie and putter, and is open without charge to all Golfers.

Fourth Floor

Lingerie Illustrated—Left to Right.
Chemise with shoulder straps, $3.75.
Nightgown, hand-embroidered, lace trimmed, $5.75.
Hand-embroidered Petticoat, $1; Corset Cover, $1.

Thanks to the French Women

for the arrival of the most

Exceptional French Lingerie

we have ever had—and we know that such fine Undermuslins have never been presented by any store in America

At $1 to $5.75

"I fear to have the cases opened," said the Lingerie chief when several large boxes arrived from our Paris Bureau the other day. She was afraid that this inexpensive Lingerie which she had ordered for the January Sale was not yet finished.

But what joy when the cases were opened and disclosed the complete collections of these

Hand-Embroidered Petticoats at $1, $1.65 to $5
Nightgowns—Hand-Embroidered—at $4.25 to $5.75
Hand-Embroidered Chemises & Corset Covers, $1 to $3.95

NOTE—All of these Undermuslins, except the Petticoats and Chemises at $1, are entirely hand made. Second Floor

January Clearance of 3,855 Boys' $3 to $5 Washable Suits at $1.85

A Most Wonderful Collection of Materials, Colors and Styles—Sizes 2½ to 8 Years

This is an event that will be long remembered, and parents will buy these Suits in threes and fours. The assortment comprises

The Newest Spring Models and More Than 600 Different Patterns

Dickens *Norfolk* *Russian*
Middy *Balkan* *Vestee*

And innumerable other variations. Among the materials are

Galateas *Linens* *Cambric*
Kindergarten Cloth *Piques*

and a host of mercerized fabrics.

White and an enormous variety of color combinations and effects. All colors will withstand the hardest washing.

Fourth Floor

5,500 Yards of Whittall's Finest Carpets

In This Annual January Clearance

They were part of the $100,000 purchase that made these values possible. Finest qualities; most pleasing styles and colors, and

Shown in the Full Rolls at GIMBELS

$3.50 and $3.75 Best Whittall Wiltons, $1.95 to $2.50 yard.
$2.50 Whittall Teprae Wiltons, $1.85 yard.
$1.75 and $1.85 Whittall Body Brussels, $1.25 yard.
$2.35 Whittall Plush Carpets, plain colors, 3 to 9 yd. lengths, $1 yd.

Clearance of Inlaid and Printed Linoleums

$1.35 American Inlaids, $1 square yard.
$1 Inlaid Linoleums, 70c square yard.
$1.25 Scotch Inlaids, 95c square yard.
65c Printed Linoleum, 40c square yard.
12 ft. wide, covers the average kitchen without a seam. Sixth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

STORE OPENS 9:00 A.M.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

STORE CLOSES 6:00 P.M.

January Clearance Sale Now On

SUITS & OVERCOATS

About ⅓ Off Early-in-the-Season Price

The Suits are in the English soft roll Sack models — semi-form fitting, with patch pockets and turn-back cuffs. Also conservative models for more conservative men. The fabrics are the most fashionable this season.

The Overcoats are Single breasted and double breasted Chesterfields, semi-form fitting, button through, London Box, Raglan and Kimono Coats; Greatcoats and Ulsters. Some with large patch pockets, others with slashed pockets.

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

Suits and Overcoats	Suits and Overcoats	Suits and Overcoats	Suits and Overcoats	Suits and Overcoats
$11.75	$13.75	$17.75	$21.50	$23.50
Were $14.75 & $16.75	*Were $18.50 & $19.75*	*Were $24.75 & $27.50*	*Were $29.75 to $34.75*	*Were $34.75 to $42.50*

Special Elevator Service Direct to the Men's Clothing Dept. FIFTH FLOOR.
Cigar Dept. at the Special Entrance for Men, a Step from Broadway, on the 35th St. Side.

Concluding Sessions

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

This (Friday) and Saturday Afternoons at 2:30

THE MORE IMPORTANT SPECIMENS OF

The Remarkable

Thomas B. Clarke Collection of Beautiful Old Chinese Rugs

The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Mgrs.

2, 4 and 6 E. 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

NEGRO EXCLUSION DEFEATED IN HOUSE

Southerners Lead Fight on Senate Provision, Which Is Rejected by Vote of 252 to 75.

BELGIAN CLAUSE HELD UP

Further Conference Is Sought on Proposal to Suspend the Literacy Test for Farm Laborers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Senate's negro exclusion amendment to the Immigrant bill was rejected by the House today by the decisive vote of 252 to 75. In addition, the House directed a disagreement with the Senate amendment admitting Belgian farm laborers without requiring them to take the literacy test, and asked for a further conference with the Senate on this point.

The debate on negro exclusion was short and warm. Southern members showed opposition to it. Representative Aswell of Louisiana led in support of concurrence, but Representative Burnett of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee of Immigration, took strong ground against the idea as a reflection on the many millions of Americans of African descent and appealed eloquently to his colleagues to stand solidly against the amendment.

Representative Dies of Texas opposed concurrence and predicted that the whole bill would fail if the negro exclusion provision were to be adopted. He said he should be opposed to an influx of immigrants of African descent, but in the face of no peril of that sort it was folly to legislate against a possible phantom. Here and there an allusion was made to the possibilities of colonization of the black race in some foreign land. Representative Eagle of Texas came out for exclusion. He said the South had millions of blacks, where the North had only thousands, and with cotton a drug in the markets of the world the people did not know how to feed their negro population. He thought the colored people would be better satisfied if they could be colonized outside the boundaries of the United States.

Representative Mann of Illinois, Republican leader, challenged the wisdom of the views of those who proposed exclusion and said if the Senate amendment should be adopted the whole bill would be killed.

"It is a temptation, to members opposed to this measure," said Mr. Mann, "to vote for this particular amendment for the purpose of defeating the whole bill. I am unwilling to stultify myself and do an injustice to this race."

Applause at Roll Call.

The result of the roll call was greeted with hearty applause. The effect of such a strong vote on the part of the House, according to many members, will be to dissuade the Senate from further insistance on the idea of excluding negroes. Today's action leaves the law of 1870 as it stood, making persons of African nativity and descent eligible to admission as aliens with all the rights of possible citizenship. There were no Republican votes for the amendment, the 75 votes for it all coming from the Democratic side. Against the amendment 157 votes came from the Democratic side and 95 from the Republican side.

When the Senate's Belgian amendment was reached, a spirited debate began. The amendment provides that the provisions of the bill relating to the literacy test shall not apply to agricultural immigrants from Belgium who come to the United States in the course of the present European war or within a year from the cessation of hostilities owing to circumstances arising from the war, if such immigrants are able to show to the immigration authorities that they come in good faith with the intent to engage in agricultural pursuits in this country and to become American citizens.

Many amendments were offered. In the context of the Belgian amendment the Senate had incorporated another one, striking out a House provision that nothing in the bill should bar the wife or the minor children of any person already a citizen of the United States. Representative Cullop, of Indiana, offered an amendment widening the scope of the Belgian amendment to include immigrants who came to engage in manufacturing or industrial pursuits of any kind. Representative Gallivan, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to protect the wives and children of persons already citizens of this country. It was ruled out as not germane.

Other Amendments Lost.

Amendments to strike out the entire Belgian amendment; to admit all persons whose fathers, grandfathers, mothers or sisters were already citizens; to strike out the word "Belgian" and insert "any country of Europe" and others similar were one after another declared out of order.

Representative Buchanan, of Texas, objected to the amendment admitting Belgians as being unneutral.

"To single out immigrants from this one country," said the Texas member, "as being the only victims of this terrible war, will bring criticism upon us. There are other countries where the people are impoverished and helpless in consequence of this war."

Representative Bartholdt of Missouri sided with Mr. Buchanan, but said he would support the Belgian amendment if it opened the same door to the people of Poland and Galicia, countries which, he said, had been devastated by Cossacks and impoverished far beyond the conditions that beset Belgium.

An amendment to open the door wide to immigrants from all parts of Europe during the war was offered by Representative Towner of Iowa, but the House voted it down.

Then the House voted to disagree to the whole amendment and ask a further conference. Representatives Burnett, Saboth, and Gardner were named as conferees.

The Senate amendment barring persons of "constitutional psychopathic inferiority" and those affliated with "chronic alcoholism" were accepted. The clause in regard to polygamists was left to be perfected by the conferees, so it could be accepted by both houses.

ACTION TO MAKE A SAFER SUBWAY

Continued from Page 1.

the Interborough Company, is quoted this morning as saying that short circuiting can not be prevented, and that such an accident may occur in the future. Whether or not such accidents can be prevented, or whether this one resulted from carelessness or overloading of the power wires, are matters which can only be detrmined by electrical experts, and should be determined by them under proper official direction at the earliese possible moment.

"One lesson, however, is perfectly clear from yesterday's experience. That is that provision should be made to enable passengers, in case of fire, to escape from the Subway between stations. But for the fortunate circumstances that the two trains nearest the fire happened to stop opposite a large ventilating shaft sunk in the side of the Subway tunnel and covered by a sidewalk grating, there must indubitably have been a serious loss of life. As it was this providential ventilator shaft, almost a block in length, served not only as a means of ventilation but as an avenue of escape. Perhaps more than 250 persons escaped by this shaft, many of whom were brought out unconscious.

"This fire points out emphatically the need of more such openings, not only for ventilation, but for use as fire escapes. Apparently the Subway was built on the theory that a fire could not occur in it. We now see that fires can occur in the Subway, with all the circumstances of panic and horror heightened by the fact that means of escape are not at hand. Two months ago the Subway fire at 145th Street and Lenox Avenue pointed out the need of such shafts as vents for smoke and heat and as means of escape. This lesson is now brought home to us with emphasis by yesterday's experience, and no time should be lost in providing openings at frequent intervals along the Subway equipped with iron ladders and covered with easily removable grated openings. We now see that fire escapes are as essential in the Subway as in buildings. Indeed, in yesterday's fire they were even more necessary.

Dangers of Wooden Cars.

"Yesterday's fire also emphasizes the fact, if it needs any emphasis, that wooden cars should be entirely withdrawn and their use prohibited. A southbound local train stopped yesterday within about 150 feet of the actual fire. Had a wooden car stopped within reach of the fire it is not necessary to describe what would have occurred. The direct loss of life and loss of life from resulting panic would surely have been great. e have had repeated warnings of the danger of continuing to use wooden cars in the Subway. They are not allowed in the Pennsylvania Tunnel or in the McAdoo Subway, and indeed steel cars are being substituted for wooden ones by the railroads of the country generally. If short circuits, as Mr. Hedley says, are liable to occur at any thime and cannot be prevented, it is indefensible to continue to use wooden cars.

"The long delay in sounding the alarm yesterday indicates that better provision should perhaps be made for communicating alarms of fire direct from the Subway. It may probably be advisable to equip the Subway with fire alarm connections direct to Headquarters, with a box at each station, and perhaps at a point between stations. Chief Kenlon has also considered for some time past the advisability of installing standpipes in the Subway for the purpose of providing a direct water supply which can be immediately used. These and many other suggestions present questions for careful consideration in connection with yesterday's fire. I am having a careful investigation made into the causes of the fire, and also as to the steps needed to safeguard the Subway from a repetition of such a fire."

Investigations Not to Overlap.

Commissioner Adamson added that he was having additional investigation made by William R. Bowes of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, on which to base recommendations.

District Attorney Perkins yesterday halted the investigation which he had started into the Subway accident pending the development of facts brought out at the other investigations under way. He sent Assistant District Attorney Lucien Breckinridge to attend the hearing of the Public Service Commission, so that the testimony taken there need not be duplicated later.

In announcing the investigation to be made by Coroner Riordan, Coroner Feinberg said:

"I feel there was a great deal of stupidity on the part of the Interborough employes in not sending in an alarm of fire for over an hour after the short-circuit occurred. I strongly condemn wooden cars in the Subway. The officials of the Interborough are wrong when they say there were no wooden cars at the point of the short circuit, for the local trains near the scene were made up of part metal and part wooden cars. I saw that myself, when I examined the cars with an electric flashlight.

"One can readily imagine that if a wooden car were passing at the time of the blow-out the fire would have quickly incinerated the human beings packed like sardines within at the rush hour."

Coroner Riordan said that, while the Interborough people had been particular in having their currents insulated on the inside, the outer wrappings were of plain burlap, which, if ignited by a spark from the third rail shoe, would burn slowly and give forth plenty of smoke. He thought the current lines should be better protected from the outside.

Subway Traffic Falls Off.

Traffic conditions in the Subway varied in different sections yesterday. In the Bronx, in the rush hours, they were practically normal, though there were more persons transferring from the Subway to the elevated at 149th Street than before the accident.

Downtown the conditions seemed about the same as usual, with dense crowds packed in the cars in the rush hours. The stations on the west side between Columbus Circle and Ninety-sixth Street, showed an appreciable decrease in the number of tickets sold. At Ninety-sixth Street where the average is about 3,300 tickets in the rush hours from 7 to 9 in the morning, only 2,800 were sold; at Seventy-second Street, the normal sale fell off about 33 per cent. The normal sale of 1,500 at Sixty-sixth Street in the rush hour declined to 900; and at Fifty-ninth Street the normal 800 sagged to 500.

Increases in the sale of tickets were noted at the downtown stations of the Ninth Avenue elevated. The Interborough company gave out figures showing that on the day of the accident the elevated roads—which carry about 1,000,000 passengers a day—carried 1,205,875; an increase of 76,230 over the largest number of passengers ever carried on a single day. The surface lines carried 132,680 more passengers than on the corresponding day of 1914. Notwithstandinf the accident, the subway, which carries approximately a million passengers daily—carried 406,919 on Wednesday.

MAY BRICK UP THE MANHOLES.

Hedley Makes Partial Promise at P. S. Commission Inquiry.

All the Public Service Commissioners except Mr. Cram were present at yesterday's inquiry into the Subway accident. Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge was an interested listener to the testimony. The first witness was Robert Ridgway, the Commission's Engineer in charge of Subway construction. He gave testimony as to the chacter of the structure at Fifty-third Street and Broadway, and particularly of the man-holes which are outside its walls at this point. He also told of the fans at Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, which he described as being apparently in good order, and which should have been able to change the air in that stretch of Subway in less than thirty minutes, if there had been power to work them.

Asked about the method of ventilating the manholes, supposing there were no openings into the Subway proper, he said that the iron coverings from the street would admit no air.

Clifton W. Wilder, the commission's electrical expert, said it was ompossible to say where the fire began and described how the smoke from the insulating material and the gases from the fusing metals penetrated into the Subway and caused the trouble, partly on account of the absence of power to operate the blowers.

Asked about the insulating methods and the number of short circuits which occur, Mr. Wilder declared that he knew of no better method of insulation for cables employed in such a way as the subway uses them, and that the short circuit might be caused either through the failure of the insulating material or a serious overload. There might have been some undetected defect in the insulation, he said, or the lead being punctured might have let moisture through. He did not think in this case there had been any overload. Asked about the circuit breakers in the power houses, which are supposed to cut off the supply of current automatically as soon as a short circuit sets in, Mr. Wilder said:

"The circuit breakers are set for a very high short circuit, and there might be one in a manhole which was not big enough to set the circuit breakers off. The current necessary for moving the trains is now so great that the circuit breakers are really more of a protection to the sub-stations than to the cables."

As for the short circuits, he said there were probably two or three a year, and he described the door from the manhole into the Subway, when he saw it, as apparently broken open by the explosion in spite of its sheet metal and asbestos.

Hedley Wants Immunity.

When eGneral Manager Frank Hedley was sworn Chairman McCall raised the question of immunity. J. L. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interborough, promptly agreed to waive it, although he said that the Interborough had not the slightest notion that they had been guilty of criminal negligence.

Mr. Hedley agreed in the main with Mr. Wider's account of what had happened, and said that a short circuit, starting on one of the direct current cables with a low resistance arc, are more dangerous than one on the alternating current cables, with their heavy voltage, for it might burn three or four minutes without causing the circuit breakers to go off at the substation. He said he knew that the circuit breakers had gone off in the power stations and could inform the commission of the exact moment at which this happened. He said he would make a return of all serious short circuits.

"There may be one or two today," he said, "and then none for six months. I will make a return for the last ten years. They don't happen very often, thank God."

Answering Commissioner Williams, Mr. Hedley maintained that the Interborough's inspection system concerning its cables was more rigid than that of any other company he knew, and every direct current cable was inspected at least once a month. Most of the cables, which burned on Wednesday, had been in since the Subway started, but he knew no reason why the insulation should deteriorate, as it was hermetically sealed, and the cables should be good for twenty-five years.

May Brick Up the Manholes.

Mr. Hedley stated that he had known one burn-out on the Subway as bad as Wednesday's. That occurred five or six years ago at First Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, but did not affect the Subway itself. There has also been a burn-out once in a manhole at Ninety-sixth Street, but there had been less smoke and so less panic. Pressed as to what steps the Interborough now proposed to take, Mr. Hedley said:

"We shall consider the bricking up of the entrances of the manholes into the Subway. It looks very promising."

"Could not these splicing chambers be sealed hermetically?" asked Chairman McCall.

"If the old subway were constructed on the plans of the new, and if the feeder cables were only brought into the subway at points absolutely necessary, it would be safer. What is really needed is one subway for the trains and another, perhaps a block away, for the cables. It would be costly."

Asked about the attitude of the guards to the passengers, Mr. Hedley said some discretion must be left to them, but in certain cases their orders were to turn the passengers out on their own initiative. As for the complaint about locked doors, he said some of the older cars had locks, but he did not remember whether the guards ever carried keys to them. The newer cars had neither locks nor keys.

Discussing a separate lighting system, Mr. Hedley pointed out that one now existed, but that as it had to be supplied by cables, naturally these burned out as well as the others when there was a short circuit. Chairman McCall asked him to consider whether light could not be received from the New York Edison Company by wires at frequent intervals without using cables.

Commissioner Williams suggested that the storage batteries, which now supply an emergency lighting system might also be used to move the trains when the power on the third rail failed.

"You would need such heavy batteries," replied Mr. Hedley. "They would break down the elevated portions of the Interborough."

Experts were called to testify as to the cable systems used in the Pennsylvania and New York Central tunnels and in the Hudson tubes. They did not differ greatly from that of the Subway, except the New York Central, which carries its cables in iron pipes overhead.

The investigation will be continued next Tuesday morning.

EXPERTS DISCUSS INSULATION.

Say Isolation of Manholes from Subway Is Safety Requirement.

Electrical experts yesterday discussed the subject of fireproof insulation and the letter on the subject from Baxeres de Almugaray printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. William Onken, Jr., managing editor of The Electrical World, insisted that it was futile to talk of non-combustible insulation of mica or purely mineral compounds for high tension subway cables, as suggested by Mr. de Almugaray. Fireproof insulation, he said, was as a rule either unflexible and brittle, or else porous and not watertight. The subway's equipment of cables and insulation, he thought, was as good as could be obtained.

He said that in the manholes in which Wednesday's burn-out occurred the cable insulation had been provided with a view to prevent just such an interruption of service as occurred. All the cables in these manholes are covered with two layers of asbestos, aggregating a quarter of an inch in thickness. This asbestos is specially prepared and is applied by wrapping it in two strips, each three inches wide, the outer strip covering the line of junction between adjacent spirals of the inner strip.

The real lesson taught by Wednesday's accident, Mr. Onken thought, was not the need of fireproof insulation of cables, but the complete isolation of the manholes from the Subway tunnel. Instead of being accessible through a door in the tunnel, he thought, the manholes in which the cables are spliced should be accessible only from the street surface, as are the manholes of the electric lighting companies. Then there could be no danger of smoke and gases leaking into the Subway and causing panic or suffocation.

James Shreve, Treasurer of the Electric Cable Company, manufacturers of cables, of 17 Battery Place, likewise considered it impossible to adopt any insulation for high tension subway cables that would be non-combustible and yet non-porous and sufficiently flexible to permit of pulling the cables into ducts underground.

"Porcelain insulation would crack very easily, permitting an electric arc to be established," he continued, "and I never heard of a mica preparation such as mentioned in the letter to THE TIMES. Years ago they tried a hard vulcanized rubber insulation on top of the Western Union Building, and it cracked on the first cold night, establishing an arc. There must always be some danger of a short circuit in bringing a cable into the tunnel through a manhole, and it is impossible to provide a fireproof insulation."

Ernest C. Moore, another engineer, in an interview in the Brooklyn Eagle, yesterday was quoted as saying that if anything went wrong with the splice in the cable so much heat was generated that the molten solder would drop from the joint and attack the insulation, eating its way through until an opening was made, resulting in the flash of the short circuit. He said:

"For weeks, these particular cables must have been heated. There is always the tendency to push a system up to its maximum; and in operation of the Subway they have put on extra cars, they have added extra trains, and they've stuck in a new cable ever so often and they've taken it for granted that these cables would stand whatever strain was put on them.

"But safety lies in an entirely different direction tha looking after new insulating materials. It is unnecessary for these splicing chambers to open up into the tube there would have been no horor yesterday. There is no reason why there should be access to the Subway from them. Wall them off, and that is the solution."

SPECIAL MESSAGE BY WHITMAN

Governor Expects Legislative Inquiry Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Gov. Whitman has kept in close touch with the various Subway accident investigations in New York to-day. Secretary Whitney of the Public Service Commission telephoned him this morning and the Governor has called upon Charles A. Perkins to keep him informed of the District Attorney's investigation into criminal responsibility.

After a conference with President Brown of the Senate and Speaker Sweet the Governor announced tonight that in all probability a legislative committee would be appointed next Wednesday night and an investigation of the Public Service Commissions along lines suggested by the Governor would be begun immediately. In his talk with the correspondents tonight the Governor indicated that after the committee had been created he would send a special message to the Legislature in which the scope of the proposed investigation would be defined.

Gov. Whitman said tonight that complaints had been flowing into the executive offices throughout the day, but that he had not as yet had time to look them over.

"I think it would be decidedly unjust to condemn the Public Service Commissioners for what has happened in advance of a thorough investigation," he said. "We should withhold judgment—that, at least, is my attitude. It may be found that the commission is not to blame, and then, on the other hand, it may be found that if proper vigilance had been exercised by that body, the calamity might have been averted."

EDISON MAKES TERSE COMMENT

Inventor Says Remedy Must Be Found for Fault in Subway.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 7.—Thomas A. Edison, when asked at his laboratory today if he could suggest any steps that could be taken to prevent the recurrence of such an accident as happened in the Subway on Wednesday, would only say:

"We must find a remedy for every fault. The accident in the New York Subway yesterday had to occur before the remedy would be sought."

One of the men associated with Mr. Edison suggested that the chances of accident might be lessened by placing new conduits in separate chambers many feet apart. It was believed by some Edison men today that the inventor might be asked to give his expert advice to the Interborough.

TWO SUBWAY FIRES.

Policemen and Firemen Quell Small Outbreak at Two Stations.

A flurry of excitement was caused shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, when passengers in the west side of the Times Square subway station saw a small fire in the middle of the track on which the southbound local trains run, near the south end of the station. Everyone thought of the subway fire Wednesday morning, and, as smoke began to fill the station, there was the suggestion of a possible panic, particularly among the passengers of a train that arrived in the station while the fire was burning. But the reassurances of the guards and the speedy arrival of policemen and firemen, followed by an almost immediate extinction of the blaze, then made the incident seem amusing, where it had been ominous.

The police and firemen lost no time in hurrying to the station when the alarm was given. One of the passengers in the station who saw the blaze ran to Policeman Murphy of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, and notified him. Murphy telephoned his station, and then, summoning Policemen Hopp and Hershauser, hurried down into the Subway. A telephone fire alarm was sent from the West Forty-seventh Street Station and the reserves were hurried o Times Square. Within a minute or two a score of policemen and an engine company were on the scene. Firemen extinguished the blaze by throwing sand on it.

What the cause of the fire was led to a difference of opinion between the police and the Interborough Transit Company. Policeman Murphy reported to Headquarters that the insulation of a feed cable burned. BBut, according to a statement issued from the offices of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the fire was nothing more han blazing waste paper. This is the statement an officer of the company gave out:

"A passenger alighting from a train saw a piece of waste paper ablaze and ran to the street and gave the alarm, instead of stopping to ask employes to put ou t he slight blaze. We investigated the incident and put a block signal up; and, after a delay of one minute, traffic was resumed.

There was another slight disturbance in the Subway at the Fortieth Street station at 7:15 o'clock last night, when smoke issuing from under the fourth car of a northbound local train was noticed by the passengers. The train was just coming into the station, and the passengers left the car in a hurry as soon as the guards had opened the doors. After a few moments' delay the train continued. The smoke, it was said, came from a defective pump. The conductor of the train denied that it had been caused by fire in insulation.

Mrs. Wadsworth Buys Hunters.

Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth of Avon, N. Y., has just returned from a trip to Kentucky and Tennessee, where she has been in search of hunters to add to her stable, which is one of the best in the famous Genesseo Valley. As a result of her trip, seven seasoned hunters were ppurchased and have been shipped to her country place for use when the hunting season opens in the Spring. Most of the animals secured are half-breeds with thoroughbred sires and saddle of trotting-bred dams, a type of horse that has been found in the South and Southwest most suitable for hunting purposes, as they have stamina, style, courage, and sure-footedness. Such animals command the top price at the present time, when the market is overrun with buyers who are looking for both hunters and horses suitable for steeplechasing, for which latter sport there seems to be a revival in sight all through the East.

NEW TURN IN BAFF CASE.

Assistant District Attorney Says May Be Cleared Up Tuesday.

Three witnesses, whose names District Attorney Perkins would not disclose, appeared before the December Grand Jury yesterday in its inquiry into the death of Barnet Baff, the poultry dealer, who was shot down in West Washington Market on Nov. 24. After their testimony, which is said to have covered a new phase of the case, the Grand Jury adjourned until Tuesday, when Assistant District Attorney Delehanty said that there was a probability that the murder would be cleared up then.

Late yesterday afternoon Mrs. Davis Weberlinsky, who is said to have been the owner of a delicatessen store at 135 Adams Street, Hoboken, was brought to the District Attorney's office, and spent more than an hour in Assistant District Attorney Deuel's office. While she refused to admit assertions attributed to her by a man who went to Mr. Deuel's office several days ago, Mr. Deuel hopes to get a story from her which will throw much light on the case. "Big Izzy" Switzky denied that he knew her to Mr. Deuel, but Herman Binowitz said that he knew her, and that she knew Switzky. Mrs. Weberlinsky denied yesterday that she knew any of the crowd.

Judge Malone heard a motion yesterday for the reduction of the $25,000 bail in the cases of Joseph and Jacob Cohen, who were arrested in connection with the murder.

Redfern Corsets

Announcing the opening of a Shop for the sale of

Redfern Corsets

Five Hundred and Ten
Fifth Avenue
New York
Between 42nd and 43rd Streets

This unusual Shop is worthy of its object—which is to introduce Redfern Corsets to those who do not wear them now.

The appointments are as attractive and convenient as art can provide. The skilled and pleasing service of our trained corsetieres will be a revelation.

There will be no advance over the familiar prices at which Redfern Corsets are everywhere sold. Found wherever high grade corsets are sold, or at

The Redfern Corset Shop.

John Forsythe

Announcement

A fire in the upper part of building caused slight damage to our stock by water.

The entire stock now on sale of

Highest Grade Men's Wear At Greatly Reduced Prices

FORSYTHE SHIRTS

Our $5.00 to $7.50 Shirts . . . . . For 2.65

Consisting of Viyella Flannel, silk and flannel mixtures, Heavy Pure Silks and silk and linen

$1.50 Dents English Gloves.....95c
Also some of our own make.

$3.50 to $5.00 Forsythe Shirts...1.65
Including Imported Flannel Golf Shirts.

$6 to $10 Crepe de Chine and Peau de Crepe Shirts.....3.65

25c & 50c Forsythe Collars, dozen.....2.25

$2.50 & $3.00 White Dress Shirts and Tango Shirts.....1.35

$3.50 Imported Pique Dress Shirts..1.75

$7.50 & $10.00 Full Dress Vests....3.75

Forsythe Neckwear 65c 85c 1.35

Exclusive designs, made for us by the foremost silk mills of Europe; we carry only neckwear of the highest grade.

Regular Price to $3.50

Evening Dress Accessories of every description at About Half Price

Underwear, Pajamas, Bath Robes, Hosiery and Raincoats at Similar Big Reductions.

Sale at One Store Only 201 Broadway Near Fulton St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Extraordinary Special Sale

Will Close Out Entire Stock

Imported Hudson Seal Coats

FOR WOMEN & MISSES

Divided Into Two Groups

Regardless of Cost or Value

195.00 225.00

Formerly 295.00 to 450.00

These coats are made of the choicest dyed muskrat pelts —the season's smartest models, 45 and 52 inches long. Trimmed with Kolinsky, Skunk and Ermine.

B. Altman & Co.

An Advance Display of Imported Parasols

is a feature of special interest in the Parasol Department on the First Floor. The latest developments of fashion in designs, fabrics and color effects are represented in these dainty Parasols, which are quite as appropriate for the South or the Pacific Coast as for early Spring use in town or country.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Quality! Not Premiums

Camel Cigarettes are an expert blend of choice Turkish and Domestic tobaccos. These two tobaccos give in Camels a smoke more pleasing than either kind smoked straight. No premiums or coupons go with Camels, because the quality is in the blend. There is no tongue-sting nor unpleasant, cigaretty after-taste in Camels. On sale at all stores that sell tobacco. 20 for 10c.

If your dealer can't supply you, send 10c for one package or $1.00 for a carton of ten packages (200 cigarettes), sent postage prepaid. If after smoking one package you are not delighted with CAMELS, return the other nine packages and we will refund your dollar and postage.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

SUNKIST ORANGES

Famous California Seedless Navel Oranges

Fully Ripe and Delicious

Now you can have these famous seedless navel oranges at any first-class grocer's or fruit dealer's store. An abundant supply fresh from the trees has just arrived from California.

Telephone your dealer now—order today.

Free-peeling, seedless, firm and tender—*healthful* food for every day.

Use Sunkist Lemons

Order Sunkist Lemons, too. Use their juice for salads and in other dishes that usually call for vinegar.

Lemon juice is more healthful—more of it should be used at this season of the year. Note the added delicacy of flavor.

Sunkist Lemons taste best and look best on the table. Serve sliced or quartered with fish, meats or tea.

When buying either fruit *insist on Sunkist* and save *both* the orange and lemon wrappers for beautiful silver premiums.

Send coupon for Premium List showing this and 45 other Wm. Rogers Silver Premiums

California Fruit Growers Exchange, 139 N. Clark Street, CHICAGO

Mail us this coupon and we will send you our complimentary recipe book showing scores of ways to use Sunkist Oranges and Lemons. You will also receive our illustrated premium book, which tells you how to trade Sunkist wrappers for beautiful table silver. Just send this coupon.

Name.....

Address.....

DRUGGISTS PROTEST HEALTH BOARD LAW

Say Publicity for Patent Medicine Ingredients Isn't Needed.

PHYSICIANS ARE ATTACKED

Dr. Goldwater Says Patients at Riverside Contracted Tuberculosis from "Remedies."

The Board of Estimate chamber in the City Hall was crowded yesterday at a hearing on the ordinance passed by the Board of Health requiring that patent medicines shall bear a label specifying their ingredients or that the manufacturer shall file with the Board of Health a list of such ingredients, which is to be kept confidential by the board. Health Commissioner Goldwater had received many letters protesting against patent medicine formulas becoming known. If allowed to stand the ordinance will become operative on Dec. 31, 1915.

Dr. William C. Anderson of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy said he considered the ordinance unnecessary for the protection of the public health as there were plenty of national, State, and local laws already to protect the public against the use of harmful drugs. If the Commissioner would enforce the present law, he said, there would be no reason for another. He opposed the ordinance, also, on the ground that it confiscated property rights, was a hardship on business men, was an attack on self-medication, and placed restrictions on the sale of drugs at retail.

Albert Plaut, on behalf of the Wholesale Druggists' Association, said that, if the ordinance was allowed to stand, it would drive many wholesale drug firms from the city, as 40 per cent. of the entire wholesale drug trade consisted of proprietary medicines. Wholesale druggists here would have to go out of business, he said, because they would not be able to compete with druggists of other cities.

"This ordinance," said Dr. Plaut, "places it in the power of one man to determine whether or not a remedy is harmful, and no one man can determine that. No business is conducted on a higher plane than the drug business and it should not be discriminated against."

"Why is it carried on secretly then?" asked Commissioner Goldwater.

"It isn't," replied Dr. Plaut. "The formulas are kept secret because secrecy is the only way for an inventor to protect his patent."

Commissioner Goldwater wanted to know if the ingredients of a medicine were not changed from time to time without the public being informed. Dr. Plaut admitted that this was so. He said no dangerous ingredients were used. The drug trade in the city was always in favor of laws to protect the public, he said.

"Will the wholesale druggists assist the Board of Health in framing laws to help the poor and, if we refrain from local legislation, will you people help to frame national legislation?" asked Commissioner Goldwater.

Dr. Plaut said he believed there was need for a National Department of Health, along the lines of the Post Office and the Agricultural Departments.

Dr. J. H. Rehfuss, former President of the Pharmaceutical Association, said the Health Commissioner had no right to dictate what mericines private individuals should take.

"If any member of my family wants to buy a remedy for a cure for cold, he has the right to do so," said Dr. Rehfuss, "and the Health Commissioner has no right to interfere. I the ordinance is passed the public will buy its medicine out of town and it will hurt business here."

Henry R. Strong, representing the pharmaceutical journals of the city said: "There is a feeling all over the country that there is a conspiracy on the part of the organized medical profession to obtain for themselves a monopoly of all the treatment of diseases." He mentioned the American Medical Association and continued:

"I am aware, Commissioner, that you belong to this asociation, but no other such organization, be it labor, religious, or political, has such perfect machinery for operating. It dictates to every physician that becomes a member of it and controls the acts of all the health boards of the country."

"Then, perhaps, the Mayor didn't appoint me Health Commissioner?" suggested Dr. Goldwater.

"Maybe it was the influence behind the Mayor that got you the appointment," replied Mr. Strong.

Alderman Jacob Weil said the ordinance took away the rights of the people, and then Commissioner Goldwater said:

"I can take you to Riverside Hospital and point out to you many cases of tuberculosis caused by remedies which these patients obtained through fraudulent advertisements."

Samuel G. Henry, of Philadelphia, representing the National Association of Retail Druggists, said:

"I fail to see how this ordinance will protect the poorp people. It forces them to go to the physicians whether they can afford it or not. You hurt the many to punish the few. There are some fakers and quacks in the business but the great majority of the wholesale and retail druggists are anxious to cooperate in any movement to do away with them."

SAYS UNION IS LIABLE FOR HATTERS' LOSSES

W. G. Merritt Declares Organization Agreed to Assume Liability of Individual Workmen.

A. F. OF L. RESPONSIBLE, TOO

He Shows Resolution Adopted by Central Body Agreeing to Stand Behind United Hatters.

Statements of labor leaders that neither the United Hatters of North America nor the American Federation of Labor was under obligation to support the 186 individual defendants in the Danbury hatters' case, against whom the United States Supreme Court granted $252,000 damages to D. E. Loewe & Co. on Tuesday, were yesterday contradicted by Walter Gordon Merritt of 135 Broadway, who, with Daniel Davenport of Danbury, represented the plaintiffs in the suit.

John W. Scully, President of the United Hatters of North America, said on Wednesday that it was uncertain as yet whether the 9,000 members of the union would be assessed to pay the judgment found against individual defendants. With regard to this Mr. Merritt said yesterday:

"On Sept. 14, 1903, Patrick H. Connolly, then Secretary of the Hatmakers' Union of Danbury and now Labor Commissioner of the State of Connecticut, wrote in the name of the United Hatters of North America to each of the individual defendants. In his letter the following passage occurred:

"The United Hatters of North America, however, are willing to enter an appearance for each individual who has been sued individually, and pay all expenses of such defense and save such individual from all liability from either of the suits, provided such individual authorizes in writing such appearance to be made for him.

"With his letter Mr. Connolly inclosed a reply letter for each individual defendant to sign, which read as follows:

"I have read your letter of this date and I hereby authorize you to have counsel enter an appearance for me, in my name, in each of the two suits recently brought by D. E. Loewe & Co. against me and others, one returnable to the Superior Court, Fairfield County, State of Connecticut, and the other to the United States Circuit Court, District of Connecticut. And I further authorize and empower you to conduct my defense to final judgment and through as many courts as you, or the counsel whom you employ, deem necessary, and to do both before and after the return dates in each of the suits, all things you or your counsel thing proper. But upon the express understanding that I am not to be put to any expense for such defense or for the payment of any judgment.

Mr. Connolly's Authority

"Whether Mr. Connolly was formally authorized at that time," said Mr. Merritt, "to act for the United Hatters I do not know, but he testified later that he had subsequently met with the Executive Committee of the union and that they had ratified his atcion. This agreement was perfected and carried out by practically every defendant signing and mailing to Mr. Connolly the letter quoted above; and from that time forth the individual defendants have permitted the United Hatters, and subsequently the American Federation of Labor, to conduct this litigation in their behalf under this contract. Under this agreement all the defendants who journeyed to Hartford on their own behalf were paid their xpenses and wages for loss of time. It is my opinion," Mr. Merritt continued, "that this contract is collectable and enforceable."

With regard to the obligations of the American Federation of Labor toward the individual defendants Sampel Gompers was quoted as saying on Tuesday at Indiapolis: "I feel awful with regard to how the men will take this when they lose their homes." Yesterday he said here: "The American Federation of Labor has never promised financial support to these men. It would not back them if it could, and could not if it would." On this phase of the question Mr. Merritt said:

"About Sept. 25, 1903, Mr. Connolly and John Moffitt, then President of the United Hatters, visited the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor concerning these suits which had just been started, and Mr. Moffitt telegraphed The Danbury News as follows:

"At the morning session of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, it was decided to protect the United Hatters in the courts and elsewhere to the full extent of the resources of the Federation, and authorize Mr. Gompers and Vice President Duncan to take any action necessary in the premises.

Support of A. F. of L.

"Mr. Connolly says this telegram was not truthful, but John said he thought it do the boys good. If this be true, it was a remarkable fraud to practice on the distressed defendants. But there is further evidence showing that the Federation pledged its support for at its convention, held in Denver in 1908, resolutions introduced by a representative of the United Brewery Workers of America were duly passed as follows:

"Whereas, for the past five yearse the United Hatters of North America have been and are now contending with the non-union hat firm of D. E. Lewe & Co. of Danbury to have established in said firm's factory humane conditions, to wit., a fair earning power and reasonable working hours; and

"Whereas, the said firm of D. E. Loewe & Co., having instituted suit against the United Hatters of North America under the Sherman Anti-Trust act for $240,000, and

"Whereas, the said firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. has caused to be attached the homes and personal savings of 250 of the members of the United Hatters of North America; and

"Whereas, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. would be entitled to damages if the court finds that the company has suffered loss by reason of the withdrawal of the patronage of organized labor and its friends, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the American Federation of Labor, in twenty-eighth annual convention assembled, do hereby pledge to the United Hatters of North America and especially to the 250 members of that organization whose homes and bank accounts are attached, moral and such financial support as may be necessary in the pending contention; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby authorized and instructed to take such action as will at the proper time carry these resolutions into effect."

"Was this another delightful fraud to cheer the boys?" asked Mr. Merritt. "Was this another pledge to be flouted?"

The officers of the United Hatters of North America were not in their offices at 72 Bible House yesterday, and a stenographer said that they were not in town.

Charity Ball Tickets Go Rapidly.

With George M. Cohan, Annette Kellerman, and others of the theatrical world to push them, tickets are selling rapidly, it was announced yesterday, for the Charity Ball i nthe Twelfth Regiment Armory next Monday evening for the Urania Tuberculosis Preventorium Society of Otisville, N. Y. An exhibition of dancing will be given at the ball by the children's class of Prof. A. de Commerce. Music will be by the Twelfth Regiment Band.

THE WHITE COMPANY has been authorized by

Gimbel Brothers

to invite public inspection of their ideal motor truck installation, consisting of

54 WHITE TRUCKS

This thoroughly standardized fleet—under the pressure of a greatly increased Christmas business—showed

100% Efficiency

—and at all other times has given that unparalleled, economical service for which White Trucks are famed.

Gimbel Brothers will exhibit the equipment and explain the methods by which these 54 White Trucks—including many that are now 4 years old—render the same service and present practically the same appearance as when they were new.

Gimbel Brothers cordially invite all those interested to inspect this fleet of White Trucks at their garage, 513 West 24th Street.

THE WHITE COMPANY
Broadway at Sixty-second Street

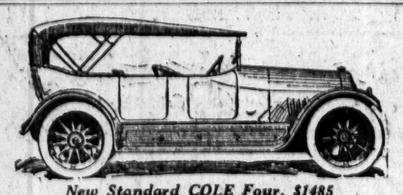
SEE
DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR

It Speaks for Itself

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
Space B-1—Second Floor

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street

Auto Show
Jan. 2 to 9
Closes Saturday Night
Grand Central
PALACE
Admission 50c. 10 A.M. to 10.30 P.M.



New Standard COLE Four, $1485
See this at the Show—Main Floor

This is the car that carried seven full-grown people 24⅛ miles on one gallon of gasolene.

This car weighs 3,000 pounds, contains all standard parts, and sells for $1485. In the A. A. A. sanctioned test above mentioned it set the world's economy record, which it still holds.

Be sure to see the New Standard Cole Four (seven passenger).....$1485
The New Standard Cole Light Six (seven passenger).....$1685

COLE
The Standardized Car
COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway, at 57th St.

Brooklyn:
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 18 Halsey St.
Newark:
WALLACE MOTOR CAR CO., Clinton & Avon Aves.

Grand opera by the greatest artists is an everyday pleasure with the Victrola.

Think of GIMBELS When You Need Either VICTROLA or Records

Victor "His Master's Voice" REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Hear Caruso, Tetrazzini, Melba, Schumann-Heink, and other famous artists at any Victor dealer's.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $200.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.

Victrola XVI, $200
Mahogany or oak

Our qualifications to serve you with utmost satisfaction and comfort, are these:—

First—A most complete stock of Victrolas in every style and finish.

Second—Little-payment terms adjusted to meet your convenience.

Third—Every new record as it appears—operatic, popular, dance music.

Fourth—New Crystal Hearing Rooms, free from disturbing noise, and with constantly changing, pure fresh air.

Fifth—Specialized service by experts who know talking machines and records thoroughly.

The Superb Victrola XVI ($200) $10 Cash and $10 Monthly

In mahogany, Mission and fumed oak. Plenty of these finest Victrolas here, though quantities elsewhere are limited.

GIMBEL BROTHERS *BROADWAY and 33d STREET*

BLIND EXPERT 'SEES' 1915 AUTOT MODELS

W. C. Cochrane Inspects New Motor Contrivances at Exhibit by Sense of Feeling.

SHOW GORGEOUS ELECTRICS

Some Are Upholstered So Richly That They Suggest Sumptuous Boudoirs.

Designated as "Dealers' Day," yesterday at the fifteenth annual Automobile Show was marked by the presence of hundreds of men in the automobile business, hailing from many other sections of the country, who had come to the Grand Central Palace to see the display of 1915 models. In addition, the general public continued the habit which it has developed this week of making the show a Mecca. This exhibition, beside being the largest ever held in point of number and the value of exhibits, is breaking all records for attendance.

An interesting incident of the show yesterday was the visit of an automobile enthusiast who was blind. This man was Milton C. Cochrane, a pioneer dealer in automobile accessories, who used to be in business in the Middle West. At the afternoon session he showed his continued interest in motor cars, despite the loss of his eyesight, by fingering the new developments of the year, such as eight-cylinder motors and novel body types, and by listening attentively to the explanations of the demonstrators at the various booths.

Among yesterday's visitors at the Palace were Capt. Philip M. Lydig, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Francis Roche, Archer M. Huntington, Charles D. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Henry Rogers Winthrop, Herbert L. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Eustis, Frank E. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould, Jay Gould, C. Astor Bristed, Miss May Louise Cooper, Mrs. Joan Newton Cuneo, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murray, Jr.

Although there are no motor trucks on exhibition, a large booth has been reserved for the Commercial Vehicle Department of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. About thirty truck manufacturers have desks and representatives att his boot, which is on the third floor. The trucks represented include the Atterbury, Autocar, Buffalo Electric, Chase, Dart, Denby, Federal, G. M. C., General Vehicle, B. A. Gramm, Hurlburt, Kelly-Springfield, Knox, Little Giant, Lippard-Stewart, Mais, Mack, Modern, Republic, Selden, Speedwell, Service, Signal, Stewart, Sternberg, Walter and Walker.

Luxuriant Electrics.

There is an interesting showing of electric pleasure cars, including limousines, coupes, broughams and roadsters. Among the cars on view are the Baker, Ohio, Rauch and Lang and Waverly. A car of the last named make has one of the most elaborate interiors at the show. It is finished in blue and silver brocade. The four chairs are grouped in a way to give clear vision from the driver's seat. They are deeply upholstered and the effect is that of a sumptuous boudoir.

One of the striking things about the new form of motor shown in the chassis of the latest Chalmers six is its height. It is about eight inches taller than the usual automobile motor. This construction is due to the fact that valves are in the heads of the cylinders, and all the valve mechanism, including the cam shaft, is placed about the motor and completely enclosed.

The rear axle construction of the Studebaker chassis is clearly shown at this company's booth by placing an electric light inside the differential housing under a glass plate. This axle, by the way, is of pressed steel, as are the frame and all its members, the torsion rods, valve cover, and many minor parts.

In the Reo cars a fan flywheel is used in the circulation of the cooling air. This construction brings about the desired result without the addition of any bearings or belts. The hub ends of this car are interesting also. They cover the entire hub and are kept in place by bolts through the spoke flanges. Cantilever springs are used.

In the Pathfinder models the cantilever springs are not clipped to the rear axle in the customary way, but are swung from shackles, which allow them free expansion, while the axle is held in place by the torsion members.

Seek Lighter Weight.

The space under the rear deck of some of the Enger models is reached by small side doors, in addition to the big doors for tires, &c., at the rear. These little doors give read yaccess to such small articles as may be stowed in this compartment and wanted in a hurry.

Lighter weight is secured in the Stutz cars this year by carrying the transmission at the rear, which adds little to the weight of the rear axle and permits a lighter propeller shaft to be used.

At the Hupmobile booth a chassis shows some of the features of this year's model, which include direct water circulation with pump by means of a large pipe at the top of the radiator and two pipes below, and a pressed steel floor across the whole space between the side members of the frame.

The only one of the larger cars to use friction transmission is the Carter car. This construction eliminates the necessity of a clutch or the usual gearset.

The exterior of the Apperson cars this season is noteworthy for their low hanging and the pointed type of radiator which gives a pronounced streamline effect. This make of car was one of the first to become practicable in America.

In the Pierce-Arrow models, which that company has announced, were not to be superceded during the year at any rate, the practice of mounting the head lamps on, or rather as an integral part of the front fenders is continued. The big lights seem to be somewhat further forward and lower down than heretofore, however, and blend harmoniously with the body lines of the car.

Conspicuous by its absence is the Ford. This car is never exhibited at shows under the auspices of the Automobile Chamber of Comerce which is the successor to the organization with which Henry Ford had his famous controversy over the Selden patents. Many accessories for these cars are to be seen at the booths, however.

NOVELTIES IN FOREIGN CARS.

Individualities of Coach Work Is One of Striking Features at Salon.

While there are mechanical touches of novelty and interest at the Importers' Automobile Salon at the Hotel Astor, the feaure this year, as it has been for a number of seasons, is coach work. Magnificent examples of the body makersart are mounted on the various frames from five different countries. The striking thing about them is that no two are alike. These cars of exclusiveness have marked individualities.

The exhibition emphasizes the growing custom in this country, which is prevalent abroad, of buying the chassis and the body de luxe separately. In this way the special taste of the individual can be brought out. That this taste is apt to be good in buyers of cars of this class is shown at the Salon by the presence of a number of "jobs," as they are technically called, which have been built to order and are exhibited by the permission of their owners.

Among those who paid a visit to the Salon yesterday were Mrs. Henry Redmond, Ernest Lorillard, Henry M. Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, F. E. Lawis, J. B. Kingsford, Robert Butt, E. B. Thomas, Commodore Albertson, Mrs. E. H. Weatherby, Roy Rainery, Walter Jennings, and George Brewster.

INCREASE IN REGISTRATION.

Motorists Apply Earlier Than Usual for License Plates.

Although the Automobile Bureau is accustomed to a rush of business at this time of the year, Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, announced yesterday that during the past week his office experienced an unusual demand for new number plates. They need not be displayed, however, until Feb. 1.

"Apparently," said Mr. Hugo, "a much larger number of motorists than usual intend to drive their cars all Winter, for up to yesterday more automobiles had been registered than during the same period in any recent year. There are plenty of number plates on hand, consequently there will be no repitition of last year's delay on account of failure to secure an adequate supply from the manufacturer."

STANDARD FOR AUTO TAX.

Engineers Would Have It Based on Road Destructive Effect.

In a report made to the Society of Automobile Engineers at its annual meeting yesterday, the Research Division of the Standards Committee disclosed the fact that the United States Governmen is now conducting a series of road experiments, the results of which will aid materially in the development of an engineering formula for vehicle taxation, based in part at least on road destructive effect. The Highway Commissions of various States have already on file information covering the road destructive tendencies of practically every type of vehicle, both motor-driven and horse-drawn.

It is, of course, realized that between the development of the formula and its adoption by the various State Legislatures lies a gulf to be bridged only by the various politico-social organizations interested in the subject. It is hoped, however, that with a universal formula on which to base taxation something more nearly approaching a uniform tax rate may be established. It is even possible that the much-discussed and long hoped-for national motor vehicle law will find its inception in part in the work of the S. A. E. Division.

GARAGE OWNERS ORGANIZE.

With Service and Repair Men They Form State Association.

At a meeting of garage owners, service men and auto repair men, held yesterday, the organization of the United Garage Association of New York State toop place. William Haraden of New York, is President; John Van Beuschoten of Poughkeepsie, First Vice President; W. D. Sweet of Binghamton, N. Y., Second Vice President; A. H. Dudley of Rochester, Treasurer, and Henry Waring of New York, General Secretary. The Association expects to present a bill at Albany asking for a garage lien law in an effort to eliminate undesirables from the garage business.

DIES UNDER SUBWAY TRAIN.

Witness Says Samuel Weil Leaped to Death—Family Denies Suicide.

Samuel Weil, 50 years old, a retired neckwear manufacturer of 136 East Eighteth Street, was killed under a Subway train at the Niney-sixth Street station early yesterday morning.

L. M. Miller, a towerman employed at the station, said he saw Mr. Weil jump in the way of the approaching train, and the police reported the case as suicide. Relatives say Mr. Weil had no reason to kill himself, and insist that it must have been an accident.

Mr. Weil had spent Wednesday night at the Columbia Club, 2,056 Fifth Avenue and started home alone soon after midnight. MHe leavesa son, Morton, 20 years old.

The Boston Post's Greatest Year

In 1914, New England's Foremost Newspaper made its most phenomenal Record both in Newspaper Sales and in Display Advertising.

1914 JANUARY 1914

Display Advertising

In Boston Papers Having Daily and Sunday Editions

Boston Post	**510,170**
Boston American	414,293
Boston Globe	388,754
Boston Herald	283,612

Post Led American by..... 94,227
Post Led Globe by..... 121,416
Post Led Herald by..... 226,558

It's Post—First, Last and All the Time

1914 FEBRUARY 1914

Display Advertising

In Boston Papers Having Daily and Sunday Editions

Boston Post	**438,533**
Boston Globe	346,637
Boston American	332,691
Boston Herald	228,148

Post Led Globe by..... 91,896
Post Led American by..... 105,842
Post Led Herald by..... 210,385

Post Ads Are the Vanguard of Business

1914 MARCH 1914

Display Advertising

In Boston Papers Having Daily and Sunday Editions

Boston Post	**612,957**
Boston Globe	530,333
Boston American	415,785
Boston Herald	348,368

Post Led Globe by..... 82,624
Post Led American by..... 197,172
Post Led Herald by..... 264,589

Nothing Succeeds Like Post Circulation

1914 APRIL 1914

Display Advertising

In Boston Papers Having Daily and Sunday Editions

Boston Post	**675,608**
Boston Globe	494,731
Boston American	415,531
Boston Herald	339,360

Post Led Globe by..... 180,877
Post Led American by..... 260,077
Post Led Herald by..... 336,248

The Man Who Pays the Bills Knows

1914 MAY 1914

Display Advertising

In Boston Papers Having Daily and Sunday Editions

Boston Post	**690,240**
Boston Globe	546,737
Boston American	418,035
Boston Herald	353,723

Post Led Globe by..... 143,503
Post Led American by..... 272,205
Post Led Herald by..... 336,517

Post Is First Because Post Pulls Best

1914 JUNE 1914

Display Advertising

In Boston Papers Having Daily and Sunday Editions

Boston Post	**568,205**
Boston Globe	408,616
Boston American	343,109
Boston Herald	274,486

Post Led Globe by..... 159,589
Post Led American by..... 225,096
Post Led Herald by..... 293,719

There's Power in Post Publicity

Eastern Representatives: Kelly-Smith Co., 220 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Circulation

The Boston Post Has the Largest Circulation of Any Morning Newspaper in the United States

DAILY POST **457,696** Average for 1914

A Gain of 37,897 copies per day over 1913.

SUNDAY POST **327,050** Average for 1914

A Gain of 3,409 copies per Sunday over 1913.

December, 1914, Averages:

Boston Daily Post	Boston Sunday Post
470,576	**330,164**

Showing that for the month of December both the Daily and Sunday Post exceeded the average for the calendar year

The above circulation figures are gross output, it being impossible to arrive at net figures at such an early date. A deduction of 10% will give approximately net paid circulation.

NET PAID CIRCULATION

For Six Months Ending October 1, 1914, Latest Report, Made Under Oath to Postoffice Dept., as Required by Act of Congress:—

	DAILY	SUNDAY
Boston Post (Morning)	**422,350**	**289,565**
Boston American (Evening)	394,893	341,183
Boston Globe (Morning and Evening)	209,486	279,583
Boston Herald (Morning with Adv. Traveler)	160,215	80,591

Advertising

Display Advertising from January 1st to December 31st, inclusive, in Boston papers having daily and Sunday editions, for the year 1914; also compared with 1913 and 1912; showing the **POST GAINED 724,851 lines over 1913, while EACH OF THE OTHER PAPERS LOST.**

	1914 Agate Lines	1913 Agate Lines	1912 Agate Lines
Post	**6,619,380**	**6,127,076**	**5,894,529**
Globe	5,009,690	4,873,437	5,351,330
American	4,226,726	4,585,016	4,986,569
Herald	3,355,417	3,538,098	3,406,513

For 1914
Post Led Globe by 1,609,690 Lines
Post Led American by 2,392,654 Lines
Post Led Herald by 3,263,963 Lines

Classified Advertising not included. Advertising in all Sunday magazines is included.

The Boston Post Is First

—in Department Store Advertising
—in Women's Specialty Store Advertising
—in Grocery Store Advertising
—in Food Product Advertising
—in Men's Clothing Advertising
—in Boot and Shoe Advertising
—in Jewellers' Advertising
—in Florists' Advertising
—in Hardware Advertising, etc., etc.

In 1914

As Also in 1913 and 1912

The Post Led all Boston Newspapers in
Local Display Advertising
Foreign Display Advertising
Automobile Display Advertising
Total Display Advertising

Included in the figures of the other papers are many, many thousand lines of advertising which the Boston Post rejected.

1914 JULY 1914

Display Advertising

In Boston Papers Having Daily and Sunday Editions

Boston Post	**430,061**
Boston Globe	306,768
Boston American	287,081
Boston Herald	226,402

Post Led Globe by..... 123,293
Post Led American by..... 142,980
Post Led Herald by..... 203,659

The Real Reason Is Post Ads Produce

1914 AUGUST 1914

Display Advertising

In Boston Papers Having Daily and Sunday Editions

Boston Post	**361,363**
Boston Globe	297,408
Boston American	237,283
Boston Herald	154,825

Post Led Globe by..... 63,955
Post Led American by..... 124,080
Post Led Herald by..... 206,538

Summer—and Winter—It's Always Post

1914 SEPTEMBER 1914

Display Advertising

In Boston Papers Having Daily and Sunday Editions

Boston Post	**477,297**
Boston Globe	370,763
Boston American	303,323
Boston Herald	233,313

Post Led Globe by..... 106,534
Post Led American by..... 173,974
Post Led Herald by..... 243,984

Consistent Leading Denotes True Confidence

1914 OCTOBER 1914

Display Advertising

In Boston Papers Having Daily and Sunday Editions

Boston Post	**669,471**
Boston Globe	454,092
Boston American	387,098
Boston Herald	299,668

Post Led Globe by..... 215,379
Post Led American by..... 282,373
Post Led Herald by..... 369,803

Mostly Post Because Post Most Profitable

1914 NOVEMBER 1914

Display Advertising

In Boston Papers Having Daily and Sunday Editions

Boston Post	**638,489**
Boston Globe	481,845
Boston American	369,568
Boston Herald	315,256

Post Led Globe by..... 156,644
Post Led American by..... 268,921
Post Led Herald by..... 323,233

Post History Repeats Itself Monthly

1914 DECEMBER 1914

Display Advertising

In Boston Papers Having Daily and Sunday Editions

Boston Post	**546,986**
Boston Globe	383,006
Boston American	302,929
Boston Herald	298,256

Post Led Globe by..... 163,980
Post Led American by..... 244,057
Post Led Herald by..... 248,730

After All—It's the Result of Results

Western Representative: C. George Krogness, Marquette Building, Chicago.

BLOOMINGDALES.

Miss Lois Fisher, in "Under Cover".

INTERESTING READING

This pretty Lady is not reading Bloomingdales' White Sale Booklet (truth impels us to say), but she would be just as interested if she were.

The booklet tells of dainty undermuslins, of corsets and corset-covers, of fine linens for bedroom and dining room, of sheetings and towellings, of white dress goods—

It tells of all these things—so desirable and so very feminine—at substantial price reductions.

Every woman should visit our White Sale now in progress. You should.

Would you like a New Year Book? Drop us a line, and present it at our Book Dept., Main floor.

Bloomingdales 59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3rd Ave.

BASEBALL---ST. NICHOLAS WINS AT HOCKEY---BOXING---ATHLETICS---GOLF---BILLIARDS

'BUSINESS MEN' IN BASEBALL MUST GO

Federal League Planning to Give Game "Good House-cleaning," Says Tinker.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—Affidavits in support of contentions made in the anti-trust suit recently filed in the United States Court at Chicago by the Federal League against so-called "organized" baseball were to be made here at the Federal League conference which began today. According to E. E. Gates, counsel for the new league, the Indianapolis meeting was called in order to obtain added evidence in substantiation of the general bill of complaint prepared by the Federals against the older organizations. The conference is expected to continue for several days.

Joe Tinker, manager of the Chicago Club, was the only man who attended who would talk of the meeting tonight. He said that the Federals are planning to give baseball a "good housecleaning," and continued:

"We want to eradicate the 'business men' in the game and put in no one who is not a sportsman. We are tired of having baseball run by two men, Ban Johnson and Garry Herrmann."

Those attending the conference include Mr. Gates, John M. Ward, former big league players; Ned Hanlon, Harry Goldman, and Otto Knabe of the Baltimore Club; Joe Tinker, Rebel Oakes, manager of the Pittsburgh team; Lee Magee, recently appointed manager of the Brooklyn Club; Pitcher Perritt and Ed Konetchy, claimed by the Pittsburgh Federals; Lloyd Rickert, Secretary of the league, and Keene Addington, counsel for the league. James A. Gilmore, President of the Federals, is expected to come to Indianapolis tomorrow.

Harry Goldman said he thinks the Baltimore International League Club will be sold soon. John Ward, who is an attorney, refused to discuss the report that he is to assist the Federal League counsel in the anti-trust suit.

From a high Federal League official comes the information that each manager in the new league is to be commissioned to go out and get a major league star at any cost. Each team leader will be asked to make his selection, and in the event of the higher officials being complacent, the effort to sign the player will be made. The object of the raid is to secure as many stars of the game as is possible before the Chicago suit is heard.

FEDS TO PROTECT $50,000.

Pay Out Sum as Advance Salary to Deserters of Orgaized Baseball.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Club owners of the Federal League have paid out $50,000 in 1915 salary advances to Major and Minor League stars, who deserted organized baseball for the Federals, according to a statement today by James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal organization. Protection of this money, he said, is one of the objects of the league's suit filed against organized baseball, charging it with operating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

"The league proposes to fight to a finish to protect this investment," Gilmore said. "In the event of a repetition of legal controversies which impaired the 1914 season, when litigation caused several of our star players to sit idly on the bench all season, this money will be tied up in a knot that will take months to disentangle. We propose to make ourselves certain of the results before the playing season begins."

The Federal League executive cited the cases of Hal Chase, who deserted the Chicago Americans for the Buffalo Federals; Pitcher George Johnson, who jumped to the Kansas City Federals from the Cincinnati club of the National League; Armando Marsans, who also quit the Cincinnati club for the St. Louis Federals, and the cases of players who have joined the ranks of the Federals since the close of the 1914 season.

All of them, Gilmore said, have received advance money on their 1915 salaries. Pitcher Walter Johnson heads the list with $6,000, and others have been paid sums ranging from $1,000 to $3,000.

"FARM" FOR FEDERALS.

New Haven to Have Team in League to be Organized by "Outlaws."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7.—Arrangements were today made between a Federal Baseball League agent and the owners of the Light House Point baseball grounds for placing a nine there this season as a member of a minor league under the sanction of the parent outlaw league. The Lighthouse Point Amusement Company has been trying for years to secure the transfer of the New Haven nine from Savin Rock for five years.

The Federal League has been promised perfectly equipped grounds, and its agent declared that the new league has also been promised grounds in Springfield, Worcester, Providence, Waterbury, and Bridgeport, and will start the season with a six-club league if one of eight teams is not organized. In Worcester, Springfield, and Hartford Jesse Burkett, Bill Cary, and Jim Larkin stand ready to jump their teams and grounds from either the New England League or the Eastern Association.

The identity of the agent of the Federal League was not disclosed, but he asserted that the organization wishes to make New England its minor league circuit.

Columbia's Baseball Dates.

A long list of games has been arranged for the Columbia University baseball nine this year. Almost all of the Eastern colleges apear on the schedule which was announced yesterday. In all, there are twenty-three games, with nineteen at hom. Columbia expects to have a banner season of baseball this year. "Andy" Coakley, the former Williams mentor, will again coach the Columbia nine and wit hthe Columbia star pitchers, Smith, O'Neale, and Shea to fall back upon, Columbia expects to be able to turn out a championship nine. Smith broke his knee-cap at the beginning of the season last year. Even without his services, Columbia had one of the best teams in the East last year, and most of the veterans are back in college. The schedule:

March 29—C. C. N. Y. at South Field; St. John's at South Field.

April 2—Pennsylvania at South Field; 3, Pennsylvania at South Field; 5, Amherst at South Field; 8, Holy Cross at South Field; 10, N. Y. U. at South Field; 12, Colgate at South Field; 14, Williams at South Field; 17, Dartmouth at South Field; 21, Yale at New Haven; 23, Cornell at South Field; 24, Harvard at South Field; 28, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

May 1—Wesleyan at South Field; 5, Lafayette at South Field; 8, Fordham at South Field; 12, Stevens at South Field; 15, Cornell at Ithaca; 22, Trinity at South Field; 29, Fordham at Fordham; 31, Syracuse at South Field.

June 2—Pennsylvania at South Field.

New England League Starts April 30

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The New England League, at an adjourned session of its annual meeting today, voted to play a schedule of 126 games during the coming season. Play will be started April 30 and will close on Labor Day. The number of games is the same as was played last year, but the season has been shortened one week. The league decided that any sale of a club or trading in players must be ratified by the Executive Board, with the consent of the President or the Secretary. It was said that Daniel Noonan of Lawrence, who holds the Lawrence and Haverhill franchise, would sell one club before the season started. Umpires will be allowed a maximum salary of $8 a day, with $16 for holidays.

Stallings Not to Trade Whitted.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 7.—George Stallings, manager of the Boston Nationals, tonight denied reports that George Whitted, the Braves' fielder, would be transferred to the Philadelphia Nationals in exchange for Sherwood Magee.

HARVARD WINS AT SQUASH.

Crimson Scores Two Victories Over Columbia in Championship Tourney.

Competition in the squash tennis tournaments was resumed yesterday on three courts, the fourth series of matches between Princeton and Heights Casino of Brooklyn scheduled for the Princeton being declared off owing to the withdrawal of the Princeton Club from the Class A championship. Harvard made a splendid showing, winning 4—3 against Columbia in Class A, and 6—0 from the former Morningside collegians in Class B. In the second Class B match Heights Casino defeated Squash after a close struggle, 3 to 2.

Four three-set games were played in the Harvard-Columbia Class A match, extra aces being required in several of the games. Columbia showed unexpected strength and defeated three of the strongest players on the Crimson team. H. D. Bulkley was forced to three hard games to win from F. H. Davis after the latter had captured the first game in somewhat easy fashion. M. L. Cornell was responsible for the defeat of E. du Pont Irving, another Harvard crack, after losing the first game. Cornell put up a plucky uphill fight and in the end was rewarded with a well-deserved victory. Lyle E. Mahan, the third Columbia player to win, was opposed by I. du Pont Irving and won in straight games with the first game giving three extra aces for a decision.

By taking two out of five matches the Squash Club made a good showing in the Class B contest with Heights Casino. St. H. Vander Poel and L. W. Platt defeated F. W. Bellamy and Livingston Platt, respectively, in extra-point games, while H. W. Carhart, S. Truesdale, and R. Chapman carried off the honors for Heights Casino. The scores:

HARVARD AT COLUMBIA.

Class A.—E. Winston, Harvard, defeated B. W. Putnam, Columbia, 15—8, 12—15, 15—11; H. D. Bulkley, Columbia, defeated F. H. Davis, Harvard, 8—15, 15—10, 18—16; M. L. Cornell, Columbia, defeated E. du Pont Irving, Harvard, 14—18, 15—10, 15—9; W. Sanger, Harvard, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia, 11—15, 15—10, 15—1; Hamilton H. Hadden, Harvard, defeated R. H. White, Columbia, 15—12, 15—4; Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia, defeated I. du Pont Irving, Harvard, 17—15, 15—11; H. F. Satterlee, Harvard, defeated R. E. Wigham, Columbia, 15—14, 15—10. Score—Harvard, 4; Columbia, 3.

COLUMBIA AT HARVARD.

Class B.—John W. Appel, Jr., Harvard, defeated Dr. Kenneth Bulkley, Columbia, 15—8, 15—11; Donald Scott, Harvard, defeated H. Kellogg, Columbia, 15—11, 16—18, 15—11; F. M. Morrison, Harvard, defeated R. L. Streibigh, Columbia, 15—12, 15—12; Anderson Dana, Harvard, defeated A. C. Scott, Columbia, 15—6, 15—10; J. Corbin, Harvard, defeated F. H. Cornell, Columbia, 15—12, 7—15, 15—10. Score—Harvard, 7; Columbia, 0.

SQUASH AT HEIGHTS CASINO.

Class B.—W. H. Vander Poel, Squash, defeated L. W. Bellamy, Heights Casino, 13—15, 15—11, 15—18; J. P. Perry, Squash, defeated L. Platt, Heights Casino, 10—15, 15—10, 17—14; H. W. Carhart, Heights Casino, defeated Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., Squash, 15—8, 15—11; S. Truesdale, Heights Casino, defeated B. M. Van Gerbig, Squash, defeated A. Corley, Squash, 15—9, 8—15, 15—15—19, 15—12; R. Chapman, Heights Casino, 10. Score—Heights Casino, 3; Squash, 2.

RACQUETS IN NEW YORK.

Singles Title to be Decided Here; Doubles at Philadelphia.

Although racquets and court tennis will lack international flavor this year, the sport will bring out a high quality of play. In addition to the national championships in singles and doubles there will be a series of inter-city matches and probably a professional court tennis match for the championship of the United States.

The first of the series of racquet matches will be played Jan. 20, at the New York Racquet Club, between doubles teams representing New York and Philadelphia. In past years the inter-city matches have been confined to racquets, but as Philadelphia is not very strong in this branch of indoor sports, a doubles court tennis match has been arranged for this year, and it is probable that Jay Gould and William H. T. Huhn, the national champions, will represent Philadelphia in this event. Two racquet doubles will be played. One week later the return match will be played at Philadelphia.

The national racquet singles championship will be played at the New York Racquet Club, as Lawrence Waterbury, the polo player, is the title holder and represents New York. The national doubles championship will go to Philadelphia. J. H. Wear, who, as partner of Dwight Davis, won this title last year, is now a resident of Philadelphia. Wear's partner will probably be George H. Brooke, the football coach and former singles champion. There will, however, be strong opposition from Chicago, Boston, New York, St. Louis, and Montreal.

Philadelphia will hold the court tennis singles and doubles championships. The tournament will be held during the weeks of April 5 and 12, respectively. Jay Gould holds the singles title, and with W. H. T. Huhn is the doubles champion.

The United States squash racquet championship is to be played at Boston the week of Feb. 12. At the same time that the singles championship is being decided the club team championship will also be played for the United States Challenge Trophy.

YANKEES' SALE DRAGS ALONG

Transfer of Stock to be Made Today or Tomorrow Is Latest Report.

Another chapter of the continued story of the sale of the Yankees was added yesterday, when, after an all-day conference, it was announced that the deal would probably be consummated on Saturday.

President Ban Johnson left town yesterday afternoon after paving the way for the final negotiations. Col. Jacob Ruppert, Capt. Huston, President Farrell and all their attorneys met at the New York A. C. yesterday, but the papers were not signed. Capt. Huston stated last night that the deal was all arranged except a few minor details, and that the announcement of the official transfer of the club would be made today or tomorrow.

COLLINS RUMOR EXPLODES.

Capt. Huston and Donovan Deny That He Is to Play with Yankees.

A report reached New York last night to the effect that Eddie Collins, who was recently sold by Connie Mack to the Chicago White Sox, had been obtained by the New York Americans in connection with the sale of the club to Col. Jacob Ruppert and Capt. S. L. Huston.

But the rumor was too good to be true. There was quite a flutter of excitement about town over the prospect of the famous second baseman wearing a Yankee uniform, but Capt. Huston and Manager Donovan soon spoiled the rumor by denying it absolutely.

So, good-bye rumor!

DONOVAN SIGNS CALDWELL.

Deserting Pitcher Again a Member of New York Americans.

Manager Donovan of the New oYrk American League Baseball Club arrived here from Salamana, N. Y., yesterday, with a contract signed by Ray Caldwell who isto pitch for the New York Americans during the coming season. The contract was signed Wednesday night.

Last Fall Calwell deserted the New York Club and signed to play with tae Federal League.

McGraw and Matty Going to Cuba.

Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants has decided to take a vacation. He plans to go to Cuba on Jan. 16, with Christy Mathewson and several others, and will probably remain there until about the middle of February, when he will return here before going to Texas to arrange for the coming of the Giants' squad at Marlin Springs. While in Cuba Manager McGraw and his companions will be the guests of Capt. Huston, one of the new owners of the Yankees.

BAKER'S FAST PLAY WINS FOR ST. NICK'S

Crescent A. C. Hockey Team Unable to Stop Princetonian and Loses by 5 to 2.

If there hadn't been a Hobey Baker on the St. Nicholas hockey team last night the Crescent A. C. seven might have had a good chance of winning the match at St. Nicholas Rink, but as it was he changed the balance of power by a wide margin, and the Crescents went down to a 5 to 2 defeat. Man for man, Baker excepted, the Crescents seemed to be a bit better than their rivals, but there was no ability to cope with the dashing style of play of the former Princetonian, who was actually a team in himself. Three of the St. Nicholas goals were the direct result of his scoring ability, and on the other two tallies he was the one to pass the rubber to the man who caged it.

In the first half he was content to remain in the background awhile, with the result that at the end of the period the Crescents were leading by a score of 2 to 1. The former collegian had given several demonstrations of his wonderful skating and scoring ability, and the lone tally for St. Nicholas was the result of a clever run down the ice and a shot that counted from close in on the cage. There seemed, however, to be a bit of reticence in making the contest one in which his individual play would be the most noticeable feature. The others on the team, however, were not capable of combatting the Crescents successfully, and then, in the last half of the second period, Baker broke loose with brilliant dashes that aroused the big crowd to frensied cheering.

Aside from Baker's play and a few minutes in the first period when the St. Nicholas team was holding strictly to combination play, there was little of unusual quality in the match. The Crescent players had a strong defense, and this completely mussed up many of the sorties by their opponents. Browne was the rock of defense on which they broke, and he was instrumental in stopping many of Baker's individual runs. He played a hard game, and twice came under the ban of the referee, and each time as a result of his play against Baker. While the penalties were no doubt logical from the standpoint of the rules, there was a well-defined favoritism on the part of the spectators for Baker that made the crowd demand punishment for even the least interference with the St. Nicholas man. They wanted the long runs, and were dissatisfied when there was the breaking up of them by the opponents.

As a matter of fact the Crescents put forth an attack that was rather unexpected. They were looked upon as easy victims for the St. Nicholas team, but they quickly dispelled this idea, and during the entire game gave frequent periods when Gilney, the St. Nicholas goal tender, was kept busy turning aside tries that were going straight for the cage. The chief faults with the attempts in most cases was that there was a lack of speed. Smart, the Crescent goal tender, was not nearly so busy as Tilney.

The first score came so quickly in the first half that it surprised the St. Nicholas men. Browne skated the puck the length of the rink and placed a side shot neatly in the cage, and it had taken but twenty-one seconds. A few minutes later Baker came to the front with one of his wonderful runs. He caught the puck near his own net and then started down the rink right through the Crescent team. He couldn't be stopped. His speed swept him forward almost before the defense realized he was coming, and right up under the net he shot and counted. The final count of the period was by Shirreff. There was a scrimmage almost in mid rink, and then the puck was snapped out on a long lift by the Crescent player, and was in the net before the St. Nicholas goal keeper woke up to the fact that a shot had been attempted.

The second period is the record of the play of Baker. The Crescent defense was giving way and Ellis, after thirteen minutes of play, scored after Baker had brought the rubber down the ice. This evened the score. Two minutes later Baker made the most spectacular score of the game. There had been an exchange of attacks, and then Baker started the puck from behind his own net. He gained speed quickly and zigzaged through the entire Crescent team. Right up to the cage he raced, and as he cut across to one side of the net flashed the puck past Smart. Frazer-Campbell scored the next count on a pass from behind the cage by Baker, and the final tally was the result of another of Baker's long runs down the ice. The line-up and summary:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	St. Nicholas.
Smart	Goal	Tilney
Ballin	Point	Trimble
Browne	Cover point	A. Willetts
Shirreff	Centre	Ellis
Martin	Rover	Baker
Hallock	Right wing	Cox
Crovat	Left wing	Frazer-Campbell

Goals—First half: First for the Crescent A. C., by Browne, in 0:21; second for St. Nicholas, by Baker, in 5:29; third for Crescent A. C., by Browne, in 19:55. Second half: First for St. Nicholas, by Ellis, in 13:59; second for St. Nicholas, by Baker, in 15:34; third for St. Nicholas, by Frazer-Campbell, in 17:16; fourth for St. Nicholas, by Baker, in 18:12. Penalties—Crescent A. C.: Hallock, 2 minutes; Browne, 2 minutes; Browne, 2 minutes. St. Nicholas: Cox, 2 minutes. Referee—William Russell, Hockey Club. Assistant Referee—"Bud" Cleffy. Goal Umpires—S. Parton, Hockey Club, and M. McKenna, Hockey Club. Timekeepers—W. J. Croker, Wanderers, and F. Thompson, St. Nicholas. Penalty Timekeeper—William Roach, Wanderers.

Berkeley Defeats Horcas-Mann.

The Berkeley School hockey team defeated the Horace-Mann seven in a closely contested gam at St. Nicholas Rink yesterday. Both teams played hard and fast, and S. Rhodes, the Berkeley rover, made the only score of the game. L. Schafer at goal was the star. Horace-Mann also played a strong game. The line-up:

Berkeley.	Positions.	Horace-Mann.
Hall	Left wing	Atwater
Samstag	Right wing	Gibb
B. Schaefer	Centre	Unleim
Rhodes	Rover	Baldwin
Tackaberry	Cover point	Garrah
Smyth	Point	Rafter
L. Schaefer	Goal	Zweigh

Colubuia Defeated at Hockey.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7.—In an exhibition game here tonight Massachusetts Agricultural College defeated Columbia University 5 to 0. The Aggies were superior in all departments.

Fordham Call Brings Out Athletes.

With the annual Fordham indoor meet scheduled for Jan. 30, a call for more track candidates was issued at the Maroon university yesterday. As a result nearly twenty new men reported at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory to Capt. Sullivan. Besides the interclass relay and the various events closed to the undergraduates, a request has been made for the resumption of a 'Varsity relay quartet at Fordham, and in all probability the Maroon will clash with the local colleges in a special match race. Besides planning for its own meet, the Fordham track management will send a track team to the Naval Militia games at Hartford on Feb. 19. In addition, four other races have been tentatively arranged, and plans for a dual meet at Fordham Field early this Spring are well under way.

N. Y. A. C. PROBES SCANDAL.

Two Members Quizzed as to Their Connection with Sportsmen's Show.

There was a lull yesterday in the storm which theatens to bring about a break between the New York Athletic Club and the Amateur Athletic Union, and as the situation stands today two investigations are in order to unearth the reason for the trouble, and the Board of Governors of the N. Y. A. C. still has in its hands the recommendations of its Athletic Committee to withdraw from the A. A. U.

On its own account, the New York A. C. yesterday held an investigation into the things which led up to the row with the Amateur Athletic Union, following the decision of the Registration Committee in suspending six of the Mercury Foot Club's star swimmers. Otto Wahle, a member of the N. Y. A. C. and Swimming Committee, Charles Ruberl, another Mercury Foot clubman, were called before the Athletic Committee to explain their connection with the Sportsmen's show at the Garden. Nothing could be ascertained as to what happened in the secret meeting.

The Registration Committee of the A. A. U. yesterday laid plans to solve the mystery of why the entry blanks of seven of the thirteen New York A. C. swimmers were returned to the club following th edemand of Capt. George J. Corbett, and the other six, incidentally those of the best swimmers in the club, were retained.

Matthew P. Halpin, Chairman of the New York Athletic Committee, lent a little more mystery to the case last night when he declared he knew nothing of Ruberl's letter to Capt. Corbett, which led the Registration Committee to reinstate the suspended watermen until Wednesday night when his committee met and recommended to the Governors of the N. Y. A. C. that the club withdraw from the Amateur Athletic Union.

The letter was addressed on Dec. 30 to Capt. Corbett, by Mr. Ruberl, who had charge of the swimming department of the Sportsmen's Show, and was carried by the club leader for several days before he realized the importance of it in the present situation. In the letter Ruberl notified Corbett that, acting on the authority given him on the entry blanks, he had rejected all entries of New York A. C. swimmers for the races in Madison Square Garden.

But in a subsequent leter Corbett received from the Sportsmen's Show management, he received the blanks of only seven men, whereas thirteen had entered the exhibitions. It is this point that the New York A. C. and A. A. U. believe must be cleared up before further action can be taken by either organization.

The A. A. U. sanction of the swimming events in the Garden for the remainder of the week cannot be canceled as some outside parties suggested to the Registration Committee. This arbitrary action could only be taken after a thorough investigation, which would take considerable time. If on investigation the Sportsmen's Show management is proved guilty of misinforming the committee, the A. A. U., has it within its power to refuse further sanctions of any description to the Sportsmen's Show.

Having attained the end for which he was aiming, Matt Halpin was particularly well satisfied upon learning that the Registration Committee had placed his swimmers back in good standing. He refused to say whether this move on the part of the amateur body would result in the withdrawal of the recommendation to withdraw from the A. A. U., for he could speak only for himself as there are six other members of the Athletic Committee. He ascribed the row to hasty action on the part of the Registration Committee. From he enor of his talk, however, it is not unlikely that peace will be restored between the New York A. C. and A. A. U.

Halpin paid a friendly visit to President Frederick W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association yesterday, and had a long interview with him, regarding the strained relations between their organizations.

Manager John Dorgan of the Sportsmen's Show, emphatically asserted last night that Mr. Ruberl was in no position to reject the entries of the New York Athletic Club swimmers. Ruberl, so Dorgan stated, was engaged for the purpose of conducting the swimming competitions, and while he received entries it was not his place to say which of them should be accepted or rejected.

WOMEN RACE IN TANK.

Miss Daisy Greenhall Wins 140-Yard Handicap Swim at Garden.

Women featured again yesterday in the water sports at the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden. In the 140-yard handicap swim, the longest race for women this week, Miss Daisy Greenhall, with a handicap of 9 seconds, finished first, with Miss Edna Cole, with a handicap of 17 seconds, a close second. Miss Bessie O'Neill, who started with a 4 second handicap, finished third. Miss Greenhall's time was 2 minutes.

The fourth contest in the series of fancy diving for the women's championship and Annette Kellerman Trophy took place last evening, and were the closest held during the show. Miss May Waldis, with a handicap of 8 points, took first honors, with a score of 68. Miss Daisy Greenhall, who has been a consistent winner in the swimming events during the week, captured second honors, with 66 2-3 points, including her handicap of 7 points. The judges were unable to decide whether Miss Josephine Bartlett, with a 2 point handicap, or Miss Grace Chancellor, with an 11 point handicap, should be awarded third place, and the two swimmers were tied.

Charles Kaufman of the American Life Saving Society added another victory to his list of wins when he finished first in the 120-yard handicap swim. Kaufman had a handicap of 21 seconds, and swam the distance in 1:25 1-5. G. B. Nodine of the West Side Y. M. C. A., with a handicap of 30 seconds, finished second, and S. Lothian, (16 seconds,) of the same club, finished third. Christy Matthewson, the Giant's star twirler, was one of the judges of this event.

Miss Mae O'Loughlin continued her exhibitions in fancy diving, and Kearney P. Sweedy, Miss Mae Eccleston, Arthur C. Holden and Charley Bigney thrilled the spectators with their daring dives from the Garden rafters.

Swimmer Brown Held for Trial.

Alfred S. Brown of College Point, L. I., a champion long-distance swimmer, was held in $100 bail for trial in Special Sessions by Magistrate Marsh yesterday at Yorkville Court for having permitted his four-year-old daughter Katherine to give diving exhibitions in the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden without having obtained a permit. Agent Gudenroth of the Children's Society was the complainant.

UNCLE SAM'S TARS CLEVER IN ATHLETICS

Sailors of Battleship Arkansas Carry Off Intership Championship.

Athletes of the battleship Arkansas carried off premier honors last night in the inter-ship athletic meet held in the gymnasium of the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Sands Street, Brooklyn, collecting a total of 46 2-3 points, while the Wyoming representatives finished second, with a total of 31 1-3 points. The North Dakota gathered 6 points and won third place, while the New York and the receiving ship Maine were tied for fourth place, with 3 points each.

It was the biggest night of the present week, which has been crowded with athletic competitions of various kinds for the United States sailors, and which will close this evening with the holding of the annual banquet at the Young Men's Christian Association. The Arkansas representatives never failed to "show" in every event on the programme, and in seven of the contests the athletes of the Arkansas came home in front.

Jocoy was the Arkansas team's mainstay in the track events, while Eckerd did the bulk of the point scoring in the field events by winning the twelve-pound shot put, standing broad jump and running high jump. Heck of the Wyoming displayed excellent ability in both track and field competitions, but his team mates were lacking in support.

In the basket ball games decided in the afternoon, the Utah team defeated the Florida quintet, by the score of 54 to 23, and the Arkansas five won a close victory over the New Yorks by the score of 48 to 32. The summary of the athletic events:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Heck, Wyoming; Chanler, Arkansas, second; Jocoy and Gillis, Arkansas, tied for third. Time—0:12.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Jocoy, Arkansas; Heck, Wyoming, second; Chanler, Arkansas, third. Time—0:27.

440-Yard Run.—Dead heat between Chanler and Gillis, Arkansas; Hines, Wyoming, third. Time—0:60.

One-Half-Mile Run.—Won by Jocoy, Arkansas; Gilman, Wyoming, second; Adams, Arkansas, third. Time—2:14 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Hendricks, Wyoming; Allen, Arkansas, second; Heck, Wyoming, third. Time—5:38.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by Eckerd, Arkansas, with a jump of 9 feet 9¼ inches; Lascombe, New York, second, with a jump of 9 feet 1 inch; Chanler, Arkansas, third, with a jump of 9 feet ½ inch.

Twelve-Pound Shot-Put.—Won by Eckerd, Arkansas, distance, 41 feet 9 inches; Forrest, Maine, 40 feet 9 inches, second; Hendricks, Wyoming, third.

Running High Jump.—Won by Eckerd, Arkansas, with a jump of 5 feet 5 inches; Matthews, New York, second, with a jump of 4 feet 9 inches; Heck and Hendricks, Wyoming, tied for third place, with a jump of 4 feet 8 inches.

18-feet Rope Climb.—Won by Bragenberg, North Dakota; Jocoy, Arkansas, second; Eckerd, Arkansas, third. Time—0:04 4-5.

220-yard Dash, Novice.—Won by Garnett, Arkansas; Adams, Arkansas, second; Miller, Arkansas, third. Time—0:29 2-5.

Potato Race, Distance 220 Yards.—Won by Hines, Wyoming; Cutrer, Wyoming, second; Brangenberg, North Dakota, third. Time—0:59 1-5.

Point Score.—Arkansas, 46 2-3 points; Wyoming, 31 1-3 points; North Dakota, 6 points; New York, 3 points; Maine, 3 points.

Poly Prep Swimmers Win Easily.

Poly Prep had an easy time winning from Boys' High School swimming team in the dual meet at the Fourth Avenue Baths, Brooklyn, yesterday by the score of 40 to 7. Poly Prep took first in every event, and the best that the Boys' swimmers could get was three thirds and second in the relay swim. The summaries:

160-Yard Relay Race.—Won by Poly Prep, (McDonald, J. Shields, C. Shields, Talbot;) Boys', second, (Minorez, Barr, R. Scheinberg, Samuel.) Time—1:26.

Dive for Form.—Won by Parson, Poly Prep, with 25¾ points; Minorez, Poly Prep, second, with 25 points; Bernard, Poly Prep, third, with 24 points.

40-Yard Swim.—Won by C. Shields, Poly Prep; J. Shields, Poly Prep, second; Moran and Byrian, Boys', tied for third. Time—0:22 4-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Remey, Poly Prep; Morgan, Poly Prep, second; Lentheilon, Boys', third.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Redmond, Poly Prep; McDonald, Poly Prep, second; S. Scheinberg, Boys', third. Time—1:11.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Talbot, Poly Prep; Remey, Poly Prep, second; I. Scheinberg, Boys', third. Time—3:19 1-5.

Class A Billiards in Philadelphia.

The national Class A 18.2 balk-line amateur billiard championship tournament will be held at the Union League Club, Philadelphia, beginning Monday, March 1. The formal application was received yesterday by J. Ferdinand Poggenberg, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. The committee registered its vote in favor of awarding the tournament to Philadelphia. Ability to show a grand average of eight or better is necessary to qualify for the tournament. The entry list will be closed Saturday, Feb. 20, by W. G. Douglas of this city, Secretary of the National Association. Clubs in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and New York have already signified their intentions of competing. Edward W. Gardner of Montclair, N. J., is the holder of the title.

Youthful Billiardist Wins.

Arthur Newman, the youngest contestant in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at Keeney's Academy in Brooklyn, defeated Joseph Stone of this city in last night's game by the score of 35 to 30, in seventy-five innings. Stone agreed to score 45 points before Newman could tally 35.

Yale and Cornell to Row at Princeton

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7.—The triangular 'Varsity crew race between Yale, Cornell, and Princeton, at Princeton, will be rowed May 15, according to an announcement at Yale today. It is said also that a freshman race may be arranged for that date.

Manhattan-Lafayette Basket Ball.

Manhattan College basket ball team will play the Lafayette College five on the courts of the De La Salle Institute, 106 West Fifty-ninth Street, tonight in what should be an interesting contest. Preceding the college match there will be a game between tams from the Manhattan College and Fordham University Prep schools, both of which have some clever players in their teams.

GIBSON'S BID TOO LOW.

New Offer Today May Land Johnson-Willard Fight in Havana.

The battleground for the next heavyweight championship fight, between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard, will be decided today. The choice lies between Juarez, Mexico, and Havana, Cuba. A conference was held yesterday, when the representatives of the various interests desirous of staging this event made their offers to Jack Curley. The decision will be made after Billy Gibson has made a supplementary offer to hold the fight at the Havana baseball park. Gibson's first offer yesterday did not satisfy Curley, and he was allowed until noon today to propose better terms.

The offers of John McKee of Cincinnati, representing Curley Brown's Havana racing interests, and James Coffroth were not favorably received. Jack Curley is understood to favor Juarez for March 6, at which time the Southwestern cattlemen will hold their convention in that city. He is, however, not committed to Juarez, and if Gibson makes a satisfactory offer he will get the fight.

Owing to Johnson's trouble with the Federal authorities he will not fight in the United States. He is at present giving exhibitions at Buenos Aires, but is scheduled to sail for Cuba or Mexico within a week. Willard is at present in New York, but will leave for the West with Jack Curley as soon as the details for the match are completed.

RITCHIE TO BOX CROSS.

But Leach Must Whip Joe Shugrue Before Bout Is Assured.

The boxing earnings of Freddie Welsh, Charley White and Joe Shugrue the past few months has had its effect on Willie Ritchie, former lightweight champion, who has decided to re-enter the ring and gather another fortune, according to a letter received yesterday by Matchmaker Jimmy Johnston, of the Garden. Since beating Ritchie for the title Freddie Welsh has gathered $40,000 in a half dozen bouts, while White has earned $20,000 since boxing Ritchie at Milwaukee. Shugrue has added $7,000 in the five fights he has engaged in since returning from Australia.

Ritchie will start his new campaign in New York, having accepted the terms of Jimmy Johnston for a fight at the Garden. Ritchie startes in his letter that he would like to have Leach Cross for his first opponent early in February and providing Cross makes good with his prediction that he will defeat Shugrue at the Garden next Wednesday night, Manager Johnston will agree to stage the match. Ritchie and Cross produced the best lightweight match at the Garden in many years a year ago last November, drawing a $22,000 house. It is now up to Cross to show enough ability against Shugrue next Wednesday night to entitle him to a return match.

Howard and Ashe the Stars.

Should Johnny Howard be able to defeat George Ashe in their bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club tonight it will help him in his determination to force Mike Gibbons to a return match in which he is sure he will be able to stop him and so make the question of his superiority over Gibbons a certainty, which some doubt, in spite of the fact that he had the best of Gibbons in their recent Brooklyn argument in the opinion of a good many of the "fans," though Gibbons does not agree with them. As a middleweight Ashe is a pretty shifty chap and the pair should put up a clever exhibition. Eddie Smith of Yorkville is to box Harry Pierce, and Gene Gannon of Milwaukee will clash with Johnny Keyes in the bouts which precede the star event. All will be at ten rounds.

Packey Hommey to Box Russell.

There should be all the action lovers of boxing desire at the Longacre Athletic Club meeting this evening, with three ten-rounders, a six, and four fours on the bill. The main event will be between Willie Russell of New Orleans, who has done some clever sparring in the Southwest, and that rugged Italian, "Packey" Hommey, who has been up against such topnotchers as Shugrue, Dundee and Beecher, and is a shifty little fighter with a good punch. Teddy Jacobs, a local bantam, and Freddy Reese of Brooklyn are to box in another ten-round go. Johnny Dolan of Brooklyn and Terry Miller will be contestants in the third ten-round bout.

On the Basket Ball Courts.

Irving School basket ball team scored a victory over the Franklin School five yesterday afternoon on the Franklin School court by a score of 21 to 12.

La Salle Academy had little difficulty in defeating All Hallows Institute quintet on the latter's court yesterday by the score of 33 to 21.

The first game of the semi-finals in the interhouse basket ball series at New York University was won by Delta Upsilon yesterday, the five representing Phi Gamma Delta bein gdefeated by the score of 34 to 10.

Fordham Prep's undefeated basket ball team added another victory to its record yesterday when the Stevens Institute freshmen aggregation met defeat at the Fordham gym by the score of 30 to 15.

Five-Mile Team Race.

With eight teams entered for the five-mile race to be staged at their meet at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, on Jan. 23, the Brooklyn College Athletic Association expect to furnish one of the sensational races of the year. It is anticipated that Kolehmainen of the Irish-American Athletic Club, Smith of the Bronx Church House, Giakakopulos of the Millrose Athletic Club, and Kramer of the Long Island Athletic Club, will be in the bunch that will fight it out at the end, a quartet that should make a hair-raising finish, no matter who the other contestants may be. Relay races between intercollegiate, high school, and Catholic Athletic League teams will bring out a host of good runners who will be sure to make exciting finishes. The Brooklyn boys look to their alumnus, Ralph J. Hillman, to at least get a place in the 120-yard hurdle event, even though this has attracted a large entry of the best of the hurdlers from the five boroughs. With a three-mile bicycle race, closed events for three college boys, and the regular Amateur Athletic Union and Catholic Athletic League members' events, the young collegians expect the best meeting they have ever held, as there have been liberal entries in all the races on the card.

Crossman Buys Pacer Dallas.

H. S. Crossman of this city and Port Jefferson, L. I., has added to his string of harness horses the pacing gelding Dallas, (2:05,) a son of Direct Hal. This fast six-year-old was purchased from John E. Madden of Lexington, Ky., in which city the animal is to be left during the Winter to be ready for early training in the Spring. In case he gives promise of training on Dallas is to be raced in the Spring and Summer with the ultimate idea of racing him on the Speedway or at the Empire City track if the projected matinee races at that track his Summer develops into a series of meetings in which it will be worth while for Mr. Crossman to enter his horses. Mr. Crossman has a number of new horses Wintering at Port Jefferson, including a daughter of Peter the Great, Petress Burton, now four years old, and with a three-year-old record of 2:12, which horsemen say is by no means the full measure of her speed.

GOLFERS TO TAKE UP AMATEUR RULE

What Constitutes a "Simon Pure" to be Threshed Out by United States Association.

The annual meeting of the United States Golf Association will be held tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria, beginning at 9 o'clock. It will be preceded by a dinner to the officers, committeemen, and delegates. Besides the rival claims of Fox Hills and Baltusrol for the privilege of holding the national open championship, and the awarding of the amateur and women's championship tournaments, there will come up for consideration the question as to what shall be done as regards the alteration of the rule defining an amateur golfer.

Already five suggestions have been formally made, four of them being totally different in form. All of them absolve players who write special articles on golf or report golf for newspapers, those who make wagers on the game, or those who are salesmen in sporting goods stores. Three would have the golf course architect who works for pay declared a professional. These are Charles B. Macdonald, an amateur architect of ability, as shown by his designs at the National Links, Piping Rock, and Long Beach; Herbert C. Leeds of Myopia, and Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, former President of the U. S. G. A. The Apawamis Club disregards architecture, and Leighton Calkins, of handicap fame, favors letting architects alone in the amateur class, as they are practically at present. All agree that the use of the name of any golfer for advertising purposes is professionalism.

All of these ideas will be submitted to the meeting tonight, and it is likely that some lively discussion will be in order. Although the by-law is not likely to be radically altered, it is likely that a stricter definition of an amateur will be brought about, whether at once or later. In fact, the desire seems to be to make haste slowly.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—A new by-law to permit investigation of any charge of professionalism is to be sought tomorrow at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association in New York, according to Frank L. Woodward of Denver, President of the Western Golf Association, and nominee for President of the United States association. Mr. Woodward, Silas P. Strawn, and W. A. Alexander left tonight for New York to attend the meeting. Heretofore charges of professionalism must have been preferred by another amateur in order to gain the attention of the Executive Board.

CLOSE MATCH FOR TRAVIS.

Veteran Golfer Defeats Chisholm Beach 1 Up at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 7.—Walter J. Travis of Garden City recorded another win to his long list today by defeating Chisholm Beach in the second round of the midwinter golf tournament by a score of 1 up. Tomorrow the former international champion plays W. A. Barber, Jr., of Princeton, who defeated W. E. Truesdell of Fox Hills by 4 and 2.

In the upper half of the bracket of the President's Trophy division P. W. Whittemore of Brookline defeated Walter G. Clark of Wollaston by 3 and 2. He plays tomorrow Dr. C. H. Gardner of Agawam, who found B. F. Hudson of North Fork an excellent opponent.

In the second flight T. A. Cheatham of Salisbury eliminated S. A. Hennessee of Cooperstown.

I. B. Roberts of Dutchess County was 1 up in play with J. L. Weller of St. Catherines in the third flight, but he is up against another Canadian, G. F. Paterson, tomorrow. In the lower half of this division Donald Macaleenan of Fox Hills defeated Senator J. S. Frelinghuysen of Somerville on the nineteenth green, and plays W. T. Barr of Brooklyn tomorrow.

In the fourth and last flight G. W. Statzell, Jr., of Aronimink disposed of R. C. Blancke of Montclair.

'Lucky' Baldwin's Daughter to Race

The old colors of "Lucky" Baldwin, once borne by some of the most famous race horses on the turf, are to be seen on the tracks again this year, carried by horses owned by his daughter, Mrs. Anita Baldwin McClaughrey, for whom one of "Lucky" Baldwin's racers was named. Mrs. McClaughrey has inherited much of her father's love for the sport and has kept up a breeding farm at Los Angeles during all the litigation over her father's estate. Now that this has ended in her favor, she is going to race some of the thoroughbreds she has raised, and a visit to the Eastern tracks is in her plan of campaign. A few of the two-year-olds have been sent to the Juarez track to be tried out and possibly raced when the year grows a little older, as they are all early foals. Should the youngsters turn out well they will go from Mexico to Kentucky, thence to Saratoga, and wind up at the Fal meetings in the metropolitan district.

New Yachts for New York Owners.

Considerable yacht construction for New York owners is in progress in the shipyards "Down East." Lawley has in course of construction for Alexander Smith Cochran a three-masted steel schooner, called Sea Call, and a seventy-foot auxiliary ketch for John H. Crowell of this city from designs by B. B. Crowninshield. This is a wooden construction. He is also building a steel steam yacht of large size for an unnamed member of the New York Yacht Club from designs by Tams, Lemoine & Crane, which is to be ready for delivery in early Spring. The craft is said to be "for one of the flag officers" of the club, but further than this little is known about her. Swasey, Raymond & Page have building in their yards a forty-three-foot auxiliary ketch for I. E. Raymond, a forty-foot cruising power boat for D. H. Burdett, an eighty-foot power cruiser for J. H. Ottley, and a 120-foot power cruiser for C. J. Duval, all of which craft will fly the flag of the New York Yacht Club and all of which will join the fleet this Spring.

Hudson Boat Club Election.

At the annual meeting of the Hudson oBat Club last night, and which was attended by 60 of the club's 116 members, William A. Wade was unanimously elected President; Nicholas Kuns was chosen Vice President, Joseph Aspell, Treasurer; Henry B. Norman, Financial Secretary; Charles E. Lewis, Secretary; George Kuns, Jr., Captain; Frank H. De Witt and Joseph Pohler, First and Second Lieutenants, respectively. Board of Directors: Peter Voelkl, William P. De Witt, George Hessler, and James Aspell.

LEVINE SHOOTING LEADER.

Morris High Schoolboy Ranks First in Rifle Tournament.

At the close of the second day's shooting of the sixth annual invitation rifle tournament held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory by the Morris High School J. Levine of that school was leading in the individual shooting with a score of 196 for three strings. Levine was in second place Wednesday, with a score of 67, while Victor Daly was leading, with 69 out of a possible 70, but yesterday Daly fell down in his shooting, and his best three scores totaled 187, or 9 points behind the leader. Levine's best three scores are 69, 67, and 62 out of a possible 210. In the individual shooting for the day J. Condon captured the honors when he made a score of 68. The record for the shoot is 69, made Wednesday by Daly. About 150 boys competed yesterday.

In the two-man team shooting for the B. F. Keith Trophy the Morris team of Levine and Reppert are still in the lead with a score of 127. The two students made the same score Wednesday. Another Morris team, Daly and J. Condon, are in second place for the Keith Trophy with a score of 121. Erasmus High School entered a team for the trophy yesterday composed of Murray and Sanborn, and their score was 120. The team shooting events take place today, and it is expected that many high schools in the city will send teams to compete for the Keith Trophy as well as for the other trophies which are to be awarded.

The highest scores at the close of yesterday's shooting were:

For Three Strings—Levine, Morris, 196; Condon, Morris, 189; Daly, Morris, 187; Reppert, Morris, 186; Arnold, Morris, 182; Spear, Morris, 180; Peskett, Clinton, 164.

For Two Strings—Bolkhardt, Curtis, 116; Verne, Manual, 113; Gregory, Manual, 111.

Yesterday's scores in the shooting for the Keith Trophy were: Levine (64) and Reppert, (63,) Morris H. S., 127; Daly (61) and Condon, (60,) Morris H. S., 121; Murray (59 and Sanborn, (61,) Erasmus H. S., 120.

A. Mathews Leader at Traps.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 7.—Under favorable conditions a 100-clay bird handicap shoot was held on the Riverside Gun Club grounds here today under the auspices of the Monmouth County Shooting Association, in which some of the best trapshooters in Eastern New Jersey participated. With a handicap of 15, A. Mathews won the shoot with a score of 86. Edward Cooper, with a handicap of 18, was second with 84, and Frank Muldeon of Freehold third, with a handicap of 18 and total score of 83. Other contestants and their scores were: C. W. Billings, 82; I. R. Taylor, 82; W. K. Applegate, 81; Richard Applegate, 81; A. L. Ivins, 80; C. E. Throckmorton, 80; Mr. Bergh, 77; F. R. Ellis, 75; William Sherwood, 70; R. B. Wilson, 78, and B. J. Creighton, 67.

Revolver Association Standing.

The standing of the various clubs comprising the United States Revolver Association Intercity League, based upon the matches won and lost, is as follows: Springfield, 5—0; Pittsburgh, 5—0; Olympic, 5—0; Denver, 4—1; Providence, 3—2; Youngstown, 1—3; Dallas, 1—2; St. Louis, 1—2; Manhattan, 3—2; Portland, 4—0; Spokane, 3—1; Portsmouth, 0—3; Citizens, 0—5; Beverly, 0—5; Seattle, 3—2; Boston, 3—0; Chicago, 0—5; Manito, 0—6; Bellaville, 0—5.

Yachtsmen Who Eat and Act.

Members of the Bayside Yacht Club, a thriving organization in Queens County, has decided to hold its annual dinner this year at the Hotel Astor in this city, as this will suit most of its 300 members, many of whom winter here. Saturday, Jan. 30, is the date set, and the grand ballroom of the hotel the place. W. W. Knowles and his fellow-members of the Banquet Committee are arranging for a decidedly nautical feast with a number of unusual stunts in place of the ordinary speeches to entertain the members. The club opera this year will be called "Micro-mania," with music, words, and performance by members of the club. It has been decided to stage this at the League Building in Flushing, the dates selected for the presentation being April 29 and 30 and May 1. Artist members are to paint the scenery and design the costumes, and, as usual, with these club affairs it will be a riot of fun as well as a social function.

Fistiana Up to Date.

Filled with fistic lore is the "World's Annual Sporting Record Book for 1915," just issued, and compiled by T. S. Andrews, an authority on boxing in the Middle West. The Annual contains in its 224 pages the complete ring records of all the prominent boxers now active in the ring, with pictures of many of them, and the story of how the championships in the several classes have shifted of late years. Besides, there is a wealth of records of other athletic sports which makes the compilation a handy book of reference.

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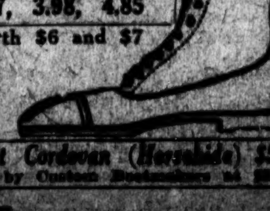

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1915.

PROSPERITY AT HAND.

The very low rates of exchange yesterday, the very large excess of exports from the United States in December just published, and the figures of British foreign trade for 1914 are interrelated factors. Our own excess of exports is due to the fact that we are the chief commercial nation not at war. In this respect the situation reproduces that during the Napoleonic wars, when trade piled up before our doors faster than we could take it in. The lowness of exchange reflects the fact that we are selling heavily, and doing business on our own resources. We are dispensing with our foreign borrowings, and can take our choice of whether we will demand gold or take acceptable paper. We cannot compel buyers to take our goods, but we can fix the terms on which they can have them.

It does not follow that because we can command gold therefore we ought to take gold. If it embarrasses those who buy from us it would be better business to take payment either their paper, or such paper of our own owned abroad as is acceptable at an agreed price. The fact that England is not financing anybody just now, especially not us, is shown by the decrease of British exports in 1914 by £35,000,000. England's exports have been made largely from the proceeds of money borrowed from her, and taken in goods. It is the return upon such foreign investments which has kept England rich while constantly importing more than she exported. Theoretically England ought to have been ruined by the necessity of exporting gold to make good an adverse balance of trade. Actually the excess of her imports was a proof of her wealth, the tribute of her investments throughout the world. Now the tide is setting the other way. Her imports last year decreased £71,000,000. She has that much less to balance by export of gold, and yet the tide of gold is setting against her. That is the result of the suspension of her customary lendings, and is reversed in our own case.

The loan which Argentina has just placed here will be largely spent here, and is but a drop in the bucket to what may be expected when the world appreciates that we do not demand gold, and that we have goods to sell. All nations which can get deliveries are buyers here—France, England, and the South American States which have been accustomed to buy where they borrowed, and will continue the practice when they change their bankers. If we do not thrive it is because we are not equal to the occasion, and Americans who do not accept good business are in such a minority that they do not count. Our bankers, our manufacturers, our traders should take off their coats and get busy without waiting for the skies to drop larks or for Government to do something for them in the way of buying ships or passing more laws.

A STATE CONSTABULARY.

In matters pertaining to health and life the dangers of the rural counties now exceed those of the city. Gov. WHITMAN'S announcement that a bill is being prepared with his approval providing for a mounted State police, is in recognition of the need of more widely extending the protection of the law in the sparsely settled up-State counties. The new State Health Council has reorganized the agencies that have hitherto guarded loosely the lives of the rural population against inroads of disease. A State Constabulary would guard them against lawlessness.

The Pennsylvania Constabulary has converted the mining regions, peopled with foreigners, into thoroughly law-abiding districts. It has been of notable service in times of fire and flood, and its mounted policemen have been most efficient in running down murderers and thieves. Such a police in this State might also aid in enforcing the fish and game laws and the rules of the road. We had occasion only yesterday to comment on the increase in highway accidents up-State as compared with the relative decrease of accidents of this class in Greater New-York. The frequented State highways need policing. Highway Commissioner CARLISLE has suggested that part of this work might be done by the employes of his department. But it is of the highest importance that the roads of this State should be guarded by men specially trained for this duty.

NEW ORLEANS CELEBRATES.

On the battlefield of Chalmette, New Orleans will celebrate today, with appropriate ceremonies, the 100th anniversary of the victory of JACKSON and his ill-equipped and largely untrained forces over a greatly superior number of skilled British soldiers, the last encounter of our second war with Great Britain. The exact number of British troops in that engagement has always been in doubt. Including seamen and marines, PAKENHAM probably commanded 14,000, while JACKSON surely had no more than 4,000 on both banks of the Mississippi. The victory was wholly due to his generalship, and its importance is not to be underestimated. For although the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent fifteen days before the battle was fought, and one day after JACKSON'S first encounter with KEANE'S vanguard, there was a strong chance that if the British had been in control of that part of the country at the actual close of the war the Louisiana purchase of JEFFERSON, or much of it, would have gone for nothing in spite of the treaty. The messenger from the Commissioners at Ghent did not reach Washington until Feb. 14.

Our present warm friendship with England, and the strong sympathy so many Americans express for her in the present crisis, should not dampen the ardor of the celebration in New Orleans of an incident so momentous in our history. In the unveiling of a monument on the field today descendants of men who fought there with JACKSON will take part, while in to-morrow's military parade the army and navy of the United States will be well represented, the commanding officer being Gen. FRANKLIN BELL. In spirit the entire nation will participate in this celebration.

CANDID WORDS TO LABOR.

The American Federation of Labor has called a meeting of its Executive Council for Monday to consider the Hatters' case decision. The Federation, as its name implies, comprises many affiliated unions, and often is called upon to approve or disapprove the acts of its constituent bodies. The Hatters' Union is one of them, and the Federation approved the boycott by intervening for the defense of the action in which damages have now been allowed. The boycott is esteemed so highly by the Federation that it is part of its own doctrine, and has been practiced by the parent body, as in the Bucks stove case. In the Hatters' case it was so unimaginable to the Federation that the boycott is not an indefeasible right of unions that the Federation admitted all that was alleged in the complaint, and asked for acquittal on the prosecution's own case. That lends special significance to the charge of the Judge upon which the jury found the damages:

> The minutes, resolutions, reports, proclamations, and printed discussions which the officers and agents of the association have publicly proclaimed and circulated among the membership are all matters to be considered by you in passing upon whether or not the boycotting of the plaintiffs' trade in other States than Connecticut was approved or warranted by the individual members of the association.

That makes it the immediate duty of every unionist who has a regard for his personal responsibility to look over the constitution and by-laws of the various societies to which he belongs. If the records show that the boycott is part of the declared policy and practice of his union he must either reform the union or assume his share of any similar award of damages. The records of the Federation reek with justification of the boycott by name. Each of its constituent bodies must purge itself of any sympathy with the unlawful and inhumane practice of the parent body, or take the consequences. And the constituent unions each for itself must conform to the law, or abide the results. This especially applies to the Carpenters' Union, whose conspiracy with capital to boycott another section of both labor and capital has been condemned in the courts as clearly as in the Hatters' case. It applies to the United Mine Workers, an immense union, whose constitution and by-laws have been condemned in court. If the condemnation of the law be extended beyond the letter of the fundamentals of the organization of unions there is perhaps no one of them which is not under the necessity of reconsidering its position.

There is no unkindness toward unionists in these candid words. They know what the law thinks of some of their practices, and they ought also to appreciate what withholds from them the approval of those who have not the least objection to organizations not for profit but for the legitimate betterment of the conditions of employment. There are many things not compatible with such professions, and which are worse even than the boycott. It cannot be forgotten that the Federation defended the dynamiter convicts, and recognized the re-election to union office of some of them after conviction. Those guilty of that almost incredible crime were escorted to prison by a band leading their fellow unionists. Into that prison now go the reports of the union, and out of that prison come the official acts of the President in stripes. That unions submit only in force is proved by many bloody conflicts upon the scale of war, and is further proved by formal acts of unions inconsistent with the self-defense of society. It would be easy to mention unions whose rules forbid membership in the militia. Society needs the bone and brawn of its workers, and would extend the strong arm of the State as readily in their defense as in their punishment. There is no sentiment against the worker. He never was more highly esteemed, and capital was never more rigorously criticised. But labor must conform to social organization as well as to law. Labor cannot force society to adopt labor's unlawful ways.

The impartiality of society is shown by the tenderness with which it treats those who have offended so grievously as many unions, and it now is necessary to say all members of such unions. The same lenient judgment that was rendered in the Watch Trust case is administered to the unions. The unions are not dissolved like many bad capitalist trusts. They are told to reform, as the Watch Trust was told. The existence of the unions is not assailed. They may organize for all lawful purposes, although they have broken the law. There is the same benign law for capitalist and labor boycotts. Both are wrong, and both must cease. The sacred right of labor to work and wages is not the sole possession of two million Federationists, nor yet of all organized labor. It belongs to all, and conspiracies to monopolize it are as immoral as illegal.

A LITERARY CENTENARY.

In taking note of the centenary of The North American Review, and the uncommonly interesting number the present editor has put forth to celebrate that anniversary, it is not incumbent upon us to look long at the past. The record of this first and still most vigorous of American reviews is always accessible, and, for that matter, it forms a large part of the contents of the present number, in Mr. JULIUS H. WARD'S historical summary, Mr. HOWELLS'S remembrance of half a century of its existence, "Part of Which I Was," and copious extracts from earlier numbers reflecting the public spirit, the ideals, and the literary inclinations of that era. But the old North American, which was transplanted from once cultured Boston to always bustling New York some time in the seventies of the last century, has passed through many mutations, and a periodical, like Virtue, may not successfully seek remuneration for the thing it was.

The essential fact of the centenary celebration is that The Review under Col. HARVEY'S editorship is distinctly what Mr. HOWELLS suggests it may not have been under the rule of a former editor of much enterprise, "good society"; that its character and quality, though inevitably in consonance with these times, are high and sound; that it truly labors to diffuse sane political ideas and to encourage the best the age may produce in letters. With the pursuance of these good purposes in mind Col. HARVEY may well "look into the future with eyes undismayed," as he says he does in his characteristically buoyant introductory article which includes a noteworthy comparison of Presidents JAMES MADISON and WOODROW WILSON. There are poems of distinction in this number, and essays by writers of renown on subjects now uppermost in the world's thought. So that The North American, at the beginning of its second century, is a vital force, exerting an influence such as its founders desired it to exert, and giving ample promise that it may survive another century and still be an acknowledged instrument of national enlightenment when the chimes ring in the new year of 2015.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE MERIT SYSTEM.

The announcement from Albany of the intentions of the Governor as to the selection of Civil Service Commissioners is extremely encouraging. Mr. SAMUEL H. ORDWAY of this city would be thoroughly satisfactory as President of the Commission. He is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association and has for years given valuable practical service to the development and promotion of the merit system. He is a lawyer of high standing, just, open-minded, conscientious, and faithful. Probably no man in the State is more familiar with the merit system in principle, in detail, and in every phase of its administration. Col. RICE of Albany served as United States Civil Service Commissioner under President CLEVELAND, and is very capable and trustworthy. Politically he would be the minority member, but he could be depended on, as could Mr. ORDWAY, entirely to disregard partisan considerations. So, we infer, could Mr. ALLEN of Jamestown, an "Independent Republican" of whom all that we learn is good.

The reorganization of the Commission will probably be made the occasion of an amendment of the civil service law. Originally the Commissioners held office at the discretion of the Governor. The present Commissioners secured a change in the law by which their term was made six years and their salary $6,000, with $1,000 additional to the Chairman, with removal by the Senate only. The term was made overlapping, so that a vacancy occurred every two years. The overlapping term is sound in principle and obviously expedient, but the mode of removal is contrary to the policy of concentrated responsibility to which the Governor rightly attaches so much importance. The best plan undoubtedly would be to lodge the power of removal with the Governor, after furnishing a statement of his reasons, with an opportunity for the incumbent to explain. This is the general rule in the State and Federal Civil Service and has been found, in practice, to produce excellent results.

Of the desirability of removing the present Commissioners there is, unfortunately, no reasonable doubt. Charges were lodged against them by the Civil Service Reform Association as long ago as last March, and there was ample evidence to sustain their substance. Gov. GLYNN, for reasons which we are unable to understand, dismissed these charges on the eve of Gov. WHITMAN'S accession to office. The Commission was appointed by Gov. SULZER, and its administration has been extremely loose and ineffective, especially in the matter of exemptions from the test of competition. The Constitution provides, in clear and definite terms, that appointments shall be made for merit and fitness, to be ascertained, where practicable, by competitive examination. Under this provision, when exemption from competition is sought, the burden of proof that the test is impracticable lies on those seeking the exemption. The policy of the Commission has, we are sorry to say, been based almost wholly on the opposite assumption. Its rulings as a whole have tended toward the letting down of the bars set up by the law against partisan favoritism and toward the encroachments of the spoilsmen.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Safety from Smoke Attainable.

Wednesday's accident in the Subway, having been due to causes purely electrical, is sure to set many people, who have only the vaguest of notions as to the proper and possible management of a form of energy that is not too well understood by anybody, to the making of earnest but useless suggestions as to how safety in underground travel can be attained. These suggestions will be received with impatience by the experts.

The latter, however, sometimes excite justifiable irritation. This Mr. HEDLEY did when he announced, quite truly, that there is no known means of preventing "short circuits" of the kind that came so near causing a great disaster, and then did not go on to say, as he might have done, that it is entirely practicable, by the use of non-inflammable material as an insulation covering for wires, to prevent the creation of clouds of strangling smoke. From the public's point of view, a short circuit that merely injures the road's transmitting equipment is of little or no consequence, but Mr. HEDLEY, naturally, is of a different opinion.

Every electric current has a tendency to return to its starting or exciting point by the shortest route, and the object of insulation is to make it go by a longer one, and, incidentally, to do some work on the way. The short circuit is a leap to the earth or some other conductor by which the current's journey can be shortened, and it occurs, usually under a sudden increase of tension, at a place where the insulation was originally imperfect or has become so through the deterioration of the material used. What the effect of this seemingly inevitable escape will be depends on the nature of that material. It may burn with much smoke, as it did in the Subway, or with none at all, as in the case of several well-known mineral substances.

So, while the complete stopping of short circuits is at present impossible, it does not follow that preventing the part of Wednesday's episode that alone interests the public is also impossible. It can be done and must be.

Nobody Need Be Alarmed.

That the sufficiently serious consequences of the Subway accident were not worse must be ascribed to the lucky chance that the trains affected were halted near a place where a long grating in the sidewalk enabled some of the imprisoned passengers to escape by their own efforts and made possible the descent of rescuers to save the others. At many points along the road the covering of the tunnel is unbroken for considerable distances, and had the trains been stopped in one of these sections, instead of a single death, there probably would have been scores, if not hundreds.

The natural deduction from these facts is that the openings to the upper air should be increased in number and length in order that there may be access to and egress from the tunnel along practically its whole length. Something of this sort can be done with advantage, presumably, but such openings would not solve the problem of ventilating the Subway, and they would, indeed, tend to interfere with the truly scientific solution of it which is yet to be found. That seemingly will be by means of forced and controlled air currents, and to have them the openings must be few and small. There can be none at all under the rivers.

The simplest protection from fire and smoke lies in having nothing whatever of an inflammable nature in the Subway, and the complete separation from it by really impervious doors or walls of apparatus like that in the two manholes where the "burn-outs" of Wednesday occurred. Such a separation would be inconvenient to the operators of the road, but so are collision bulkheads and the water-tight doors therein to the officers and crews of steamships. They have to be tolerated, nevertheless.

Desirable as it is that the safety of the Subway should be increased, and that known dangers should be eliminated, the public should not forget that this same Subway, as the experience of millions of people for years past has demonstrated, is already one of the safest places in the world. The chances of getting hurt in it are so small and few that for any one person they are hardly measurable. Every crossing of Broadway on foot involves more peril than do a hundred trips by Subway from Bronx to Battery.

Recovery of Lost Property.

To lose, not less than to err, is human, and, well known as this fact is to us all by frequent and sad experience, the arrangements we have made for the recovery of lost property are still rather crude and inefficient. There is promise of improvement in the suggestion by one of our readers that there should be established somewhere in the city a central bureau to which all treasure trove of every sort should be taken to await the owner's appearance.

That is the plan long since followed in many European cities, and there it works fairly well. Finders have a double incitement to turn in to these bureaus what they have picked up—they are penalized if their failure to do it is discovered, and they get a fixed share of the fixed fee which the loser has to pay on recovering what he can identify as his own.

This is better than our system of rewards dependent on individual caprice. We already have, however, besides the lost property department maintained by the police, the similar institutions of the transportation companies. Through these several agencies not a little lost property is recovered, and so serviceable are they all that perhaps the abolition of any of them is not desirable. It might be enough if each made a daily report of its gatherings to a central station, to which anybody who had lost anything could apply for information.

The fee imposed abroad for the return of lost property is usually 10 per cent. of the valuation put on it by the owner. Complications arise, however, for the worth of a thing is often a matter of opinion or individual estimate. A bunch of keys, for instance, is a truly precious possession to its owner, but only old iron to anybody else.

Are Not "Ethics" Involved?

When a lawyer speaks as for his client, it is assumed that he does so in the exercise of a wise discretion, and to protect or promote the client's interests, not to injure or even to embarrass him. That being the case, there would seem to be something provocative of wonder, if of nothing else, in the making by a lawyer, as to his client's opinions and purposes, of announcements which that client finds it necessary or judicious instantly and earnestly to repudiate as not only not his, but as directly opposite to his.

This is the situation which Mr. ELLISON has created by describing the policemen of the city as deeply discontented with the conduct of the department by Commissioner WOODS and as on the verge of mutiny. The policemen—all of them, apparently—declare that the Commissioner is a fine man and an able and considerate superior.

Somebody, it is obvious, is—well, less accurate than somebody else. As yet it is one witness against a considerable fraction of 11,000, with the remainder of the 11,000 either preserving a determined silence or waiting for a chance to speak. Professional problems of large moment may be involved in this affair, but nobody is paying any visible or audible attention to them.

"NEEDIEST CASES" HELPED.

Generous and Widespread Response to Appeal in The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Dec. 13, of the needs of thirty-two families under the care of this society, (these thirty-two being our society's share of those reported as New York's "100 Neediest Cases,") there have come to us gifts from 256 donors amounting to $4,656.37. Of this amount several hundred dollars was forwarded to us by THE TIMES from individual donors of whom we have no record, and if they were to be added to the 256 above mentioned, and if there were further to be added the large number of persons who sent bundles of clothing, volunteered personal service, or in other ways offered to help, it appears reasonable to count not less than 400 responses, a number which, since it applies to slightly less than one-third of the cases reported, is both a tribute to the generosity of the public and an impressive indication of the widespread circulation and influence of THE TIMES.

The following brief analysis of the geographical distribution of the donors will be of further interest. Of the 256 mentioned, addresses were given for 209, distributed as follows:

In Greater New York	143
In New York State, outside N. Y. City	25
In eleven other States from Maine to California	41

The forty-one responses from other States came as follows:

From New Jersey, 18; Connecticut, 9; Massachusetts, 8; Maine, 2; Ohio, 2; Washington, D. C., 2; Florida, 1; Idaho, 1; California, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Virginia, 1.

The amount of money contributed by these forty-one donors is nearly $800, a remarkable showing, since the appeal was, of course, solely for needy families in Manhattan and the Bronx.

These results are evidence, added to that which our society has frequently had before, of the value of THE TIMES in reaching the largest number of thoughtful and appreciative readers.

Our thanks, due you once again, are cordially given.

W. FRANK PERSON,
Director Charity Organization Society.
New York, Jan. 6, 1915.

Appreciations from German Sources.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of the article against Germany is a great calamity howler. The article reeks of stupidity and gross ignorance of conditions. We extend to you the expression of our contempt.

SEVERAL GOOD GERMANS.
Amsterdam, Dec. 17, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is plainly to be seen that the newspapers of the West are far more fair to us Germans than the papers of the East, and every day it appears to them more plainer that Germany must come out on top.

I would, for example, like to know what the Great German Nation has done to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES. I would like the honorable editor or some of the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES to point out to me what the United States of North America would gain in case England should win, and I will show him what the United States will lose if Germany loses.

I will not mention culture. I will not mention classical matters at all, nor the scientific; but I would call the honorable Mr. Editor's attention just to the banking business of the United States alone and to what we Germans have done for it, and ask him, if he thinks the great banks of the United States could be run without German brains, character, sturdiness, and honesty behind them? When he answers me this one question, then I will proceed further to enlighten him and perhaps not only open his eyes, but open the eyes of the whole American people. Perhaps the honorable Mr. Editor or some of his misled readers imagine that there is in the American people sturdiness, honesty, and integrity enough to run their own banking system without the experience of an older nation. If so I have nothing further to say. I submit quietly to what fate and the times will convince everybody of, namely, the greatness of the Fatherland in this as in all other things.

HERMANN OTTO VON SULZBACHER,
Formerly of the banking house of von Sulzbacher & Strauss, Hamburg, Germany.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 5, 1915.

Feather Quilts In Cold Weather.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After several years' experience sleeping in the open air on an upper piazza of my home in New Jersey, I am surprised to find how few understand the secret of how to keep warm at night. There should always be the same amount of cover (as we express it) under as over us, and there is nothing more effective than a feather quilt, large enough to wrap around a person. This is not only warmer than several blankets, but much lighter, and can be made of even light chicken feathers, quilted between heavy sheeting. With the temperature at zero I sleep in perfect comfort.

A. C. WORTH.
New York, Jan. 6, 1915.

WENGLER'S 'TWO SHOTS'

Richard Harding Davis Questions Story of Officer Who Shelled Rheims Cathedral.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just seen a letter in THE TIMES from a correspondent in the German trenches outside of Rheims. He reports a statement made to him by Lieut. Wengler of the Heavy Artillery, who claims he is the officer who shelled the cathedral, at which he fired two shots, and "only two."

Wengler says, "The French observer on the cathedral was first noticed on Sept. 13 * * * the fellow continued 'on the job' quite shamelessly until the 18th, when I aimed two shots at the cathedral and only two. No more were needed to dislodge him. One from a 15-centimeter howitzer struck the top of the 'observation tower,' the other, from a 21-centimeter mortar, hit the roof and set it on fire. I wanted to dislodge the observer with the least possible damage to the fine old cathedral * * * the French also had a battery placed about 100 yards from the cathedral."

Editorially THE TIMES says such a statement may prove of "value as evidence." May I also, as evidence, tell what I saw? I arrived at the cathedral at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the day Lieut. Wengler says he fired two shells, one of which hit the observation tower and one of which set fire to the roof. Up to the hour of 3 howitzers' shells had passed through the southern wall of the cathedral, killing two of the German wounded inside, had wrecked the Grand Hotel opposite the cathedral, knocked down four houses immediately facing it, and in a dozen places torn up immense holes in the cathedral square. Twenty-four hours after Lieut. Wengler claims he ceased firing shells set fire to the roof and utterly wrecked the chapel of the cathedral and the Archbishop's palace, which is joined to the cathedral by a yard no wider than Fifth Avenue, and in the direction of the German guns the two shells fired by Lieut. Wengler had already wrecked all that part of the city surrounding the cathedral for a quarter of a mile.

To get an idea of the destruction, suppose St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue, to be the Rheims Cathedral, the Union Club, and the Vanderbilt houses, the chapel and Archbishop's palace, and all the buildings running north from St. Patrick's Cathedral to Central Park and east and west to Madison Avenue and Sixth Avenue, that part of Rheims that was utterly wrecked. That gives you some idea of the effectiveness of Lieut. Wengler's fire.

"Father," he says, "I cannot tell a lie. I did it with only two shells!"

The statement of Lieut. Wengler that the French placed a battery a hundred yards from the cathedral also is interesting. The cathedral stands in a maze of twisting narrow lanes. From no spot within a quarter of a mile of it could you drive a golf ball without smashing a window a hundred feet distant. To place a battery of artillery a hundred yards from the Rheims Cathedral with the intent of firing upon the German position would be like placing a battery in Wall Street with the idea of shelling Germans in the Bronx. Before your shells reached the Bronx you first would have to destroy all of Northern New York.

Wengler says the only shells aimed at the cathedral were fired by him on the 18th, and that after that date neither he nor any other officer fired a shot. On the 22d I was in the cathedral. It was then being shelled. I was with the Abbe Chinot, Gerald Morgan of this city, Capt. Granville Fortescue of Washington, and on the steps of the cathedral was Robert Bacon, our ex-Ambassador to France.

The "evidence" of Lieut. Wengler is a question of veracity. It lies between him and these gentlemen. I am content to let it go at that.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.
New York, Jan. 7, 1915.

THE SUFFRAGE DEBATE.

Mrs. Scott Corrects a Wrong Interpretation of Her Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article on the suffrage debate in which I took part gives me an opportunity to correct a slight confusion such as often occurs in these debates. In the main argument I stated that men are of "tougher" moral fibre than women, and can better withstand the moral strain of the inevitable game of compromise which is a fundamental necessity of popular government—a form of government which must be carried on through the uncertainties of party strife. I did not say, and I did not mean, that men are "more moral than women." My statement was quite clear, and only implied difference of quality—a certain rigidity of moral fibre in man, as opposed to a quick sensibility and response to stimulus in woman, which unfit her for the excitements of political strife.

In rebuttal, and in quite another connection, not to "make a point," but to refute an unsound prophecy and to answer my opponent's statement that women would put an end to prostitution by the political vote, I used the figures of the census report to which you refer. These figures prove only that women are not free from blame, and I offered them to show need of moderation in the claim that women will restrain vice by law when they do not refrain from it in conduct.

There was no opportunity allowed by surrebuttal to prevent the mistake, which probably grew out of my opponent's attempt to restate my proposition.

MRS. WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT.
Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1915.

A Suffragist Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly correct an error in your editorial on "Suffragism in 1915." You say, "In each of these States the Legislature has approved the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment," giving votes to women.

This is not true; the submission is to the voters, not the people. Women are people, though not voters. In other editorial articles I notice you are constantly making the same error of using the word "people" when you mean only men.

ELIZABETH S. ROGERS,
Women's Political Union.
New York, Jan. 6, 1915.

Adulterated Furnace Coal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can we who are sufferers from bad furnace coal provoke a public interest toward a partial cure of the abuse? In Brooklyn we put in a next-Winter supply of egg coal every April. It is paid for in October, and we begin to burn it on Nov. 1. We pay for coal and we get culm, slag, and puzzling mineral products, say 40 per cent. of every ton. For this 40 per cent. we pay its proportion of $6.75 a ton. It is worth $2.70 or $3, and the query is: Why do our retail dealers accept the degrading mixture from the mines?

In the Pennsylvania coal district refuse coal is piled millions of tons, and this, it is claimed, is fed to us as a mixture with the best coal. What I complain of happens every year, or has happened for the past ten years. The refuse stuff clogs our furnace grates, has to be dug out, and interferes with house heating materially. All this I know, for I look after my furnace at bed time every night.

CARBON.
New York, Jan. 6, 1915.

REASSIGNS GUARD OFFICERS

Gov. Whitman Orders Fifteen Men from 22d Engineers to Duty.

Fifteen former officers of the disbanded Twenty-second Engineers, N. Y. N. G., received orders yesterday from Gov. Whitman to report next Monday at the armory, for duty with the two new battalions of the Corps of Engineers.

The officers selected were Capts. George H. Johnson, Charles J. Dieges, Patrick J. Walsh, Christopher L. Levin, Frederick H. Callahan, Arthur C. Smith, William A. Ross, Joseph J. Daly, and George W. Rulison, First Lieuts. Frederick Wendel and Willis H. Walker, Second Lieuts. John J. Dunn, Peter F. Burns, and Frederick C. Hyams, and Chaplain Horace B. Feil.

With the seventeen officers detailed for duty last week, there are now thirty-two officers available for duty. This it is said will mean that most of the old men of the Twenty-second will reenlist under their old officers.

There are still nineteen officers of the Twenty-second on the reserve list where it is said they will probably remain.

$1,025 FOR CHINESE RUG.

Top Price for an 18th Century at Clarke Sale—Returns, $28,217.

A beautiful rug in fawn, blue, and gold brought the highest price at the second day of the Thomas B. Clarke sale of Chinese rugs at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to James for $1,025. It was a rug 8 feet 3 long by 5 feet 4 wide. On the fawn-colored field, with its delicate sheen, was an interwoven pattern of blossoms with leaves and stems in two shades of blue, dark and light, rich old gold and golden brown, with touches of pink and orange. The swastika border was in blue on fawn. It was an eighteenth century rug.

Another eighteenth century rug with a field of light gold went to J. B. Donchian for $215. In gray blue, dark blue, seal brown, pinkish brown, and white, the decorations were floral sprays, jardinieres, scrolls of foliage, and medallions showing the swastika. A chevron border with a swastika fret was in several colors. A Chi'en-lung rug with red brown field and design of conventionalized peony and foliage in turquoise, sapphire, and white with notes of warm golden brown, went to Hayden for $225. To the same buyer went another rug of the same period for $270—a rice grain lattice on golden yellow field, with medallions of flowers in shades of blue and yellow on a pink-brown ground. Lorenz, agent, paid $205 for a K'ang-hai rug with light tan field, the design in pale yellow, blue, and white, in medallions, floral sprays, and butterflies.

The returns for the afternoon were $16,857, making a total of $28,217. There was again a large attendance, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Blair, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, and Ben Cable being among those in the audience. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

ART NOTES.

An interesting exhibition of a new technical method is to be seen at the Scott and Fowles Galleries. J. b. Eland, a portrait painter well known in England, is showing his portrait drawings on vellum. The surface takes the chalk sympathetically, and the artist has a firm light touch and a keen eye for individuality in his sitter. While the children's heads are charming enough with fresh spontaneous prettiness, such a portrait as that of the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein is far better adapted to showing the ability of the artist. The face is typically that of "royalty" in England today, serious in expression, simple and frank. One of the most attractive of the portraits of boys is that of Master John Phipps, a sturdy little chap with a somewhat combative expression.

* * *

The head by Rembrandt recently sold by a New York dealer is presently to be exhibited at the Boston Museum, the owner withholding his name until the date of exhibition.

History as She Is Learned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An 8A class being examined at the end of the term in history were confronted with these questions, among others: Explain Nullification, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Dred Scott Case. The history teacher feels that he was throwing pearls before inappreciative animals—maybe they were promoted too rapidly and could not understand his explanations. At any rate one genius alone wrote as follows:

1. Nullification was to have all people equal. A man was killed if he had a crime against him. A little crime was when a man was intoxicated he would be fined. A man that throws garbage into the street should be fined.

2. The Missouri Compromise was that all people were created equal.

3. The Compromise of 1850 announst that slavery should not be omitted, because they thought it was an awful bad thing.

4. The Dred Scott Case was any one saying anything bad about the Government should be hanged. This was called the Dred Scott Case.

The writer of these witty sallies in history is one of a class of "normal" pupils, many of whom came within measurable distance of the results narrated above. Has the process of putting 5$ education into five-cent heads about reached its limit of possibilities? Can any system of schooling, however costly, turn into silk purses material adapted to other purposes? Do we want all silk purses anyhow?

R. P. GREEN.
New York, Jan. 7, 1915.

THE CLAN OF GAEL.

Hail to the Gael who ever hears
The whisper of Destiny's warning;
Singing a song of the future years
To the music of Yesterday's morning!

What of the night and what of the day
And what of the dubious morrow?
Roaming the world he has won his way
From the heart of his country's sorrow.

Hail to the Gael whose only fear
Is the loss of his soul hereafter;
Teaching the world how to conquer here
To the music of love and laughter!

What of the fray and what of the song
And what of the Doubter's warning?
England is right—but England was wrong
In the troubles of Yesterday morning.

Hail to the Gael whose Freedom still
Is only a scrap of paper;
Marching off from the harrowed hill
Or out from the shop of the draper!

What of the signs and what of the foes
And what of the coward's warning?
Leaving Victory home, he goes
To battle for Her in the morning.

Hail to the Gael of Ireland
From the ancient bone in the trenches,
To the mingled blood of the blithe hand—
The Kitcheners and the Frenches.

What of the North and what of its boast
And what of its Orange warning?
Ah! but what of the Prussian host
To "the Day" that shall have no morning!

FRANCIS CARLIN.

PEACE SOCIETY OUT FOR POWERFUL NAVY

Needed "for Defense, but Never for Aggression," It Tells the President.

INDORSES WILSON POLICY

Carnegie Among Signers of Letter Which Expresses Agreement with Message to Congress.

George Foster Peabody, in behalf of the New York Peace Society, yesterday delivered to President Wilson a letter setting forth the society's views on national defense and armaments. The letter was made public by the society shortly after Mr. Peabody had seen the President in Washington. It was drafted by the Plan of Action and Executive Committees of the society, which include Andrew Carnegie, President of the society.

The striking part of the New York Peace Society's stand is its advocacy of a powerful navy for the United States as a means of defense. The President is liberally supported in his policy of defense as outlined in his recent message to Congress. The stand for armaments as a means solely for safety and never for aggression is set forth forcibly. Here is the letter:

The New York Peace Society,
501 Fifth Avenue.
New York, Jan. 7, 1915.

To the President of the United States:

As American citizens interested in the service which, under your leadership, our country may be enabled to render to civilization, at the close of the present war, in securing a permanent peace, we wish to express our cordial agreement with the views enunciated in your message of Dec. 8 to Congress, when you stated that "We are at peace with all the world"; that there is no reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened"; that "our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation" by all the nations of the world, "because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect"; that "we are the champions of peace and of concord"; that "we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn," particularly at this time, "because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity such as is seldom been vouchsafed any nation—the opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations."

We are in agreement, also, with your interpretation of the principles which underlie our national policy of defense, viz., that in the future, as in the past, we shall maintain a powerful navy as our natural means of defense, but never for aggression; that our systems of State and national militia shall be extended in an orderly manner and be maintained on such a basis as to constitute an adequate land defense, but that "while we maintain our present principles and ideals" we shall not keep a large standing army or move in the direction of compulsory military service; that the army and navy shall be kept in a high state of efficiency, and that we shall always make our moral insurance against war "very definite, certain, and adequate."

We are convinced that extraordinary additions at this time to our army and navy, or extraordinary agitation looking toward such additions, are inopportune in that such action would arouse intense suspicion as to our motives, would be thought to be hostile to some power, and might cost us much of our influence in behalf of a general disarming of European nations at the close of the present war. We are, therefore, profoundly grateful for your wise insistence that, as a nation, we shall "resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action," and shall embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing."

The following persons comprising the Plan of Action and Executive Committees of the Peace Society, signed the letter to the President: Andrew Carnegie, George W. Kirchwey, John G. Agar, Frank L. Babbott, Alfred J. Boulton, R. Fulton Cutting, John Bates Clark, John D. Crimmins, Samuel T. Dutton, Robert Erskine Ely, Hamilton Holt, Robert Underwood Johnson, Frederick Lynch, George Foster Peabody, George A. Plimpton, William Jay Sch

MRS. TYTUS, BRIDE OF J. S. M'LENNAN

Widow of Robb De P. Tytus, Egyptologist and Explorer, Married in Grace Church.

BOSTONIANS AMONG GUESTS

Bridegroom Is a Prominent Nova Scotian—Pair to Live on Their Estates and in London.

The marriage of John Stuart McLennan of Sydney, N. S., and Mrs. Grace Henop Tytus, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Henop of Graceholme, Ossining, N. Y., and of Tyringham, Mass., was quietly solemnized at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the chantry of Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Church. There were no decorations other than those of Christmantide, hemlock tres, and vases of Ascension lilies on the altar, and everything was as simple as possible.

Mrs. Tytus walked into the church with her two smal daughters, who took their places in the front seat, and was met by Edward Tytus Gardner, the cousin of her late husband, who gave her in marriage. She wore a close-fitting black velvet robe with a narrow, pointed train, having the neck cut square and filled in with a high close white tulle an dlace choker, and small, oval hat of black velvet with a fold of leopard fur across the back and a black net veil falling at the back. She also wore a long rope of beautiful pearls and a pearl brooch.

Mr. McLennan had his brother, Bartlett McLennan of Montreal, as his best man. The ushers were W. B. Osgood Field, Benjamin Burgess Moore and Douglas Campbell. There was no reception, but immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. McLennan went into the vestry room, where they received the congratulations of the guests. The bride's two little daughters were in white lingerie frocks and black velvet sailor hats. The bridal pair left last night for the South, where they will spend their honeymoon. They plan spending a third of each year in London, another third at Petersfield, Mr. McLennan's estate at Sydney, N. S., and the remainder of the t[illegible]e at Ashintully, Mrs. McLennan's estate at Tyringham, Mass.

Mr. McLennan is the owner of The Sydney Post and a prominent conservative. He has four children. His first wife died a year ago last Autumn, about the same time that Mrs. McLennan's first husband, the late Robb de Peyster Tytus, an Egyptologist and explorer, died at Saranac Lake. Mr. McLennan and his bride met for the first time last Winter in London.

The guests at the wedding included the members of the Tytus and Henop families and a few intimate friends. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Henop, Mrs. John Tytus, Mrs. Edward Tytus Gardner, the Misses McLennan, sisters of the bridegroom, Miss Katherine McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. Francis McLennan, Mrs. Alexander McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Farnam, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. Frank Sturges, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. William Kingsland, Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field, Mrs. William A. M. Burden, Mrs. Murray Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot C. Brown, J. Wells Farley and Augustus Stuart; from Boston were Mrs. John Elliot, Mrs. Samuel Warren, Mrs. Cabot, Mr. and Mrs. Clipston Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. de Wolfe Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Abbott, Mrs. Roylseton Neal, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Williams, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. W. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Malcom Donald and Mrs. George Burgess.

University Forum Meets Jan. 19.

The Columbia University Glee and Mandolin Clubs appear at the second evening of the University Forum of America, which will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 19, in the large ballroom of the Plaza. Sedar Dalip Singh Gill, an Indian nobleman, will speak. George Putman Haven and S. Stanwood Menken are also down for addresses and the guest of honor will be Major Gen. Leonard Wood. Among the patrons of the forum are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adamson, George T. Brokaw, Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. John W. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Holt, Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton.

LAWRENCE—HUTCHINSON

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Lawrence of 166 West Eighty-eighth Street, announce the engagement of their younger daughter, Miss Lucy Gilbert Lawrence, to William J. Hutchinson of Englewood, N. J. The wedding will probably take place in the early Spring.

SOCIAL NOTES.

A tea dance is to be given tomorrow afternoon at the Phi Gamma Delta Club, 34 West Forty-fourth Street.

Mayor and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel were among those who attended the annual dance given by the Sowers last night at the Biltmore for the benefit of the Darrach Home for Crippled Children. Dinners were given by some of the patronesses before the dance.

Mrs. Edward F. Brown and the Misses Brown will give a reception and tea on Jan. 16 at their home, 495 West End Avenue.

The wedding of Miss Gwendolin Condon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gerald Condon, and Philip D. Armour, son of Mrs. Patrick A. Valentine, will take place this afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, with a reception afterward at the home of the bride's parents, 26 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Mrs. Charles W. Clinton and Miss Margery Clinton of Tuxedo Park are at 535 Park Avenue for the remainder of the Winter. Dr. and Mrs. J. Blake White, who have been at the Gotham, left yesterday for Pinehurst, N. C. Col. and Mrs. Frank D. Whitehead are at 146 East Thirty-sixth Street for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lochner de Villiers of Cape Town, South Africa, who are at the Waldorf-Astoria, are sailing for their home tomorrow. Mrs. de Villiers lived in Pittsburgh before her marriage.

Luncheon for Miss Mary F. Gilbert.

Mrs. Riley Gilbert gave a luncheon yesterday at the Colony Club for her débutante daughter, Miss Mary Frances Gilbert. The table was decorated with baskets of Spring flowers and the guests were, besides the Misses Anne and Mary F. Gilbert, the Misses Rita Boker, Elsie F. Rice, Edith Sloan, Caryl Hackstaff, Helen Ridgely Morgan, Margaret Erhart, Eugenia Fuller, Frances Peck, Evelyn Scott, Eleanor Vredenburgh, Kathryn Montgomery, and Wealthy Lewis.

SCIENCE CHEERS WOUNDED.

German Professor Shows Them Wonderful Cures—Unions to Aid Them.

The measures taken in Germany to prevent the phenomenon of thousands of crippled soldiers returning after the war, only to find themselves unfitted to resume their former place in the industrial circles of their country, are described in the Frankfurter Zeitung.

"Many a severely wounded soldier now lying in a hospital and dreading the loss of a limb or incapacity of movement is worrying about his future," says the German paper. "He may rest assured that the empire and the various political parties will regard it as their duty in honor bound to care in the fullest possible way for all the victims of this great war. No invalid shall this time be turned over to the hand organ.

"But it is not so much the material worry that so depresses them: they are young people, willing and able to work. Life is still ahead of them, and what troubles them is the question whether they will be able to resume their own position hereafter in the production of their country's goods. They may take comfort in the fact that systematic work in this field, to which we were led among others by the development of our accident insurance system, has resulted in great strides of progress. Surgery, combined with systematic orthopaedic treatment and care, can work veritable wonders, especially where the wounded man meets the efforts halfway by a lively eagerness on his part.

"Prof. Biesalski-Berlin, in the hospital of which he has charge, utilizes every professional tour of inspection in leading the thoughts of the wounded to the conviction that they can and must be active again on their former occupations. A teacher, whose right arm had to be amputated, and who was at first deeply depressed, is now learning to write with his left hand; and with every day of progress he has a growing faith that he can be a teacher once more."

Similar results were achieved in the cases of a gardener who had lost one leg below the knee, and a mason who had had half of his left forearm shot away. In the case of the last named solemn assurance was given him that the German labor unions would make provision for incapacitated workmen by furnishing them with such work as they could do. Other working men, who were despondent because they felt that threatened stiffening of their joints or tearing of sinews or nerves would impair their powers of earning a livelihood for their families, were comforted with hopes of subsequent operations.

Prof. Biesalski-Berlin led before the wounded many children whom he had cured and who were working in his laboratories, and through these living testimonials made clear to the despondent patients how much could be accomplished by methodical and systematic treatment.

CAN'T STOP THIS TORPEDO.

German Invention Penetrates Warships' Nets and Armor Plate.

Interesting in connection with the achievements of the German submarines operating against British warships, is the description of one of the latest types of torpedoes, described as the climax of efficiency in torpedo construction, in an article in the technical section of the Frankfurter Zeitung, written by Prof. A. Keller.

The head of this torpedo contains a firing tube of manadium steel 1.83 meters long, with 1.3-centimeter wall thickness, and 20 centimeter-calibre. From this, on the torpedo's striking, a shell weighing 133 kilogrammes is hurled forward with a velocity of more than 300 meters per second, by an explosion of 18 kilogrammes of explosives ignited by 4 kilogrammes of smokeless powder.

"The shell," says Prof. Keller, "will penetrate the double-armored outer wall of a ship and two interior bulkheads protected with steel armor-plate 2.2 centimeters thick; and it explodes by means of a time fuse only inside the ship at which it was aimed.

"Moreover, against this torpedo the strong steel nets that have been sunk at the ends of long spars around the ship, to ward off torpedoes, are of no avail."

RIDE MECHANICAL CAMELS.

Bathers Have Hot Springs Pool and Exercise in Gymnasium.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Jan. 7.—A new fad at Hot Springs is camel riding after the morning dip in the pool. A new arrival will follow his friend down the long corridor and into the gymnasium where he sees groups of people riding mechanical camels and horses. Col. Edward L. Elridge, of Boston, who has ridden in African deserts, is enthusiastic over the exercise. Miss Jene Hinsdale, Paul McPherson and Arthur Cowl, of New York, were the first golfers on the links in more than a month. The course is now clear of snow.

Mrs. J. W. Lambert and Mr. and Mrs. William W. Dickinson drove to Fassifern Farm this morning and had luncheon. Mrs. Walter C. Bryant rode to Healing Springs.

Thomas H. Powers is again at the Homestead after spending the holidays in Philadelphia.

Among the war refugees here are Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Hoeninghaus. They had resided in Paris a number of years prior to the beginning of hostilities.

War Lectures in Church.

Prof. Idvorski Pupin of Columbia University will begin a course of lectures at the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue, near 126th Street, at 10 o'clock next Sunday morning. The causes, conditions, and resultant effects of the present war from the viewpoint of the Servian, Austrian, Russian, German, Belgian, French, English, Japanese, Turkish, and neutral powers will be discussed by nationals of the various powers involved. A lecture on "The World Police," by John Hays Hammond, and one on "The World Parliament" by Dr. John Wesley Hill, President of the International Peace Forum, will complete the course, which is free.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Holbrook Blynn is going into vaudeville and will appear at the Palace Theatre a week from next Monday in George Ade's little comedy, "Nettie."

Willard Mack's play, "So Much for So Much," with Marjorie Rambeau and the original Longacre Theatre cast, will return to New York for a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House, beginning Monday evening, Jan. 18.

The next attraction at the Knickerbocker will be the Marie Cahill-Richard Carle Musical Comedy Company in "Ninety in the Shade." Guy Bolton wrote the book and Harry B. Smith the lyrics of "Ninety in the Shade," the score of which is the work of Jerome C. Kern. Miss Cahill and Mr. Carle will begin their season on Jan. 18.

Charles Frohman will present Ann Murdock in a new comedy in four acts by Porter Emerson Browne. The scenes are laid in New York City. The rehearsals will begin next week and the first production will be made in Atlantic City, on Feb. 5.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Daniels, with a party of friends, occupied a box at the matinee performance yesterday of "Dancing Around" at the Winter Garden.

Following a dinner to be tendered to Mayor Mitchel at the Knickerbocker Hotel this evening, by his Columbia College classmates, class of 1899, the party will attend the performance of "Hello Broadway" at the Astor Theatre.

When Granville Barker presents the first of a series of productions in Wallack's Theatre during the week of Jan. 18, many of the players who created principal roles in his London productions will appear here. This will be the case in Bernard Shaw's fable play, "Androcles and the Lion," in which Lillah McCarthy will appear as Lavinia, and O. P. Weggie as Androcles.

'SINNERS' IS GIVEN AT THE PLAYHOUSE

An Old-Fashioned, Sentimental Melodrama by Owen Davis.

PLAYED WITH A GOOD CAST

Including Emma Dunn, Who Is Most Appealing in Another 'Mother' Role.

SINNERS, a drama in four acts, by Owen Davis. At the Playhouse.

Bob Merrick	Robert Edeson
Horace Worth	John Cromwell
Willie Morgan	Walter Walker
Joe Garfield	Warren Munsell
Dr. Simpson	Charles Richman
Mary Horton	Alice Brady
Mrs. Horton	Emma Dunn
Hilda Newton	Gertrude Dallas
Polly Cary	Florence Nash
Sadie	Frances McLeod

"Sinners," the new piece which arrived at the Playhouse last evening, is an old-fashioned, unblushingly sentimental melodrama by the indefatigable Owen Davis. The varied abilities of some excellent and well-liked players have been called to its service, and the parts of it that are intended to be amusing are thoroughly entertaining.

It is not often in these days and in these parts that a playwright seeks to stir just the sort of old-time heartthrob that Mr. Davis is after with "Sinners." The authors who write for the theatre nowadays and hereabouts are either deferential to those woh like a greater semblance of truth in the plays they see, or are afraid of the ostentations and disturbing laughter of the parvenus in sophistication.

A sense of the character of "Sinners" may be best conveyed, perhaps, when it is described as a play fashioned by a man who had once written "Nellie, the Beautiful Cloak Model," who had studied and appreciated the new style of comedy relief in melodrama that "Within the Law" brought into fashion, and who had done his writing this time with the eye on the producer who made large sums of money in all parts of the United States by means of a play called "Way Down East."

"Sinners" is one of those town and country plays which seem to proceed on the theory that there is something essentially wicked about the City of New York and something essentially good about Great Falls, N. H. It is a distinctly recognizable stage version of the story of "that city chap, mother, who ain't done right by our Nell."

"Our Nell," in this case, is pretty Mary Horton, who goes to the big city to earn money to send to her invalid mother back home in the New Hampshire hills. She falls into bad hands and has just taken a cocktail and put on a spangled gown when word comes that her mother is dying. She hurries home, and to the little Horton cottage some three weeks later come the precious pack of friends she had made in New York.

There follows the effort to keep from the sick woman the chapter of the girl's experience in the city, the dragging out of the whole story, and the happy ending with the mother's confidence unshaken and one of the men putting up at the hotel in Great Fall so that he may stay behind to woo "our Nell" in the shade of the old apple tree.

What is moving in all this is just the character of Mrs. Horton, as played by Emma Dunn. It is an extraordinarily faithful and appealing picture, this portrait she draws of the tender, simple, patient, loyal, devout woman of the little New England village.

There is something touching in her very walk and the very clutch of her tired hands at her shawl. Miss Dunn can invest such a character with a quality that is reminiscent of Louisa Alcott. There is in such a portrait as she draws more of the full, true meaning of maternity than in al lthe plays Brieux ever wrote.

The humor of "Sinners" falls chiefly and in good measure to Florence Nash and Frances McLeod, the one as a small wit of the big city and the other as the big wit of the small town. All that they have to do is amusing and they do it very well, particularly Miss Nash, who had the advantage of all the practice for this part that went with her work in "Within the Law."

Alice Brady is as charmingly girlish as usual. Mr. Richman appears as a very mealy-mouthed general practitioner, and Mr. Edeson goes uncomplainingly but somewhat dejectedly about the altogether preposterous and quite indescribable rôle assigned to him. John Stokes is the Superintendent of the Sunday school in Great Fall. He was distrustfully regarded at sight by last evening's audience, and delightedly hissed when, at the end, he proved to be nothing but a whited sepulchre.

AFRICAN BUSINESS HALTS.

War Has Brought Hard Times to Every Line of Trade.

The war has brought hard times in South Africa, writes United States Consul E. A. Wakefield from Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.

According to Mr. Wakefield business conditions in the Port Elizabeth district were unsatisfactory even before the war, particularly among ostrich farmers, but since it began business of almost all kinds has been seriously crippled, exports have nearly ceased, and imports have been greatly hampered because of war risks, lack of neutral ships, higher prices, and increased freight rates.

"Patriotism," observes Mr. Wakefield, "is strongly in evidence in this district, and the trend of commerce will show notable changes in consequence. British trade organizations and individual manufacturers have been circularizing chambers of commerce in South Africa, requesting co-operation and information with especial reference to the lines that have formerly come from other countries.

"That a big business revival will follow the close of the war is the general belief, and even at this time imports are worth looking after, provided transportation can be obtained. Included among the principal imports affected by present conditions are such articles as apparel and slops, arms and ammunition, blasting compounds, brush ware, clocks, and watches, cotton manufactures, drugs and chemicals, china and earthen ware, electrical material and machinery, food products wine and beer, glass and glassware, glycerin, haberdashery and millinery, cutlery, fencing wire and standards, nails and screws, sewing machines, tools, baling wire, miscellaneous, hardware, hops, agricultural implements, scientific instruments, musical instruments, iron and steel, jewelry, lamps and lamp ware, leather manufactures, manufacturing and mining machinery, pumps, fertilizers, printing and wrapping paper, perfumery and perfumed spirits, photographic material, silver and plated ware, steel rails, railway rolling stock, railway material, sheep dip, writing and toilet paper, books and stationery, tar, tents and tarpaulin, tinware, toys and fancy goods, bicycles and tricycles, motor bicycles, motor cars, woolen piece goods, shawls, blankets, rugs, hosiery, and zinc and zinc manufactures."

Ranger to Sail Once More.

The schooner yacht Ranger, which was sold at auction at a Sheriff's sale in South Brooklyn about three weeks ago, has passed to the ownership of Vice Commodore John B. Fallon of the Boston Corinthian Yacht Club. This boat, which was built by Lawley in 1907 for the late Henry P. King, has been taken to the yards of her builder to be overhauled and rebuilt and will fly Mr. Fallon's flag this Summer in Boston waters. She is to be fitted for both racing and cruising, and it is the intention of her new owner to try her out against anything in Massachusetts Bay, as he has an idea that the changes to be made will make her faster than she ever was under her old rig.

TABLETS TO THREE RABBIS.

Bronze Memorials to be Unveiled Today in Temple Emanu-El.

The bronze tablets will be unveiled at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. They are placed within the synagogue on either side of the main doorway. One tablet, in memory of the Rev. Dr. Leo Merzbacher and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Adler, bears this inscription:

In Memirian.
Rev. Dr. Leo Merzbacher,
Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El,
1845-1856.
"The law of truth was in his mouth and he walked with me in peace and euity."
Malachi ii.-6.

In Memoriam.
Rev. Dr. Samuel Adler,
Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El,
1857-1874.
"Mark the perfect and behold the upright for the end of that man is peace."
Psalms xxxvii.-37.

The other tablet is in memory of Dr. Gustav Gottheil and bears the following inscription:

To
the Revered Memory
of
Doctor Gustav Gottheil,
Beloved Rabbi
of
This Congregation
from
1873 to 1903.
"He hath distributed and given to the needy, his righteousness standeth forever."
Psalms cxii.-9.

The tablets were designed by William Donald Mitchell, Vice President of the John Williams, Inc., bronze foundry, which cast the tablets in a golden tone of bronze to harmonize with the surrounding decorations in the temple.

BARTON SEWELL DIES.

President of Copper Co. Succumbs After Long Illness, Aged 67.

Barton Sewell, President of the Braden Copper Company and Vice President of the American Smelting and Refining Company, died yesterday at his home in the Wyoming Apartments at Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue after an illness of seven months.

He had long been prominent in the mining and smelting industry, and before the formation of the American Smelting and Refining Company, had been President of the National Smelting and Refining Company of Chicago and General Manager of the United Smelting and Refining Company of Montana. Mr. Sewell, in company with F. L. Underwood, Leonard Lewisohn, E. W. Nash, and H. H. Rogers, was one of the organizers of the American Smelting and Refining Company, becoming Vice President and continuing in office after the consolidation with the smelting properties of the Guggenheims, although the latter now control the company. Previous to this Mr. Sewell took a leading part in the development of the lead industry, and was the first President of the United Lead Company, and was still interested in lead and also zinc properties at the time of his death, being a Director of the United States Zinc Company.

Mr. Sewell was in his sixty-eighth year and was a veteran of the Civil War. When a boy of 15 he enlisted as a drummer under Gen. Grant and saw service in the campaign along the Mississippi River.

Mr. Sewell was a member of the Manhattan and Rocky Mountain Clubs and the Automobile Club of America. He is survived by his widow, who was a Miss Julia Thayer, and who, in 1901, obtained a separation from him. Before sailing for Europe in 1904, she contemplated getting a divorce from him, but after she had sailed Mr. Sewell brought suit for divorce in Tennessee. Mrs. Sewell, in the meantime abandoned the suit she contemplated. Mr. Sewell then married Miss Elizabeth Hoyt Ritchie, of Montclair, N. J., and when Mrs. Julia Thayer Sewell returned to this country the following year, she learned that she had been divorced and brought suit to have the decree annulled. The suit was fought in the Supreme Court here and she won the suit, the Court holding that the Tennessee decree was void because both parties were residents of New York. Mrs. Elizabeth Hoyt Ritchie Sewell then obtained a decree in New Jersey annulling her marriage to Mr. Sewell.

Mr. Sewell is also survived by two sons, William B. and Fred W. Sewell.

Rev. William Morrison.

The Rev. William Morrison, former Police Chaplain of this city, and Secretary of the Board of Inebriety, died at Letterkenney, Ireland, the first of this week, according to news received in this city yesterday. He was rector of All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn for sixteen years, and had been traveling abroad since May 1, 1913. Dr. Morrison resigned from the church because he was dissatisfied with Bishop Burgess's alleged inaction in coming to the aid of the church, which was struggling under a heavy mortgage, and at that time there was much controversy about it.

He had been the pastor of the late Mayor Gaynor, and in 1911 was appointed Police Chaplain. He resigned as the result of a row in the department, and in September, 1912, broke his friendship with the late Mayor, which had existed for twenty years.

Russell Kennedy Dead in Tokio.

J. Russell Kenedy, a newspaperman formerly of this city, who went to Tokio several years ago and became head of The Associated Press there, is dead, according to a cable dispatch received in Washington. He was educated in Washington and London. After leaving for the Far East he became the representative of an American corporation with extensive interests there. His father is the Managing Director of the Koksai Tsushin-Sha, an international news agency.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY J. BRACKEN, widow of John Bracken and long a member of the Church of the Transfiguration, died yesterday at her residence, 256 Penn Street, Brooklyn. She was 62 years of age and left five sons and three daughters.

Mrs. CHARLES DELANEY, 71 years old, a widow, is dead at her home, 173 South Second Street, Brooklyn. She was for many years active in the work of the St. Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Church.

Mrs. BARBARA BLISS, widow of Henry Bliss, formerly a well-known lawyer in this city, is dead at her home, 924 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. She was a native of Germany and had lived in the Bedford section of Brooklyn for almost fifty years. A daughter and son survive her.

WILLIAM L. MACKINNON, who died at Palmyra, N. J., on Tuesday, was formerly one of the department heads of the Standard Oil Company in Brooklyn. He was born in that borough and lived there until nine years ago. Funeral services will be held this evening at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. G. Hanf, 1,257 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM J. BERG, an electrical contractor of Manhattan, and a member of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks and of Kismet Temple, A. A. O. Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, died at his residence, 57 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

Mrs. ANNA BRONSON DANA, wife of William Parsons Winchester Dana, an American artist of prominence, who has lived abroad since 1870, died on Wednesday at her home in London. She was a daughter of Col. James B. Murray and was married in 1865. Her husband, who had a studio in this city until he went abroad, is well known for his marines and landscapes.

CHARLES BANNAN, 89 years old, one of the founders of Minnesota City in Minnesota, died at his home in that place on Wednesday. He was a director of the Western Farm and Village Association expedition that was started by Horace Greeley in this city. The expedition was to select a spot in the West for a modern Utopia, and Minnesota City was chosen.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, formerly a resident of Boston, died recently in Dublin, Ireland. He was born in Nahant, Mass., and was 58 years old. Mr. Otis was graduated from Harvard University in 1878, and was a member of the Somerset and Harvard Clubs of Boston and the Boston Athletic Association.

MARK SAMENFELD, an employe of the Metropolitan Insurance Company for more than twenty years, died at the Jewish Hospital on Monday after an operation. He retired from active business five years ago and was 66 years old. Mr. Samenfeld lived at 122 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, and is survived by his widow, two sons, and four daughters.

LIVED HALF AN HOUR, BABY MADE AN HEIR

Surrogate Holds That as Infant's Heart Beat She Participated in Detmold Estate.

GIVES FATHER AN INTEREST

Surgeons Say Daughter of J. De Navarro Macomb, Jr., Who Uttered No Sound, Was Born Alive.

A baby need not cry in order to be legally orn, according to the decision of Surrogate Fowler in the case of little Miss Leonie Lentilhon Macomb, daughter of John de Navarre Macomb, Jr., and grandniece of the late Countess d'Arschoe. The little girl lived only from one-half to three-quarters of an hour after her birth on June 21, 1912, and in that time she never uttered a sound. But the Surrogate has decided that she was born alive and was entitled to share in a a part of the estate of the Countess, part of whose estate went to a sister, Zelia Trelawney Lentilhon, grandmother of the little girl.

The court's ruling in favor of the tiny heiress was based on the testimony of Dr. George Gray Ward, Jr., of 71 West Fiftieth Street, and Dr. William E. Studdiford, of 124 East Thirty-sixth Street, who were present at the baby's birth at Bayhead, N. J. The surgeons testified that they felt the heart beats of the infant, and they asserted that the little girl had lived for upward of half hour while they were endeavoring to aid her by artificial respiration.

The case came before the Surrogate on the filing of an accounting by the Union Trust Company as trustee of the estate which came down from Christian E. Detmold, great grandfather of the little beneficiary. The trust company asked for permission to retain $50,000 of the funds until the Court of Appeals passed upon the validity of the will of the Countess d'Archot which was contested by relatives in the Supreme Court. A jury decided that the will was valid, and the Appellate Division sustained the jury's finding. The trust company wished to retain the sum for its own protection against any future claims of beneficiaries.

John de Navarre Macomb, Jr., the child's father, has been appointed administrator of his daughter's estate. The decision entitles him to a share of the property.

Involved in the case was the construction of the Detmold will and the meaning of the word "issue," to whom the estate was to go. Surrogate Fowler decided that "issue" meant not only children and grandchildren, but great grandchildren. There is no statement of the exact amount the little girl inherited.

Dr. Dudley P. Allen.

Dr. Dudley Peter Allen, a former President of the American Surgical Association, died on Wednesday night at the age of 62 years at the Ritz-Carlton. He was born in Kinsman, Ohio, in 1852 and was graduated in 1875 from Oberlin College and in 1880 from Harvard Medical School.

In 1906 Dr. Allen was made President of the American Surgical Association. He was a Director of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio and of the Cleveland Museum of Art.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LICHTENSTEIN.—Jan. 4, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. W. Lichtenstein, a son.

Engaged.

FROEHLICH—BACHRACH. — Mrs. Julia Bachrach announces the engagement of her daughter Eva to Mr. Moses S. Froehlich. At home at her sister's, Mrs. S. M. Kaplan, 40 East 83d St., Jan. 17. No cards.

BUCHANAN—HOLLAMAN.—Janet Buchanan to Richard W. Hollaman.

FITTER—LOHMEYER. — Amy I. Fitter to Henry F. Lohmeyer.

Married.

KOLB—LEVERICH.—Katherine Eva Kolb of Newark, N. J., to Sidney Townsend Leverich of Brooklyn, N. Y., on Dec. 31, 1914.

McLENNAN—TYTUS.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, at Grace Church Chantry, New York, Grace, daughter of Louis P. Henop of New York and widow of Robert de Peyster Tytus, to John Stewart McLennan of Petersfield, Nova Scotia.

Brooklyn.

CARROLL—WILLAR.—Jan. 4, Elsie Willar to John Carroll.

KETTLES—HUBBS.—Jan. 6, Dorothy Hubbs to Richard J. Kettles.

LUTHY — McFARLAN. — Jan. 4, Sophie R. McFarlan to Jacob J. Luthy.

WAGEMAN—HATHAWAY.—Jan. 6, Marie J. Hathaway to Frank Wageman.

Died.

APGAR.—On Jan. 6, Helen M., aged 63. Funeral Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av., 19th St., Sunday, 12:30. Interment private.

BAUSHER.—Entered into rest, Mary Elizabeth, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1915, at the Chapin Home, Jamaica, L. I. Funeral services 11 A. M. Friday.

BENSON.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1915, Emma Benson, beloved daughter of William J. and Henrietta Benson. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, 40 Belmont Av., on Friday, Jan. 8, at 8 P. M.

BERNARD.—Wednesday morning, Jan. 6, 1915, at her residence, 777 West End Av., New York City, in her 67th year, Jane Blair Wyckoff, widow of the late Charles H. Bernard. Funeral service Saturday morning, Jan. 9, 11 o'clock, at Fourth Presbyterian Church, 91st St. and West End Av. Interment private at convenience of family.

BISHOP.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1915, at her residence, 133 West 11th St., Martha Maitland, wife of James L. Bishop. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Epiphany, 35th St. and Lexington Av., at 10:30 A. M. Friday.

BOGGS.—On Jan. 5, 1915, at Altadena, Cal., Walter De Witt Boggs, M. D., husband of Myrtle E. Heinecke and son of Walter D. C. Boggs and Mary E. Ingram of Brooklyn. Services and interment in California.

BONIS.—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Bonis, (née Helen Agatston,) of 132 West 118th St., a son, Jan. 6.

BRAMAN.—On Jan. 6, 1915, at Eden Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Irene Barlow Newcomb, widow of Hiram Van Vliet Braman. Funeral services at the Church of the Messiah, Greene and Clermont Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 9, 1915, at 1:30 P. M.

BRUGGEMANN.—At her residence, 148 West 101st St., on Thursday, Jan. 7, 1915, Matilda F. Bruggemann, widow of the late John H. Bruggemann. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRADY.—Nellie, (Dollie,) suddenly, beloved daughter of Nellie and Thomas W. Grady. Funeral from her late residence, 807 Crotona Park North, on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to St. Thomas Aquinas's Church, 10 A. M. Interment at St. Raymond's.

HAIG.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, James B. Haig, in his 72d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,441 53d St., Borough Park, Brooklyn, Friday evening, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock. Members of Erastus Tefft Post, No. 355, G. A. R., are respectfully invited to be present.

Floral tributes, original designs.
Casket coverings of rare beauty.
Moderate Prices. Prompt Service.
Telegraph communication with leading florists in principal cities in the United States and Europe.
M. A. BOWE, FLORIST,
6 EAST 33D ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.

Died.

JACKSON.—Continental Lodge, No. 287, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are requested to attend the Masonic funeral service of our late brother, Charles R. Jackson, M. D., Friday, Jan. 8, at Kensico Cemetery. Train leaves Grand Central Station 11:14 A. M.
WILLIAM H. McINTYRE, Master.
L. E. WESTERFIELD, Secretary.

KIVISTA.—Karl, aged 40. Funeral from "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building.) Time later.

LOCKWOOD.—At her residence, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1915, Anna J. Harkness, widow of Jacob W. Lockwood. Funeral services will be held at 30 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.

LOSEE.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, at the Wyoming, 55th St. and 7th Av., Emma, wife of the late Augustus Hewlett Losee. Funeral private.

LYON.—At Summit, N. J., Jan. 6, 1915, Louise Merwin Lyon, in her 40th year. Funeral services will be held at the Central Presbyterian Church, Summit, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 8, at 11:30 A. M.

MARTIN.—On Jan. 7, 1915, at his residence, 109 West 111th St., John W. Martin. Services on Saturday evening at 8:30 P. M.

MORFORD.—Emeline Masker Morford, widow of the late George Morford, on Jan. 6, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. L. Frost, Montclair, N. J. Funeral services from the First Baptist Church, Red Bank, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock.

OSBORN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1915, Caroline Allen, wife of William R. Osborn. Funeral service from her late residence, 12 West 82d St., on Friday, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.

PARKER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1915, William Martin Parker, beloved husband of Eleanor B. Parker, in his 72d year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 192 Greene Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 8, at 8 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

PAUSE.—Ivanhoe Lodge, 610, F. and A. M., regretfully announces the death of Brother Pause. Service 2 P. M., today, at 154 East 23d St.

POPPE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1915, Alfred A., beloved son of Charles and Georgeina Poppe, in his 28th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 288 West 12th St., on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

REUSENS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1915, at his residence at Oscawana, N. Y., Guillaume Albert Reusens, in the 78th year of his age. Solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of the Assumption, Peekskill, N. Y., Saturday morning, Jan. 9, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Terminal 9:30 A. M., Jan. 9, on its arrival at Peekskill, N. Y., at 10:50 A. M. Interment Assumption Cemetery, Peekskill, N. Y. Please omit flowers.

ROGOW.—Suddenly, on Thursday, of heart trouble, Morris L. Rogow, age 58. Funeral from his late home, 834 Kelly St., Bronx, Sunday, Jan. 10, at 11 A. M.

ROSENGARTEN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1915, Leon T., beloved husband of Anna Carley Rosengarten, in his 68th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 159 Winthrop St., Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 8, at 10:30 A. M.

ROTH.—On Jan. 6, 1915, after a short illness, Louis Roth of 393 7th Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHWARZ.—Frederick, beloved husband of Antoinette, at his home, 417 Riverside Drive, on Thursday, Jan. 7, in his 61st year. He was a member of the Produce Exchange and Republican Club. He leaves besides his widow two daughters, Mrs. James R. Sharp and Mrs. E. Alexander Montgomery. Services Saturday, at his late residence, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Syracuse papers please copy.

SCHWIND.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1915, Mette Marie Schwind, in her 84th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 223 Grand Av., Astoria, L. I., Friday evening, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock. Interment, Woodlawn Cemetery.

SEWELL.—On Jan. 7, 1915, Barton Sewell, in his 68th year, beloved husband of Julia Thayer Sewell. Funeral services at his late residence, the Wyoming, 55th St. and 7th Av., on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers. Chicago papers please copy.

SEYMOUR.—Abigail Adams, widow of the late Horatio Seymour, daughter of the late Judge Alexander S. Johnson, at 12 P. M., Jan. 6, in New York City. Funeral from her late residence at Utica, N. Y., 2 P. M., Saturday.

SHEPARD.—Frederick Newton, son of the late Edward B. and Ellen Newton Shepard, at Franklin, N. J., Jan. 6, in his 34th year. Services at Franklin will be held at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, Jan. 8, at the Franklin Presbyterian Church. Services will be held at the residence of Dr. Ann B. Newton, 135 South Orange Av., South Orange, N. J., on arrival of the D., L. & W. train leaving Hoboken 1:39 P. M. Saturday, Jan. 9.

SHURTLEFF.—Suddenly, on Jan. 6, 1915, Roswell Morse Shurtleff, N. A. Funeral service at his late residence, The Dearborn, 350 West 55th St., on Friday at 8 P. M. Burial at Hartford, Conn.

SHURTLEFF.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York; Office of the Society, Fraunces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Sts., New York, Jan. 7, 1915. The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Roswell Morse Shurtleff, at No. 350 West 55th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. on Friday, Jan. 8.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Secretary.

STACEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1915, Viola Rowan Stacey, wife of Edward P. Stacey. Funeral service at her late residence, 4007 Baltimore Av., Philadelphia, Penn., on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 2 P. M.

STEIN.—Died Jan. 6, 1915, aged 64 years, Mrs. Henrietta Stein, beloved mother of Mrs. Frances Mayer, and grandmother of Leonard, Lester, Joseph, and Stanley Mayer. Funeral will take place Friday, 10 A. M., at her late residence, 1,233 Boston Road, Bronx.

SWARTZ.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1915, Henrietta A. Bunce, wife of John Hancock Swartz, at her late residence, 229 Bergen St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 4:30 P. M.

WENDENBURG.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, 1915, Anna Wendenburg, age 59. Funeral services at late residence, 333 East 83d St., on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

WHITE.—Suddenly, at Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1915, George F. White of 41 Willow Av., North Plainfield, aged 52 years. Services at the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 2:30 P. M.

WILLETS.—Suddenly, in New York City, first month, seventh instant, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and the late Hannah G. Willets, in the 31st year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the services at the residence of her father, 309 Chestnut Av., Trenton, N. J., on seventh day, ninth instant, at 2 P. M. Interment at Westbury, L. I., at the family's convenience.

WOODFORD.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, at her late residence, 9 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, Julia Brainard Woodford, widow of Walter O. Woodford. Notice of funeral hereafter.

AUGENTHALER.—Mary A., 68 Charlton St., Jan. 6, aged 46.

BAIRD.—Charles T. P., Hahnemann Hospital, Jan. 6, aged 35. Funeral private.

BROWNELL.—Kady, Jan. 5, aged 71. Funeral 223 8th Av.

CANAVAN.—Regina V., 310 West 4th St., Jan. 5. Funeral notice later.

CARROLL.—William A., 37 Aberdeen St., Jan. 6. Funeral notice later.

DE VERE.—George A., 200 West 124th St., Jan. 5, aged 24.

FALLON.—Charles, 340 East 41st St., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FARRELL.—Thomas J., 535 2d Av., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FITZGERALD.—Thomas H., Randall's Island, Jan. 6.

FRIEBELE.—Frank J., 242 Bradhurst Av., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

FROST.—Margaret, 101 West 63d St., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GARVEY.—Nellie, 218 East 124th St., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GRENNAN.—Mary, 210 West 67th St., Jan. 5, aged 74. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HAWKINS.—Harriet, 565 Eagle Av., Bronx, Jan. 5, aged 64. Funeral today.

HEIN.—William, Bellevue Hospital, Jan. 5, aged 39.

HOOPMANN.—Helena, 14 Mount Hope Place, Bronx, Jan. 6. Funeral notice later.

JOHNSON.—Charles, 263 West 137th St., Jan. 5, aged 59.

KAHN.—Ferdinand, 1,350 5th Av., Jan. 6, aged 41. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

KIERNAN.—Patrick, 2,573 8th Av., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

LANGLOTZ.—Augusta, Jan. 6. Funeral 332 East 86th St., today, 1 P. M.

LOCKIE.—Andrew, Jan. 4, aged 38. Funeral 223 8th Av.

LUCAS.—George J., 36 Bank St., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McCARTY.—Timothy W., 346 1st Av., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McDERMOTT. — John, 130 West 109th St., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

McKENNA.—Bridget, 165 East 99th St., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 9:15 A. M.

McNULTY. — James, 3,058 Bainbridge Av., Bronx, Jan. 6. Funeral today.

McQUILLIN. — Elizabeth, Jan. 5, aged 68. Funeral 223 8th Av.

MAHER.—Catherine, 504 2d Av., Jan. 5, aged 67. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MARSH. — Cornelia M., 243 East 114th St., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

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Died.

MOHAN.—James J., 304 East 99th St., Jan. 6. Funeral notice later.

MULDOON.—Margaret, 301 West 141st St., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

MELRY.—Mary, 458 West 41st St., Jan. 5, aged 64. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PAUKSTADT.—Otto, Bellevue Hospital, Jan. 5, aged 24. Funeral Jan. 10.

PAUSE.—Max T., 72 University Place, Jan. 6, aged 55. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PFAFFMANN.—Frances, 1,484 3d Av., Jan. 5, aged 56.

ROBINSON.—Ellen, 384 East 158th St., Jan. 6. Funeral today.

SCANLAN. — Jeremiah, 369 West 12th St., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SIMON. — Alexander, Jr., 16 East 127th St., Jan. 5.

TUCKER.—John J., Hudson Street Hospital, Jan. 5. Funeral today.

VERLEGH.—Ferdinand, 500 West 170th St., Jan. 6, aged 12. Funeral today.

WHELPLEY.—Herbert T., 330 East 25th St., Jan. 6, aged 50. Funeral service tomorrow.

WILLIAMSON.—Anna, 147 East 32d St., Jan. 5, aged 81.

Brooklyn.

ALBERS.—Herman, 454 Grand St., Jan. 6, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BARZCIK.—Emma L., 1,266 Sterling Place, Jan. 5, aged 33. Funeral tomorrow.

BENNETT.—Charles W., Cooper and Wyckoff Avs., Jan. 6, aged 48. Funeral service today.

BERG.—William J., 57 Decatur St., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

BLISS.—Barbara, 924 St. Marks Av., Jan. 5, aged 72.

BRACKEN.—Mary J., 256 Penn St., Jan. 7. Funeral Jan. 11, 9:30 A. M.

CABBLE.—Edward, Jr., 112 Powers St., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CASHMAN.—William, Meeker and Graham Avs., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DAVIS.—William H., 1,037 Bergen St., Jan. 5, aged 78.

DAYS.—Joseph, 11 Cheever Place, Jan. 7. Funeral Jan. 10.

DELANEY.—Bridget, 173 South 2d St., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

ELLSWORTH.—Maria L., 114 Decatur St., Jan. 6, aged 79. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ELSASSER.—Carolina, 82 Union St., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ENRIGHT.—James, 1,377 Madison St., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

GRIMES.—Mary, 172 Meeker Av., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HAIG.—James B., 1,441 53d St., Jan. 6, aged 72. Funeral service today.

HANNON.—John F., 43 St. Mark's Place, Jan. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HEANEY.—Robert, 283 Jay St., Jan. 7. Funeral Jan. 10.

HOGAN.—Mary A., Clara St. and Chester Av., Jan. 6. Funeral today.

KEANE.—John G., 141 Norman Av., Jan. 5, aged 21. Funeral today.

KENNEY.—Mary F., 2,688 Harway Av., Jan. 6, aged 59. Funeral service today.

KEUTZER.—Agnes, 620 32d St., Jan. 6. Funeral today, private.

KINKEL.—Constance E., 219 Atlantic Av., Jan. 5, aged 41. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KUHN.—Charles, 201 St. John's Place, Jan. 6, aged 85. Funeral private.

LEE.—William F., 1,806 Caton Av., Jan. 6. Funeral Jan. 10.

McCALLEY.—Rosey, 265 Fenimore St., Jan. 6. Funeral today.

MANFREDI.—Michele, 1,611 Bergen St., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow.

MELVIN.—Helen R., 286 St. John's Place, Jan. 6. Funeral service today.

MILDEBERGER.—Minard M., 348 58th St., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 1:20 P. M.

MORAN.—John J., 231 71st St., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MORRIS.—Thomas H., 66 Granite St., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MUELLER.—Emma, 691 Park Av., Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow.

NOLAN.—Bridget, 192 North 9th St., Jan. 5, aged 63. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'DONNELL.—Mary T., 145 Chauncey St., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PARKER.—William M., 192 Greene Av., Jan. 6, aged 72. Funeral service today.

PHILBY.—Mrs. E. G., 28 Oakland St., Jan. 6. Funeral service today.

PICICHE.—Giovanni, 147 Columbia St., Jan. 6, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RADTKE.—Emilie G., 37 Jewell St., Jan. 5, aged 65. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REISS.—Walter A., 306 Cornelia St., Jan. 6. Funeral service today.

REILLY.—William, 620 Morgan Av., Jan. 6, aged 27. Funeral service 2 P. M.

RULE.—Joseph W., 301 Bridge St., Jan. 5, aged 56. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RUSSELL.—Ella J., 817 8th Av., Jan. 6. Funeral service today.

SCHAERR.—Emil, 1,170 Park Place, Jan. 6, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

SCHWAMB.—Katharine, 102 Forest Av., Jan. 5, aged 83.

SEWELL.—Barton, The Wyoming, 55th and 7th Av., Jan. 7, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

SONLEITER.—Lorena, 173 Grove St., Jan. 6, aged 54. Funeral service today.

STRULLER.—August T., 316 11th St., Jan. 6. Funeral service today.

SULLIVAN.—Timothy G., 213 52d St., Jan. 6, aged 70. Funeral today.

SWARTZ.—Henrietta A., 229 Bergen St., Jan. 6. Funeral service tomorrow.

THOMPSON.—Elizabeth L., 92 Morton St., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow.

WADE.—Capt. Nicholas, 449 First St., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WINDRAM.—Arthur, 1,961 32d St., Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BENSON.—Emma, 40 Belmont Av., Jersey City, Jan. 6.

BROWN.—Jennie A., 122½ Camden St., Newark, Jan. 7. Funeral Jan. 10.

BUCKLEY.—Mary, 166 Warren St., Newark, Jan. 6.

DRAKE.—Thomas, 394 Communipaw Av., Jersey City, Jan. 6, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow.

EPPS.—Henry, 41 Boston St., Newark, Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FUCHS.—Carrie, 30 Breeninall Place, Newark, Jan. 6, aged 49. Funeral Jan. 10.

GALLAGHER.—William, 298 Sip Av., Jersey City, Jan. 5.

GANNON.—Patrick, 71 Sullivan Av., Jersey City, Jan. 7.

GRAUL.—George, 81 Giles Av., Jersey City, Jan. 5.

GROGAN.—George H., 57 Elm Road, Newark, Jan. 6.

HABERMANN.—Pauline, 707 Elm St., West Hoboken, Jan. 5, aged 75.

HARNEY.—Thomas, 302 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, Jan. 5. Funeral today.

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Died.

HAWKES.—Anna M., 232 9th St., Jersey City, Jan. 5.

HERBEN.—Annie, 1,017 Willow Av., Hoboken, Jan. 5, aged 61.

HORNUNG.—Johanna, 692 Bergen Av., Jersey City, Jan. 6. Funeral today.

HOOD.—Frank H., 10 Brenner St., Newark, Jan. 5. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

KUEHNLE.—Johanna, 395 South 8th St., Newark, Jan. 5, aged 62. Funeral today.

MacDONALD.—Elizabeth, 183 Bidwell Av., Jersey City, Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MADDALENA.—Louis, Sr., 60 Storms Av., Jersey City, Jan. 5, aged 50. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MEINHEIT.—Louise D., 116 Grant Av., Jersey City, Jan. 5.

O'CONNELL.—Michael T., Newark, Jan. 6. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

PIERCE.—Theodore A., 154 Roseville Av., Newark, Jan. 7, aged 16 months.

RABENSTEIN.—George L., 70 Merchant St., Newark, Jan. 6, aged 63.

REILLY.—Patrick, 399 Monmouth St., Jersey City, Jan. 5. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

REYNOLDS.—Norman J., 20 Rector St., Newark, Jan. 5, aged 73.

ROBERTS.—Harry E., 63 State St., Newark, Jan. 5, aged 26. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SCHMIDT.—Albert, Newark, Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

SCHROEDER.—John, 110 Warren St., Newark, Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SMITH.—Margaret, 5 Oxford St., Newark, Jan. 7. Funeral notice later.

TALLMAN.—Dewitt, 18 Bridge St., Newark, aged 39. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TUTTLE.—Joseph N., 71 East Park St., Newark, Jan. 7. Funeral private.

VAN NESS.—Theodore F., 96 North 3d St., Newark, Jan. 6, aged 70.

VOGT.—Catherine, 345 South 12th St., Newark, Jan. 5. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

WALKER.—Elizabeth, 66 Rutgers St., Newark, Jan. 6, aged 50. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

WALTHER.—Max, 429 Fairmount Av., Jersey City, Jan. 6, aged 30.

Long Island.

ALIN.—Edwin, Whitestone, Jan. 5, aged 3 months.

DELMONICO.—Idalo, 25 Sherman St., Long Island City, Jan. 5, aged 5 months.

DUNN.—Ann, Woodside, Jan. 5, aged 67.

EDELSON.—Herman, Corona, Jan. 5, aged 70.

FOGLIA.—Raffaele, 408 Hamilton St., Long Island City, Jan. 5.

GONEALUNAS. — John, 122 Greenpoint Av., Long Island City, Jan. 5, aged 1.

HAMILTON.—Mary A., Long Island City, Jan. 5, aged 47.

IZIKIEWICZ.—Peter, 104 Pearsall St., Long Island City, Jan. 5, aged 10.

KEANE.—John, Woodhaven, Jan. 5, aged 21.

KULENKAMPFF.—Charles, Richmond Hill, Jan. 6. Funeral service today.

LENKERVIC.—Charles, 75 Greenpoint Av., Long Island City, Jan. 5, aged 1.

McNAMARA.—Michael, Woodhaven, Jan. 5, aged 24.

MORGAN.—James G., Astoria, Jan. 5. Funeral.

PHILLIPS.—Henry, Ridgewood, Jan. 5, aged 24.

SENKOWSKI.—John, Long Island City, Jan. 5, aged 46.

THOMPSON.—Charles A., Jamaica, Jan. 5, aged 51.

TULLY.—Margaret, Astoria, Jan. 5, aged 21.

WEDEN.—Lester H., Ridgewood, Jan. 5, aged 20 months.

WILT.—Elizabeth, Ravenswood, Jan. 5, aged 72.

ZWERNEMANN.—Dora, Ridgewood, Jan. 5, aged 71.

Westchester County.

BYRNE.—James, mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

FANNON.—James, mass St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

GARDENER.—Mary E., White Plains, Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

In Memoriam.

HARRIS.—In constant loving memory of Sarah Buell Hollister Harris, Jan. 8, 1914.

DONNELLY.—Mary, mass St. Thomas Apostle Church, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong—Possible Effects of the Continued Decline in Foreign Exchange.

The stock market gave a good account of itself yesterday, but it was in the further large decline in foreign exchange rates that the financial community found the chief topic of interest. The stock market and the exchange market are at the moment not closely related on the surface, but the question is already being asked how Europe, and particularly how Great Britain, will deal with the movement in exchange here, which is running more and more in our favor. The decline to figures far below normal could be checked by London's releasing gold, but it is not expected that London will do that. There are other alternatives, and Wall Street is wondering just now which of them the English market is likely to accept.

It is suggested that a still further decline in exchange would bring out European selling of American securities as a means of drawing on this market, and thus preventing a too great depreciation of New York exchange on European centres. Or Europe could borrow here, which would come about to the same thing, for eventually our holdings of European securities could be offset against Europe's holdings of our own. The question, however, may not become a practical one until exchange reaches a point at which gold imports will be possible under the abnormal conditions which now exist.

Demand sterling sold yesterday as low as 4.83⅛. Under ordinary conditions gold would come in considerably above that figure. As things are now it is figured that exchange would have to go as low as 4.80 before gold could be brought here on the basis of existing obstacles. Those obstacles, moreover, could be increased if England saw fit to increase them. If securities are sold in large amount as a means of re-establishing exchange equilibrium, this would in all probability entail price readjustments in the stock market which we would prefer to avoid. It is a situation which no doubt calls for give and take in a financial sense; but it does not seem desirable for us to undertake any transactions which would in any way weaken our own position, now growing very strong after the sacrifices to which we were put during the Summer and Fall to meet the extraordinary conditions brought about by the war. We then paid out gold freely as we should have done, but having done that it does not seem desirable that we should do anything to encourage further takings of gold here.

It is not that we need the gold now, but that we might need it later on, particularly if we were called upon to take back a large amount of securities from Europe. For the time being we have cleared up accounts probably to an unprecedented extent. Some bills have been renewed in London, but a great many more have been paid off. The thoroughness with which we proceeded with the task of meeting our obligations outstanding at the time of the outbreak of the war has left an unusually clean slate between ourselves and Europe. That is why the demand for exchange is light actually and relatively. It is for this reason, too, that the current supply of exchange, although not very large, is proving sufficient to depress rates abnormally.

Increasing evidence of improvement in the steel trade in special as well as in general lines was very clearly reflected in yesterday's stock market. The industrials as a class, and the steel shares particularly, did better than the railroads, while the list as a whole touched the highest point recorded since the pre-Christmas selling movement. The volume of trading was also the largest in a fortnight. The stock market is proving responsive to signs of trade improvement, and fortunately those signs are increasing. The story of increased ease in money rates was repeated.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4½	5	5	6
New York	4½	5	5	6
Philadelphia	4½	5	5	6
Cleveland	5	5½	6	6
Richmond	4½	5	5½	6
Atlanta	4½	5	5½	6
Chicago	4½	5	5½	6
St. Louis	4½	5	5½	6
Minneapolis	5	5½	6	6
Kansas City	4½	5	5½	6
Dallas	5	5	5½	6
San Francisco	4½	5½	6	6

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Sixty to ninety days....3@3¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate call, 3@4 per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 2¼@2¾ per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. Renewal rate, 2½ per cent.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
On time	3¼@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names....4@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.83⅞	$4.83⅛	$4.83⅜
Cables	4.84½	4.84¼	4.84⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.83⅜	$4.84⅜
Paris	5.19⅝	5.18⅞
Berlin	.86⅞	.87
Switzerland	5.27	5.26
Holland	.40⅛	.40⅜
Italy	5.36	5.35¼

New York Clearing House exchanges, $286,970,744; balance, $13,841,692; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,563,077.

The local banks have lost $2,535,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 25c. discount; St. Louis, 30c. discount; San Francisco, 50c. premium; Minneapolis, 30c. premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, $6.87½ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22⅞d., up 1-16d.; in New York, 48⅝c., up ⅛c.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	68.03	67.57	67.91	— .07
Industrials	54.39	53.70	54.28	+ .43

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Dec. 30	60.25	59.98	60.08	— .08
Dec. 31	60.34	60.07	60.20	+ .12
Jan. 2	60.19	60.07	60.15	— .05
Jan. 4	60.86	60.25	60.76	+ .61
Jan. 5	61.18	60.61	60.94	+ .18
Jan. 6	61.16	60.63	60.89	— .05
Jan. 7	61.26	60.63	61.09	+ .20

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
Jan. rge. '14	84.94 Jan. 23	79.17 Jan. 3	72.97
Jan. rge. '13	79.10 Jan. 9	75.00 Jan. 17	77.82
Jan. rge. '12	78.62 Jan. 3	75.66 Jan. 31	76.62
Year's range to date	61.26 Jan. 7	60.07 Jan. 2	61.09
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	79.30
Year, 1911	84.41 Jan. 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Receipts and expenditures for Jan. 6:

	Jan. 6.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$659,128	$2,310,139	$110,043,072
Ordinary	595,963	3,812,028	165,350,197
Cor. & in. tax	21,592	132,619	9,639,931
Miscellaneous	175,673	1,439,309	37,006,917
Total	1,452,298	7,693,850	324,781,139
Expenditures	2,510,602	9,984,000	389,810,952
Deficit	1,058,304	2,290,019	65,029,813

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	154,145
Same day last year	300,859
Year to date	586,332
Same period last year	1,736,315
Average price and change 50 stocks	61.09 + .20
Same day last year	68.37 — .28

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	61.26 Jan. 7	60.07 Jan. 2
Same period last year	68.90 Jan. 8	67.50 Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
26¾	27	1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	26½	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
8	9	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	8	8	8	8	..
54¼	54⅜	13,300	Amalgamated Cop	53½	54⅜	52⅝	54⅜	+1⅛
33⅜	33¾	1,400	Am. Beet Sugar	33½	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	+ ½
134	140⅝	200	Am. B. S. & F. pf	134	135	134	135	+1
29⅛	29⅜	23,125	Am. Can	27⅝	29⅜	27	29⅜	+2½
93⅝	94	1,700	Am. Can pf	92½	94	92½	93⅞	+1⅜
44¾	45⅜	400	Am. Car & Fdry	45	45⅜	45	45⅜	+ ⅞
112½	114½	105	Am. Car & Fdry pf	113	113	113	113	..
104½	106	10	Am. Coal Prod. pf	105	105	105	105	..
4⅞	4¾	100	Am. H. & Leather	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
21	21¾	100	Am. Ice Securities	21	21	21	21	..
8	8⅜	1,000	Am. Linseed	7⅞	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅞
25¾	26	414	Am. Linseed pf	25	25¾	25	25¾	+ ⅞
24¼	24½	500	Am. Locomotive	24	24	24	24	+1
58¾	59	250	Am. Smelt. & Ref	57½	59	57½	59	+1
26	27	100	Am. Steel Fdries	26½	26½	26½	26½	..
113	114	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113	113	113	113	—1
117⅞	118	130	Am. Teleph. & Tel	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ¼
218	220	100	Am. Tobacco	220	220	220	220	— 2
78½	80½	100	Am. Woolen pf	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅝
26⅛	26⅜	700	Anaconda Cop. Co	26	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
94	94⅜	1,430	Atch., Top. & S. F	94¼	94⅜	93¾	94⅜	+ ¼
..	99	200	Atlantic Coast Line	99	99	99	99	..
..	103	35	Baldwin Loco. pf	102	102	102	102	..
69	69¼	456	Baltimore & Ohio	68⅝	69	68⅝	69	+ ¼
69½	69¾	212	Baltimore & O. pf	69⅝	69¼	69¼	69¼	..
..	..	80	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	..
51¼	52	10,910	Bethlehem Steel	51	52⅝	50⅝	52	+1
96	97	800	Bethlehem Steel pf	96	97	96	96¼	+1⅛
85¼	86	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	85⅜	85	85⅜	+ ⅜
16¼	17¼	100	California Petrol	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
156	156½	1,400	Canadian Pacific	156	156½	155½	156¼	+ ⅛
38¾	38⅞	2,800	Central Leather Co	38⅝	39	38⅜	39	+ ⅝
101	101¼	350	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	100½	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	..
27½	29	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28	28	28	28	— ⅜
87½	88	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	87	87½	87	87½	+ ½
122½	125	50	Chi. & Northwest	123¾	123¼	123¼	123¼	..
33⅞	33½	1,100	Chino Copper	33	33⅞	33	33½	+ ⅝
97½	100	200	Cluett Peabody pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
23½	25	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	23	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
115¾	116¼	2,600	Consolidated Gas	115	116¼	115	116	+1
..	..	10,400	Consol. Gas rights	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
43	45	450	Continental Can	42	43	42	43	+1½
9¼	9½	3,400	Corn Products Ref	8½	9½	8½	9⅜	+1⅛
67	68¾	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	69	69	69	69	+4
144	146	13	*Delaware & Hud	144	144	144	144	..
400	..	140	Del., Lack. & West	400	400	400	400	..
7	12	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
22	22¼	1,900	Erie	21½	22¼	21½	22	..
34¾	35½	500	Erie 1st pf	34	35	34	35	— ¼
..	10	100	Federal M. & S	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
108½	110	20	Gen. Chemical pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	..
140¾	141½	100	General Electric	141½	141½	141½	141½	+1¼
82	84	300	General Motors	84	84	83¾	84	— ½
25½	25¾	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	24½	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ⅞
115	115½	1,000	Great Northern pf	114¾	115¼	114⅝	115	+ ⅜
27⅜	27⅞	600	G. N. certs.ore prop	27½	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅝
46¼	47	600	Guggenheim Explor	45⅝	46¼	45⅝	46¼	+ ⅝
17⅞	18	2,300	Inspiration Copper	17¼	18	17¼	18	+ ⅜
11½	12	200	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	..
50⅜	51¼	1,100	Inter.-Met. pf	50½	51	50⅜	51	+ ½
92½	94⅝	200	Int. Harvester, N. J	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+1⅝
..	73	500	Int. Harvester Corp	73	73	73	73	—9
21⅝	22¼	500	Kan. City Southern	22¼	22¼	21½	21½	— ½
..	..	100	Lackawanna Steel	28	28	28	28	..
133	133½	1,200	Lehigh Valley	132	133½	132	133½	+1½
160	170	100	Lorillard, (P.) Co	166	166	166	166	+1
17	17¼	1,800	Maxwell Motors	15⅞	17¼	15⅞	17¼	+1⅜
48½	49½	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	44½	48	44½	48	+3½
19½	20	1,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	18½	19⅜	18½	19⅜	+1⅜
108	110	325	M., St. P. & S. S. M	108	109½	108	109½	+2½
8¼	8⅞	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
26	30	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	26	26	26	26	..
7⅜	7½	2,600	Missouri Pacific	7½	7½	6⅞	7½	+ ⅜
42⅝	43	400	Montana Power	42½	43	42½	43	+ ½
12¼	12½	500	Nevada Con. Cop	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
87½	87⅞	400	N. Y. Central	86¾	87½	86¾	87½	+ ⅝
53⅞	53¾	2,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	54	54½	52⅞	53⅞	—1
22	22½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
101½	102	1,000	Northern Pacific	101¼	101⅞	101	101½	+ ⅝
105⅞	106	2,300	Penn. R. R	105⅞	106	105⅜	106	+ ⅜
16⅜	16⅞	1,400	Pittsburgh Coal	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+1⅜
83	84	600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	83	83½	83	83½	+1⅜
33⅜	34	400	Pressed Steel Car	33½	34	33¾	34	+ ⅜
153	155	200	Pullman Co	153½	154	153½	154	+ ¾
23	23¼	200	Railway Steel Sp	22½	23	22½	23	+ ⅝
16½	16⅝	600	Ray Con. Copper	16⅛	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ⅛
146½	146⅝	10,700	Reading	145⅞	146⅝	145⅞	146⅝	+ ⅞
20	21	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	20	20	20	20	..
75½	78	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	75	75	75	75	..
⅜	⅞	100	Rock Island Co	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
1½	1⅞	300	Rock Island Co. pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
2	2⅜	1,900	Rumely, (M.) Co	1⅞	2⅜	1⅞	2¼	— ⅛
2⅞	3⅜	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅝
13½	14	300	Seaboard Air Line	13	13½	13	13½	+1
38	39¼	1,100	Seab. Air Line pf	38	38	38	38	..
25	40	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	24¼	25	24¼	25	+1
83⅞	84	1,400	Southern Pacific	83⅝	83⅞	83⅝	83⅞	+ ¼
14¾	15	200	Southern Ry. ext	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
43	46	200	Standard Milling	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	36¾	800	Studebaker Co	36	36¾	36	36¼	+ ½
32½	32⅞	900	Tennessee Copper	32½	32⅞	32	32⅞	+ ⅜
134	135	350	Texas Co	133	135	133	135	+1
37¾	38	250	Third Avenue	37⅝	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	5½	200	Union B. & P. Co	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
117⅞	118	4,110	Union Pacific	117¼	118⅛	116⅞	118	+1
78⅝	79½	200	Union Pacific pf	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	+ ⅛
23	25	300	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	23	24	23	24	+1
8	9	15	U. S. C. I. P. & F	8	8	8	8	..
..	75	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	75	75	75	75	..
54⅝	55	600	U. S. Rubber	55½	55½	55	55	+1
102¾	103½	120	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103	103	103	103	+ ¼
51½	51½	13,100	U. S. Steel	50⅝	51¼	50⅜	51¼	+ ¾
105⅞	106	500	U. S. Steel pf	106	106	105⅞	106	..
49½	50	3,500	Utah Copper	49	50	48⅞	50	+1
17½	18	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	18	18	17	17¼	— ⅝
82	92	20	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	80	80	80	80	..
1⅜	1½	1,400	Wabash pf	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
13½	14¼	1,375	Western Maryland	12	14¼	12	14¼	+3¼
59	59¼	900	Western Union Tel	58½	59	58⅜	59	+ ⅝
71	71½	2,630	Westingh. E. & M	70⅝	71⅝	70⅝	71¼	+1¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	..
2s, c, 1930	97	..
3s, r, 1918	100½	..
3s, c, 1918	100½	102
4s, r, 1925	109½	..
4s, c, 1925	109½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96½	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	100	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	100	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	..	88
Allis-C pf	34½	40
Am Ag C	..	48½
Do pf	89½	91
A B S pf	80	85
A B S & Fdy	87	97
Am C Pr	..	83½
Am Cot O	41	42
Do pf	92	97½
Am Exp	..	97
A H & L pf	20	21
Am L pf	95	97
Am Malt	..	4
Do pf	..	30
A S pf B	..	80
A S & R pf	99½	100¼
Am Snuff	..	155
Am S R	103½	104½
A T & C	38	..
A Tob pf	104½	104⅝
Am Wool	14	25
Am Wr Pa pf	..	10
Ann Arbor	..	10
Do pf	..	20
Assets R	5	10
A T & S F pf	98¼	97
Bald Loc	..	40
Batop M	⅝	¾
Br Sh pf	..	85
B Un G	118	120
Bruns Ter	5	7½
B, R & P	..	90
But'k Co	27	29½
Calif P pf	..	51½
Canada So	56	..
Case (J I) pf	..	82½
C R R of N J	..	310
C & S A Tel	110	111
Ches & O	41½	43
Chi & Alt	..	9½
Do pf	..	13½
Chi Gt W	10½	11
C M & St Paul pf	123	125
Chi, St P, M & Om	..	122
Do pf	..	150
C, C, C & St L	21	40
Do pf	..	45½
Cluett-P	..	67
Cleve & P	153½	..
Col & So	24	26
Do 1st pf	42	..
Do 2d pf	33½	..
Cont C pf	90	91
Crex Carp	..	65
Cub-A S	..	48
Do pf	87½	91
D & Co pf	..	89½
D & R G	4½	5½
Det Ed	..	112
Det & M	30	..
Do pf	30	..
Det U Ry	..	67
Dist Sec	10	11½
D, S S & A	..	5
Do pf	6	9
Erie 2d pf	28½	31
F M & S pf	29	33
Gen Ch	160	165
Gen M pf	92	94
G'drich (B F) Co pf	92	95½
Granby C	..	60
Hav E Ry, L & P	..	79
Do pf	..	91½
Helme (G W) Co	..	175
Do pf	..	115
Homest'ke	114	117½
Ill Cent	107	109
Inger-R	105	..
Do pf	92	..
Int Agric	..	12
Do pf	..	30
Int H pf	115	116½
Int H C pf	..	114
Int Paper	7	8
Do pf	33	33½
Int St P	..	3
Do pf	5½	..
Iowa Cent	..	7
Do pf	..	13
Kan C So pf	52	57
Kayser (J) & Co	..	84
Do 1st pf	105	..
K & D M	3	10
Do pf	36	..
Kresge (SS) Co	94	98½
Do pf	100½	..
Lacl Gas	89	91
L E & W	5	8
Do pf	11	..
Ligg & M	204	211
Do pf	112½	..
L-W Bis	30	34
Do 1st pf	100	108
Do 2d pf	..	94½
Lor Co pf	111½	115½
L & Nash	113	113½
M'kay Cos	70	75
Do pf	67	68
Man Beach	2	5
Man Elev	125	129
M Dep Sts	..	56
Do pf	..	96½
Mer Mar	⅝	1
Do pf	3½	7
Mex Pet	53	55
Do pf	69	75
Miami C	17½	18
M & St L	..	11
Do pf	..	27
M, St P & S S M pf	..	130
Do l l	73	81
Mor & Es	158	170
M Pow pf	..	99½
N, C & St L	..	135
Nat Bis	119	122
Do pf	..	122
Nat En	9½	10½
Do pf	78	90
Nat Lead	44	46
Do pf	105	108
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	23
Do 2d pf	4½	7
N Y A B	55	60
N Y, L & West	111	121
Norf So	..	26½
Norf & W	99⅞	101
Do pf	84	86
North Am	67	69
Ont Min	2	3
Pabst B pf	..	110
Pac Mail	19	21
P T & T	25	27
Do pf	87	90
Peo G, C	117	117½
P, C, C & St L	88	85
Do pf	95	105
Pac & E	3¾	6
Pett-Mull	12	20
P, Ft W & C	..	169½
Pitts S pf	..	82
P S C pf	..	101
Pub S C	..	108
Quicksilver	1¼	1¾
Do pf	1½	1⅞
Ry St Spr pf	..	88
Rdg 1st pf	84	86
Do 2d pf	80½	83
Rumely (M) Co pf	..	16
St L & S Fran	1½	2
Do 1st pf	7	12
St L S W	..	17
Do pf	34	37
Sears-R	183	186
So Ry pf	..	58
St'd M pf	67	69
Studeb Co pf	91	92½
Tex Pac	11½	12
T P L Tr	96	..
T, St L & West	1½	3
Do pf	5	6½
T C R T	96½	97½
Und Type	..	70
Do pf	..	102
U B & P pf	24	31
Un P war	27½	28
Un Cig M	40	42
Do pf	98	103½
Un Dr G	..	40
Do pf	40	52
U Rys In	8½	9
U S C I P pf	30¼	32¼
U S Exp	..	75
U S I A	15	25
U S R & Imp	..	48
Va R & P	..	48
Do pf	..	96¾
Vul Det	..	11
Wabash	½	¾
W F Exp	77	80
W E & M 1st pf	116	118
Weym-B	..	280
Do pf	108	115
W & L E	2	2½
Do 1st pf	8	15
Do 2d pf	3	3½
Wis Cent	31	35½
W'w'th (F W)	..	96⅜
Do pf	113	114½

ENGLISH BANK STATEMENT.

Weekly Announcement Shows a Big Increase in Deposits.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£382,000
Circulation decreased	263,000
Bullion decreased	645,117
Other securities increased	3,436,000
Other deposits increased	8,233,000
Public deposits decreased	5,134,000
Notes reserve decreased	504,000
Government securities increased	2,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 32.71 per cent.; last week it was 34.40 per cent.

Rate of discount 5 per cent.

State Approves Mutualization.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has notified policyholders who, under the law, were entitled to vote on the proposed mutualization plan, that the four steps necessary for the mutualization have been completed. The final step was the approval of the Superintendent of Insurance of New York State, which has been given in writing. Policies now on the books, written as non-participating, will automatically become participating. The first policies issued by the company as a mutual company will bear the date of Jan. 7, 1915.

BIG DEFICIT IN SPAIN.

Due to Shrinkage of Government's Revenues on Account of War.

MADRID, Spain, Jan. 7.—The financial statement of the Government for 1914 shows a deficit of 157,000,000 pesetas, ($31,400,000.) The deficit is due to the shrinkage of revenues during the five months of the war.

This amount was partly made up by an issue of 70,000,000 pesetas ($14,000,000) Treasury bonds. The loss in revenue was most pronounced in the sale of stamps and in customs, lotteries, and traffic imposts.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Tin	32.50	33.50	33.00	34.00
Lead	3.75	3.85	3.75	3.85
Iron, No. 2 X fdy	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	5.50	5.90	5.80	5.90
Antimony	16.00	17.00	16.00	17.00

Price for iron is dollars per ton; other commodities cents per pound. London market quotations were:

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copper, spot	58 15 .	59 5 .
Copper, futures	[illegible]	58 10 .
Tin, spot	142 10 .	151 10 .
Tin, futures	143 10 .	146 . .
Lead	19 . .	19 . .
Spelter	28 7 6	28 5 .

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading in Moderate Volume—Prices Are Irregular—Bonds Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 176,437 shares of stock and $554,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 28,079; oils, 1,183, and mining, 146,825. In addition there were sales of 46,025 rights. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Brit.-Am. Tob. ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
400	Brit.-Am. Tob. ord. bearer	17⅞	18	17⅞	18
500	Kelly Spgfld. Tire	74	77	74	77
20	Kelly Spgfld. T.new 1st pf	77½	77½	77½	77½
9	Kelly Spgfld. T.new 2d pf	97	97	97	97
1,000	Corp.of R.& H.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,500	Sterling Gum	4	4⅛	3⅞	4
100	Tob. Prod. pf	88½	88½	88½	88½
15,000	Un.Cig.St.,new	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½
450	Un.Cig.St.of A.	93	95½	93	95½
100	U.C.St.pf.,new	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2,300	Un.Prof. Shar.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
3,500	U.Prof.Sh.,new	4⅜	4⅜	4	4
200	Wayl'd O.&G.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,800	†World Film	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Boston & M.	104	104	104	104
45,000	C.,M.,&St.P., rts.	¼	¼	3-32	¼
1,000	D., Ed.,rts.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	15-16

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
300	Anglo.-Am.	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
1	Atlantic Ref.	585	585	585	..
7	Buck. P. L.	115	115	115	+1½
5	Eureka P. L.	235	235	235	— 3
322	Ill. P. L., w.i.	139	134	138	+ 6
5	Ind. P. L.	102	102	102	+ 2
82	Ohio Oil	145	144	144½	+1½
2	Pra. O. &G.	455	455	455	— 1
400	Pierce, Oil, n.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
10	Solar Refin.	255	255	255	— 8
25	South Penn O.	280	279	280	— 8
5	St. O. of Ky.	250	250	250	+ 1
10	St. O. of N. J.	400	398	398	— 1
9	St. O. of N.Y.	200½	200	200	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
37,500	‡*Atlanta	38	38	36	36
2,000	‡Blue Bell	5	5	5	5
24,000	*Booth	15	15	15	15
25	Braden Cop	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	‡Canada Cop	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	*C. O. D. Con.	7½	7½	7	7
1,000	*Comb. Frac.	9	9	9	9
2,000	*Dia. B. B.	6	6	5¼	5¼
5,900	*Florence	51	51	48	48
1,045	Goldf. Con.	1 1-16	1⅛	1⅛	1 1-16
7,200	*Goldf. Merg.	28	28	26	27
100	*Gr.-Cananea	24	24	24	24
100	Halifax Tono.	29	29	29	29
1,600	Iron Blos'm.	1.06¼	1.10	1.06¼	1.10
16,700	Jumbo Ext.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6,500	‡Kewanas	25	25	22	23
400	La Rose	⅝	⅝	11-16	11-16
2,500	*Lone Star	10	10	9	9
1,200	*McK.-Dar.	57	58	57	58
300	Nev. Hills	32	32	30	30
400	Nip. M. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,000	*North Star	15½	16	15½	16
10,000	*†Oro	11	12	10½	11
4,000	*Sand. Kend.	11	11	9	9
9,500	*Silver Pick	11	11¼	10½	10½
625	Stan. Sil. Ld.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Ton. Ext.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
500	*Ton. Jim. B.	70	70	70	70
3,500	*Ton. Merger	32	32	30	31
100	*Ton. Mizpah	20	29	29	29
100	Ton. of Nev.	7½	7½	7½	7½
200	*Tuolumne	21	21	21	21
800	*W. E. Ext.	3	3	3	3
500	Yukon G. M.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	*W. E. Con.	57	57	57	57

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted.

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$550,000	C., M. & S. P. con. 5s	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4,000	C.&N.W.5s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜

*Sell cents per share. †Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 7. Bid.	Jan. 7. Asked.	Jan. 6. Bid.	Jan. 6. Asked.
Electric Boat	20	26	20	26
Electric Boat pf	38	45	38	45
Houston Oil	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	10⅜
Inter. Rub. T. ctfs	5⅛	6	5⅛	6
Len. V. C. S. Co	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Marconi of America	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
National Cl. & S.	45	46	45	46
Nat'l Cl. & S. pf	94	95	94	95
Riker & Heg., new	6⅛	7	6⅛	7
Savoy Oil	6	7	6	7
Un. Cig. S. Co. of Am., pf	110	112	110	112
Wayland O. & G.	3⅜	4	3⅜	4
Willys Overland	86	88	85	86
Willys Over. pf	91	94	91	94

MINING STOCKS.

	Jan. 7. Bid.	Jan. 7. Asked.	Jan. 6. Bid.	Jan. 6. Asked.
Beaver Consol	21	23	21	23
Braden Copper	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6¼
Butte & N. Y.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Caribou Cobalt	60	70	60	65
Con. Ariz. Smelting	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Nev.-Utah	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
C. O. D. Consol	7	8	7	8
Crown Reserve	⅞	1	⅞	1
El Paso Consol	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Gold Hill	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Greene-Cananea	24	25	24	25
*Greenwater	4	5	4	5
La Rose Consol	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mason Valley	1	1¼	1	1¼
*McKinley-Darragh	57	60	57	60
Mines of America	2⅛	2½	2⅛	2½
North Butte Devel	⅜	½	⅜	½
Pacific Smelters	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tonopah Mining	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	8
Tularosa	⅜	½	⅜	½
Tuolumne Copper	20	25	20	25
West End Consol	56	57	55	58
Wettlaufer Silver M.	5	7	5	7
White Knob Copper pf	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1¼

BONDS.

	Jan. 7. Bid.	Jan. 7. Asked.	Jan. 6. Bid.	Jan. 6. Asked.
Braden Copper 6s	131	135	131	135
Can. Pac. 6% Notes	101	101¼	101	101¼
Chic. Elevated 5s	94	98	94	98
Gov. of Arg. 6s (a)	100	100½	..	..
Gov. of Arg. 6s (b)	99½	99¾	..	..
Gov. of Arg. 6s (c)	99½	99¾	..	..
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	98⅜	99	98⅜	99
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	98⅜	99	98⅜	99
N. Y. City 4½s, 1964	98⅜	99	98⅜	99

*Sells cents per share.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A new high level was established for wheat in the afternoon dealings on the Consolidated Exchange, the advance being accompanied by heavy trading. Buying was stimulated by reports of fresh export purchases by Italy and France as well as by the Rockefeller Foundation. The top price of the day for May wheat was 147 7-16, which was 3 7-16 cents a bushel above the day's low price of 144 touched in the early trading. American Can was a trading feature in the stock division and worked upward sharply on reports that the annual statement would prove very favorable.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	26½	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
810	Amal. Cop	53	54⅜	52⅞	54⅜
60	Am. Beet S.	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
4,650	Am. Can	27½	29⅜	27⅛	29⅜
10	Am. Can. pf	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
20	Am. Loco	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
10	Am. Smelt	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
10	A. T.&S. F.	94	94	94	94
100	Balt. & Ohio	68⅝	68⅞	68⅝	68⅞
270	Beth. Steel	50⅝	52	50⅝	52
110	Brook. R. T.	85	85⅛	85	85
50	Canadian Pac.	155	155	155	155
410	Cent. Leather	38⅜	39	38⅜	39
70	Chino Cop	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
30	Consol. Gas	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
70	Corn Prod	8⅞	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜
770	Erie	21⅞	22	21⅞	21⅞
10	Inter.-Met	11½	11½	11½	11½
170	Inter.-M. pf	50⅜	50⅞	50⅜	50⅞
240	Mo. Pacific	7⅜	7⅜	6⅞	7
180	N. Y. Central	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
180	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	53⅜	54	53	53
110	Nor. Pacific	101⅛	101¾	101⅛	101⅛
200	Pennsylvania	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
20	Pressed S. C.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
3,120	Reading	145⅞	146⅝	145⅞	146⅝
100	Rock Isl. pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Rumely	3	3	3	3
270	So. Pacific	83⅝	83⅞	83⅝	83⅞
20	Tenn. Copper	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
1,690	Union Pac	117⅛	118⅛	116⅞	118⅛
1,270	U. S. Steel	50⅞	51¼	50⅜	51¼
60	Utah Copper	49⅛	50	49⅛	50
20	Va.-C. Chem.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
15,050					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Atlanta	.38	.38	.36¼	.36¼
1,000	Goldf. Merg	.29	.29	.27¼	.27¼
500	Isabella	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
500	Jackpot	.09	.09	.09	.09
1,300	Jumbo Ext	1.70	1.70	1.62½	1.62½
500	Mary McKin	.37½	.37½	.37½	.37½
300	Mizpah Ext	.30	.30	.30	.30
200	Portland	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
400	Uncle Sam	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
200	Yel. Jacket	.32	.32	.32	.32
6,100					

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Edward E. MacCrone has been admitted to partnership in the investment firm of Charles E. Merrill & Co., 7 Wall Street, and will have charge of a branch of the house at 1,001 Penobscot Building, Detroit.

The Stock Exchange yesterday reduced the minimum price of United States Industrial Alcohol preferred from 75 to 73.

C. H. Hensel, formerly manager of the bond department of Fisk & Robinson, will hereafter deal in Standard Oil and other unlisted stocks, representing Moore, Leonard & Lewis, 125 Broadway.

The $30,000,000 New York Central notes taken recently by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. have all been sold.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Jan. 7, 1915	$2,045,000
Same day last year	2,742,000
Year to date	7,861,500
Same period last year	9,663,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	81.62 — .03
Same day last year	86.63 + .08

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	81.70 Jan. 5	81.51 Jan. 2
Same period last year	86.63 Jan. 6	86.40 Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.81 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Argentine Govt. 5s
1,000....99¼
U S 2s, reg
2,000....98¼
U S 3s, coupon
500....101
small bonds
100....101
100....101
100....101
100....101
100....101
Rep of Cuba 5s of 1904
10,000....98
N Y State 4s, 1958
1,000....99¾
N Y State 4½s
5,000....108½
N Y Canal 4s, 1961
5,000....100
N Y Canal 4s, '61, registered
2,000....99⅞
Virginia 6s, defd, Brown Bros & Co certfs
12,000....53½
N Y City 3½s, '54
5,000....85
N Y City 4s, 1957
7,000....96⅝
N Y City 4s, 1959
1,000....96¼
1,000....96
N Y City 4½s, '60
2,000....99⅜
8,000....100
N Y City 4½s, '63
1,000....104
2,000....104⅜
Allegheny Val 4s
2,000....94
Am Hide & L 6s
2,000....101
Am T & T cv 4½s
30,000....96⅜
10,000....97
10,000....97¼
52,000....97⅛
18,000....97⅛
25,000....97⅛
Armour & Co 4½s
1,000....91⅛
1,000....90⅞
24,000....91
A, T & S F gen 4s
1,000....92
2,000....92¼
500....92⅜
adjust 4s
8,000....81⅞
conv 4s, 1955
20,000....93¼
conv 4s, 1960
25,000....93½
25,000....93⅜
4,000....93¼
9,000....93⅛
1,000....93⅜
Atl Coast L, Lo & N col 4s
3,000....86
B & O gold 4s
2,000....89⅝
conv 4½s
6,000....84¼
5,000....84
S W div 3½s
1,000....88¼
Beth Steel ext 5s
10,000....98⅜
9,000....99
Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s
11,000....86¼
1,000....86⅛
8,000....86¼
6,000....86⅛
500....86⅜
2,000....86½
Bkln City R R 5s
2,000....100¼
Bkln R T gold 5s
2,000....101⅛
5s, 1918
3,000....99
Bkl Un El 1st 5s
4,000....100
Chi & Alton 3s
10,000....56
Cent Leather 5s
3,000....97¼
3,000....97⅜

Cent of N J gen 5s registered
1,000....112¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s
16,000....86¾
21,000....86½
Ches & O cv 4½s
1,000....71⅛
2,000....71
6,000....70⅞
11,000....71
C, B & Q gen 4s
2,000....89½
6,000....89
3,000....89⅛
1,000....89⅛
2,000....89
C, B & Q joint 4s
5,000....95⅛
18,000....95⅛
1,000....95½
26,000....95⅛
6,000....95⅛
registered
1,000....95⅛
Ill div 3½s
1,000....81½
C & Erie 1st 5s
2,000....103
C, M & S P gen 4½s
7,000....99⅝
2,000....99⅝
8,000....99⅝
conv 4½s
1,000....94⅛
5,000....94½
38,000....94⅛
10,000....94
2,000....93⅞
1,000....93⅞
1,000....94
4,000....94½
10,000....94½
18,000....94½
16,000....94½
2,000....94½
10,000....94½
15,000....94½
gen 3½s, Ser B
1,000....80¼
C & P Wn 5s
3,000....102
Chi Rys 5s
6,000....96
C, R I & P gen 4s
8,000....82¼
Chi, R I & P Ry deb 5s
1,000....55⅜
2,000....55⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s
5,000....23¼
15,000....23⅛
10,000....23
Central Tr Ctfs
10,000....23
1,000....22⅞
20,000....22⅞
23,000....22⅜
C, St P, M & O 6s
1,000....115¼
Col & South ref & ext 4½s
1,000....82¼
Con Gas conv 6s, when issued
25,000....110¼
40,000....110⅛
2,000....110⅛
32,000....110⅛
87,000....110⅛
5,000....110⅛
3,000....111
25,000....110⅛
21,000....110⅛
9,000....110⅛
25,000....110⅛
500....110⅛
3,000....110⅞
50,000....110⅞
43,000....111⅛
10,000....111⅛
10,000....111¼
1,500....111⅛
36,000....111⅛
Del & Hudson deb 4s, 1916
19,000....99¼
Denver & R G 1st & ref 5s
5,000....39
Detroit Edison 5s
1,000....102
Det Un Ry con 4½s
1,000....66¾

Erie cv 4s, Ser B
18,000....64
Gen Elec deb 5s
3,000....104
Gen Motors 6s
1,000....100⅜
Great Nor ref 4½s
9,000....99¼
Hudson & Man 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
5,000....75⅛
1,000....75⅛
adj inc 5s
5,000....27⅛
5,000....27⅛
2,000....27⅛
4,000....27⅛
4,000....27⅜
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
9,000....86
Insp Con Copper cv 6s, 1919
10,000....95¼
1,000....95½
conv 6s, 1922
5,000....97¼
5,000....97
5,000....97¼
13,000....97⅛
19,000....98
500....97¼
1,000....98⅛
Indiana Steel 5s
2,000....98¾
I R T 1st & ref 5s
10,000....97⅛
2,000....97⅛
7,000....98
6,000....98¼
9,000....98⅛
Inter-Met 4½s
65,000....73¾
Intl Nav 5s
10,000....57
Lack Steel 5s, '15
1,000....99¼
Laclede Gas Lgt of S L ref & ext 5s
1,000....97⅜
L S & M So 4s, '31
2,000....90½
Liggett & M 5s
4,000....100½
5,000....100⅜
1,000....100⅜
registered
500....100½
Lorillard Co 5s
1,000....100⅜
Louis & N unif 4s
11,000....99
Mich State Tel 5s
1,000....98
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s
6,000....92
Mo Pacific 4s
3,000....41⅛
Mut Fuel Gas 5s
1,000....100
New Orl, M & C 5s
10,000....35
N Y Central deb 4s, 1934
2,000....86½
9,000....86
N Y Central, M C col 3½s
2,000....70
N Y, N H & H cv deb 6s
1,000....105
N Y, N H & H conv 3½s
2,000....64
N Y Rys ref 4s
11,000....72
N Y Rys adj 5s
6,000....52¼
5,000....52⅜
5,000....52½
2,000....52⅛
Norf & W con 4s
10,000....92¼
Nor Pacific 4s
4,000....89½
11,000....89⅜
1,500....89⅜
3,000....89⅜
5,000....89¼
Nor Pacific 3s
7,000....62⅛
Oregon S L gtd ref 4s
2,000....88⅜

Or R & N con 4s
12,000....90½
Pac Tel & T 5s
1,000....95⅛
2,000....95⅛
Penn 4s, 1948
2,000....91⅛
1,000....97
Penn cv 3½s
10,000....89⅜
10,000....89⅜
Penn gtd 4½s
1,000....101
3,000....100¼
Public Serv Corp s f 5s
1,000....87
Ray Con 1st 6s
1,000....104
Reading gen 4s
4,000....93
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
2,000....91
4,000....91¼
1,000....91½
St L R Mt & P 5s
5,000....75
Tr Co cfs of dep
2,000....75
Seab A L adj 5s
22,000....66
South Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s
1,000....96⅝
1,000....96⅝
So Pac cv 4s
4,000....80⅜
13,000....80⅜
4,000....80½
So Pac cv 5s
6,000....96⅜
4,000....96⅜
6,000....96⅜
500....96⅜
18,000....96⅜
500....96⅜
36,000....96⅜
23,000....96½
So Pac 1st ref 4s
26,000....85
Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000....99⅜
South Ry gen 4s
1,000....63¾
Texas Co cv 6s
13,000....99
4,000....99¼
Third Av ref 4s
500....70⅞
1,000....70⅞
1,000....70⅞
2,000....70⅞
Third Av adj 5s
21,000....76½
2,000....76
5,000....75⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s
1,000....94⅝
Union Pac cv 4s
1,000....90¼
Union Pac 1st & ref 4s
2,000....89
U R R of S F 4s
1,000....52½
U S Rubber 6s
1,000....101⅜
U S S Corp s f 5s
9,000....100⅜
10,000....100⅜
1,000....100⅜
10,000....100⅜
1,000....100⅜
Registered
5,000....100⅜
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
4,000....99
Virg'n Ry 1st 5s
500....96
Va Sow 1st 5s
1,000....100¼
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
6,000....31
Equit Tr Co cfs of dep stpd
60,000....27
Western Elec 5s
2,000....100⅞
13,000....101
West Shore 4s
1,000....89⅜
1,000....89⅜
W'house El & M 1st cv s f 5s
2,000....90⅞

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Con. Power	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
10	Farmers & Mech. Bk	45	45	45	45
37	Fidelity & D.	138	138	138	138
30	Hous. O. ctfs	11	11	11	11
26	Mercantile Tr.	170	170	170	170
5	Nat. Ex. Bk.	160	160	160	160
35	North. Cent.	83	83½	83	83½
134	*Un.Rys.& El.	25	25	25	25
10	Wayl.O.& Gas	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,400	City Balt. 3½s '30	89½	89½	89½	89½
2,400	City Balt. 3½s '40	87	87	87	87
1,400	City Balt. 4s '16 W. L.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
9,000	City & Sub. Balt. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1,000	City & Sub. Wash. 5s	100	100	100	100
10,000	Con. Coal 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
1,000	Det. Un. 1st 4s	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1,000	Ga. & Ala. Con. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
3,000	Minn. & St. Paul jt. 5s	101	101	101	101
1,000	Norf'k Ry. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	Norfolk Ry. & Light 5s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
1,000	United Rys. & E. 1st 4s	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1,000	United Rys. & E. Fdg. 5s	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
1,000	United Rys. & E. Fdg. 5s, small	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
600	United Rys. & E. notes	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
19,000	Wash. Ry. & Elec. 5s	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
5,000	West. Md. 4s	56	56	56	56

*Cash.

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Can	28⅛	29	28⅛	29
11	Bald. Loc. pf	103	103	102½	102½
100	Beth. Steel	51⅛	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞
30	Cambria St.	45	45	45	45
280	Ca. St. scrip	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
20	El. St. Bat.	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
100	Key. Tel. ctfs	14	14	14	14
18	Key. Tel. st.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
90	Key. Tel. pf	61⅛	61⅛	61	61
73	Lehigh Val.	66	66⅛	66	66⅛
85	North. Cent.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
495	Penna. R. R.	53	53⅛	52⅞	53⅛
11	Penna. Salt	90	90	90	90
20	Penna St. pf	83	83	83	83
245	Phila. Elec.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛
32	Phila. Co.	33	33	33	33
43	Ph. Co. scrip	31	31	31	31
1	Ph. Co. new pf	39	39	39	39
620	Ph. R. T. ctfs	11⅛	11⅛	11	11
105	Ph. R. T. st.	11	11	11	11
50	Ph. Traction	79	79	79	79
287	Ton. Bel.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
197	Ton. Min.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
223	United G. Im.	81⅛	81⅛	81	81
390	U. S. Steel	50⅞	51⅜	50⅞	51⅜
60	Union Trac.	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$100	A. G. & E. 5s	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
2,000	Bal. L. 1st 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	Beth St. 5s	99	99	99	99
3,000	C. 4s 1938 rg'd	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
300	C. 4s 1938 rg'd	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1,000	C. 4s 1941 co.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
400	C. 4s 1943 rg'd	101	101	101	101
2,200	Elec. & Peo. 4s ctfs. small	80⅞	81⅛	80⅞	81
1,000	Key. Tel. 5s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1,000	Le. N. Im. 4s	97	97	97	97
4,000	L.N. con. 4½s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
11,500	Pa.cv.3½s1915	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5,000	Ph. Elec. 4s	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
3,000	Ph. Elec. 4s	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
1,000	Ph. E. gold 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3,000	Ph. E. gold 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1,000	Read. gen. 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
2,000	R. J. C. 4s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
2,000	Sp.-Am. I. 6s	101	101	101	101
3,000	U. S. St. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sewer P.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
25	Crucible S.	12⅜	13	12⅜	13
120	Crucible S. pf	75	75⅛	75	75⅛
50	Col. G. & E.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
50	Harb. Walker	48	48	48	48
110	Harb. W. pf.	99	99	99	99
10	Ind. Brewing	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15	Lone Star Gas	93	93	93	93
25	La Belle I.pf	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
65	Mfrs. L. & H.	49	49	49	49
130	Nat. Firep.pf	22	22⅜	22	22⅜
50	Pure Oil	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
300	Pitts. Sil. P.	14c	14c	14c	14c
35	Pitts Coal pf	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
29	Un. Nat. Gas	132	132	132	132
30	Un. S. & Sig.	20	20	20	20
23	West. Air B.	120	120	120	120
120	West. Elec.	35	35⅛	35	35⅛

BOND.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Pitts. & Bir. Trac. 5s	100	100	100	100

FOR STUDENTS AND POST-GRADUATES.

The Annalist is the only weekly magazine which discusses financial, industrial, and commercial topics from a true economical standpoint. By mail 10c. a copy. Every Monday.—Advt.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
230	Am. Can	28	28	28	28
45	Ch. Pneu. Tool	51	52	51	52
50	Chi. Ry. Ser. 2	28	28	28	28
68	Comw. Edison	136¼	137	136¼	136¼
100	Goodrich	25	25	25	25
20	Mont. Ward pf	112	112	112	112
20	Nat. Carbon	119⅜	120	119⅜	120
140	Public Serv. pf	95	95	95	95
33	People's Gas	117½	117½	117½	117½
30	Quaker Oats pf	103½	103½	103½	103½
25	Sears-Roebuck	184½	184½	184½	184½
244	Swift & Co.	105⅞	106	105⅞	106
180	Union Carbide	145	145	144½	144½

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Ch. C. Ry. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
3,000	Ch. Rys. 5s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
3,000	C. Edison 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
30,000	Ogden Gas 5s	92	92	92	92
5,000	P. Gas ref. 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
15,000	Swift & Co. 5s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
2,000	S. S. El. 4½s	88	88	88	88

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Ahmeek	250	250	250	250
1,950	Alaska	26⅛	27	26⅛	26⅞
25	Allouez	36	36	36	36
515	Amalgamated	53⅝	54⅜	52⅞	54⅜
625	American Zinc	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1,115	Arizona Com.	4⅛	4	3⅞	4
3,210	Butte & Sup.	37⅜	39⅛	37⅜	39⅛
132	Cal. & Ariz.	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
5	Cal. & Hecla	355	355	355	355
35	Chino	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
30	Copper Range	31	31	30⅞	30⅞
920	East Butte	9	9	9	9
73	Granby	58	58	58	58
180	Greene-Can.	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜
100	Hancock	12	12⅜	12	12⅜
110	Inspiration	18	18	18	18
25	La Salle	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Mass. Con.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10	Miami	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
3	Mohawk	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
10	Nevada Con.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
135	New Arcadian	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
125	Nipissing	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
460	North Butte	23	23⅜	23	23⅜
50	Old Colony	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25	Old Dominion	44	44	44	44
275	Pond Creek	12⅜	12⅜	12	12⅜
160	Ray Con.	15⅜	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛
50	Santa Fe	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Shannon	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Shattuck	19	19	19	19
25	St. Mary's L.	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
200	Sup. & Boston	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
220	Superior	22⅛	28⅛	22⅛	28⅛
115	Tamarack	25⅛	27⅛	25⅛	27⅛
225	Tuolumne	.22	.22	.22	.22
225	U. S. Smelt.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
84	U. S. Sm. pf	42⅜	42⅜	42	42⅜
550	Utah Apex	2	2	2	2
40	Utah Con.	10	10	10	10
25	Utah Copper	49⅛	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛
25	Winona	2	2	2	2
5	Wolverine	33	34	33	34

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atchison	94	94	94	94
25	Bos. & Al'ny	185	185	185	185
55	Boston Elev.	95	95⅛	95	95
363	Boston & M.	26⅛	28⅛	26⅛	28⅛
20	Fitchburg pf	75	75	75	75
20	Mass. Electric	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
558	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	53⅛	54⅛	52⅞	53⅛
1	Southern Pac.	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
20	Un. Pacific	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
22	Am. A. Ch. pf	91	91	91	91
200	Am. Pneu. S.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
90	Am. P. S. pf	18	18	18	18
77	Am. Sugar	104⅛	104⅛	104	104
81	Am. Sug. pf	114	114	113	113
703	Am. T. & T.	117⅛	118	117⅛	118
84	Am. Wool pf	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
20	Ga.Ry.&El.pf	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
10	Gen. Electric	141	141	141	141
10	Inter. Button	5	5	5	5
7	Mass. Gas	85⅛	86	85⅛	86
1	Mass Gas pf	89	89	89	89
60	McElwain pf	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10	Mergenthaler	198	198	198	198
20	New Eng. Tel	133	133	133	133
7	Pullman	154	154	154	154
1	Reece Button	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Reece Folding	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
37	Swift & Co.	105⅛	106	105⅛	106
40	Torrington	29	29	29	29
552	Un. Fruit	124	125	124	124⅛
155	Un. Shoe M.	56	56	55⅛	56
20	Un. Sh. M. pf	29	29	29	29
177	U. S. Steel	50⅛	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛
25	U. S. St. pf	105⅛	106	105⅛	106
50	West. Union	59	59	59	59
105	Wollaston L.	.80	.80	.75	.75

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am.T. & T.4s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
100	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
4,000	N. E. Tel. 5s. 1932	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
14,000	West. Tel 5s	95⅛	95⅛	95	95

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	.90
B. State G.	.12	.15
Begole	1⅛	1⅛
Bohemia	1	1⅛
Boston Ely	.15	.20
Butte & L.	.22	.25
Calaveras	.03	.07
Chief Con.	.85	.90
Con. Cop.	1⅛	1¼
Cortez	.15	.20
Crown Res.	.65	.75
Davis-Daly	.75	.85
Eagle & B.	.93	1.00
First Nat.	1⅛	1⅜
Goldfield	1⅛	1⅛
Houghton	1⅛	2
Iron Bloss.	1⅛	1¼
La Rose	.65	.75
Majestic	.17	.20
McK.-Dar.	.54	.58
Mex. Mets.	.15	.16
Mines of A.	2⅛	2⅜
N. Baltic	1⅛	1⅜
Nev.-Doug.	.80	.85
Ohio Cop.	.11	.12
Oneco	.80	.90
Stew. Min.	1⅛	1⅛
S. Lake	4⅛	5
Un. Verde	1⅛	2
Yukon	2⅛	2⅜

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WORKMEN'S BOARD NOW UNDER INQUIRY

Controller's Expert Accountants Begin a Search of the Commission's Records.

"TOO LAVISH," TRAVIS SAYS

Gov. Whitman Threatens Appeal to Legislature Unless Democratic Civil Service Commissioners Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The request of the Workmen's Compensation Commission for an appropriation of $1,227,000 for 1915 has led Controller Eugene M. Travis to start an inquiry to ascertain what the Commission intend to do with the money. Three expert accountants under the direction of Deputy Controller Reusswig began an examination today of the records in the Albany offfice. The investigation of the accounts of the New York office will begin on Monday.

"An appropriation of $1,227,000 is much above what it was understood the cost of maintaining the commission would be," said Controller Travis today.

"Th eexaminers will review the expenditures of the Commission since it was created, and wil investigate the personnel of the department. It will find what need exists for the new places contemplated under the revised estimates.

"The Conroller has no authority to prosecute, but anything crooked found in any of the investigations now being conducted by the department will be brought to the attention of the Governor. However, I want to make it plain that I do not expect to find any graft in the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, but I do believe that its expenditures have been to lavish."

It is pointed out that the discovery by Mr. Travis of superfluous employes and their removal would do much to relieve the situations attacked by Gov. Whitman in his message to the Legislature. The Governor said:

"To maintain, for instance, that under the new Workmen's Compensation Commission there should be sixty-two positions, carrying salaries ranging from $1,200 to $10,000, none of which can be properly filled as the result of competitive examinations, is to hold that the framers of the constitution were entirely inerror as to proper Governmental methods."

The day of reckoning for the Civil Service Commission is likely to come soon after the Legislature reconvenes next week. The Governor has asked Jacob Neu and Dr. Meyer Wolff, the two Democratic members of the commission, to resign, but this request has not as yet been complied with. James A. Lavery, the Republican member of the commission has sent his resignation.

"If they do not resign I certainly shall ask the Legislature to put them out," said Gov. Whitman this evening. "An examination of the payroll of almost every department has made it clear to me that the Civil Service law could be better administered by other men."

Gov. Whitman indicated that Samuel H. Ordway, President of the Civil Service Reform Association, might be placed at the head of the new commission. When asked if the other places would be distributed along geographical lines, the Governor replied:

"I don't care about geography; I want the men, and I think I'll get them."

It was learned last night that a new complaint against the present Civil Service Commission by the Civil Service Reform Association was in process of preparation. A previous complaint made to Gov. Glynn was dismissed by him on the eve of his leaving office.

State Engineer Williams today dismissed R. V. Sommerville, for the last two years chief clerk in the State Engineer's office. The place is in the competitive class, and Mr. Williams has asked the Civil Service Commission to certify an eligible list. The ground for Mr. Sommerville's removal was the criticism of his appointment made by a special committee of the Civil Service Reform Association. Mr. Sommerville, at the request of ex-State Engineer Bensel, who appointed him, was jumped from sixteenth to third place on the eligible list in order to make his appointment possible. The Civil Service law requires that selections shall be made from the first three names on the list. Mr. Sommerville is a Tammany man.

Tax Commissioner Joseph S. Schwab today made the charge that the recommendation in Gov. Whitman's message that the present Department of Taxes be changed to a Department of Taxes and Assessments, was prompted by purely political reasons.

"The Board has existed in its present form since 1859," said Commissioner Schwab. "There is no reason other than political for recommending this change. All that is required is to give the Board the enlarged powers that were provided for in the so-called Powers and Duties Bill, which failed of passage in the Legislatures of 1912 and 1913. The need for enlarged powers has been called to the attention of the Legislature repeatedly, and is earnestly but respectfully recommended to Gov. Whitman for his best information and guidance."

The Tax Department will come in for an early and thorough reorganization through "remedial" legislation. Ex-State Senator Martin Saxe, it is understood, will be appointed chairman of the reconstructed department.

SEES BETTER RUBBER TRADE

S. P. Colt Believes British Will Modify Embargo.

President Samuel P. Colt of the United States Rubber Company, after a meeting of the Directors yesterday, said that there was reason to believe that the embargo placed by Great Britain upon the importation of crude rubber would soon be so modified as not to embarrass the company in obtaining its requirements of rubber.

Earnings in the eleven months ended with November, he said, were sufficient to cover dividends declared during the full year. The usual dividends for the present quarter were declared by the Directors.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6 ..Sept., 1915	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝
6 ..Sept., 1916	103	103¼	103⅛	103¼
6s ..Sept., 1917	104⅝	104⅞	104½	104⅝
4½..March, 1963	104⅛	104⅜	104	104¼
4½..May, 1957	104⅛	104⅜	104	104¼
4½..Nov., 1957	104⅛	104⅜	104	104¼
4½..May, 1917	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
4½..Nov., 1917	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
4¼..March, 1964	99	99¼	98⅞	99⅛
4¼..March, 1962	99	99¼	98⅝	99
4¼..Sept., 1960	99	99¼	98⅝	99
4¼..March, 1930-60	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛
4 ..May, 1959	96	96¼	96	96¼
4 ..Nov., 1958	96	96¼	96	96¼
4 ..May, 1957	96	96¼	96	96¼
4 ..Nov., 1956	94½	95½	94½	95½
4 ..Nov., 1955	94½	95½	94½	95½
4 ..Nov., 1936	95½	96½	95½	96½
4 ..1918-1919	98½	..	98½	..
3½..Nov., 1954-5	85	85½	84¾	85¼
3½..May, 1954	85	85½	84¾	85¼
3½..1950-1954	84¼	85	84¼	85

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	120	108	115
American Cigar pf.	93	98	93	98
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	65	75	65	75
British-Am. Tobacco.	17⅞	18¼	17½	18
Conley Foil Co.	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	160	130	160
J. S. Young	125	140	125	140
MacAndrews & F.	165	175	165	175
P. R.-Am. Tobacco.	245	255	243	260
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip.	140	150	140	147
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	280	285	280	285
Riker & Hegeman, old.	130	138	130	138
Riker & Hegeman pf.	92	96	92	96
Sterling Gum	4	4½	4	4½
Tobacco Prod. Corp.	88	89	88	90
United Cigar S., new.	9½	9⅝	..	..
United Cigar Stores.	94	96	92	94
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	109	114
Un. Profit Sharing.	15¾	16½	15½	16⅜

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of December show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing advances and those showing declines being stated separately:

Five roads	$2,800,101+	$230,083
Fifteen roads	10,538,562—	2,711,445
Total (20 roads)	13,347,863—	2,481,362

GREAT NORTHERN for November—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	8,043	7,780	7,712
Gross	6,056,761	7,644,204	7,921,727
Net after tax	2,824,193	3,310,428	3,872,089
5 mos. gross	35,684,396	40,283,733	37,582,273
Net after tax	17,352,652	16,904,324	17,007,795

NORFOLK & WESTERN for November—

Gross	3,074,188	3,689,061	3,550,503
Net	1,020,004	1,222,848	1,258,967
Sur. aft. chgs.	663,971	878,152	975,567
5 mos. gross	18,424,958	19,727,374	18,572,426
Net	6,310,185	6,470,606	6,794,618
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,364,732	4,413,282	4,982,644

SPOKANE, PORTLAND & SEATTLE for November—

Mileage	556	556	556
Gross	355,904	431,187	451,399
Net after tax	115,397	145,682	182,595
5 mos. gross	2,188,658	2,394,854	2,362,753
Net after tax	911,203	952,393	1,021,893

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for November—

	1914.	1913.	Dec.
Mileage	503	503	....
Gross	454,629	629,917	175,287
Net after tax	156,983	289,995	133,012
5 mos. gross	2,618,754	3,014,225	395,470
Net after tax	1,047,553	1,397,141	349,588

WESTERN PACIFIC for November—

Gross	432,979	571,165	138,186
Net after tax	59,423	78,292	18,869
5 mos. gross	2,699,187	3,192,183	492,996
Net after tax	448,994	720,667	271,673

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	324	328
American Light & Traction pf.	109	111
Adirondack Electric Power	12	15
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	41	45
*American Gas & Electric	88	90
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Power & Light	62	65
American Power & Light pf.	82	†85
American Public Utilities	35	45
American Public Utilities pf.	65	68
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	15	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	49	53
Cities Service	40	43
Cities Service pf.	50	52
Colorado Power	13½	15
Colorado Power pf.	85	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	54	58
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	79	80
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s.	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	34	50
Elec. Bond & Sh. Co pf.	97	100
Empire District Electric 5s.	..	69
Empire District Electric pf.	..	70
Federal Light & Traction	10	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	52
Gas & Electric Securities	..	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	..	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Pow.	11	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	50	†53
Northern States Power	20	21
Northern States Power pf.	79	†82
Ozark Power & Water	..	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	41½	42
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	81	82
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	67	70
Southern California Edison	74	78
Southern California Edison pf.	88	91
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	16½	17¾
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	6	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	34	40
United Light & Rys.	44	46
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	68	71
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	66
Utah Securities	14½	16
Western Power	12½	14
Western Power pf.	54	58

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar.15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	3.10
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100¼	100⅝	3.75
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	4.85
Am. Tob., sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	4.20
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'15	100	100½	5.85
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'16	99½	99⅞	6.15
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'17	99½	99⅞	6.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	100⅛	100¼	3.90
Beth. Steel	5	Jun. 11,'15	100⅛	100¼	3.80
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	98⅝	99½	5.40
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	101½	102	5.60
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	89½	90½	7.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅞	99⅞	5.50
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	96	7.05
Con. Gas.	6	June, 1915	101½	101⅞	3.00
Cons'rs' Pow.			96½	97½	7.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99¼	99⅝	6.55
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	97⅝	98½	6.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	95½	96¼	7.30
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	100¼	101	4.90
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99¾	100	4.50
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	95⅝	97	14.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100¼	100⅝	5.55
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'15	100	100⅛	2.75
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	98⅝	99½	8.00
L. S. & M. S.		June, 1915	4.50	4.00	..
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.60
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100	100¼	4.85
Louis. G. & El.			96	97½	6.75
Mich. Central.	4½	Mar. 2,'15	100	100⅛	3.00
Minn. Gen. El.			99¼	100	6.10
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	99	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	90	91	10.10
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅞	99⅞	5.50
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99⅛	99½	5.25
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15,'15	99⅝	99⅞	5.35
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	98⅝	99½	5.95
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	96	97½	12.50
Pac. G. & El.	5	Mar.25,'15	100	100⅛	4.50
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	99⅛	99⅝	3.55
P. S. Corp. of New Jersey	5	Mar., 1916	98¼	98⅝	6.10
Seaboard A.L.	5	Mar., 1916	96	98	5.75
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99	99	5.95
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98¼	5.75
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99⅝	100⅛	6.35
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	95½	6.50
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96	98½	6.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	96⅝	97⅝	5.85
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97½	99	6.50
Western Power			99⅛	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.			96	97¼	7.00

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15	15½	15	15¼
Atlantic Refining	580	590	580	590
Borne-Scrymser	260	280	260	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	112	115	112	115
Chesebrough Mfg.	660	680	660	680
Colonial Oil	100	110	100	110
Continental Oil	220	225	220	225
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L.	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	230	240	230	240
Galena S. Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Galena S. Oil com.	165	169	165	169
Indiana Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
National Transit	37	38	37	38
N. Y. Transit	223	228	223	228
Northern Pipe L.	92	94	92	95
Ohio Oil	142	144	142	144
Pierce Oil	15¾	16¼	15½	16
Prairie O. & G.	455	460	455	460
Solar Refining	250	260	250	260
Southern P. Line	204	207	204	207
South Penn. Oil	277	281	277	281
So. W. Penn. P. L.	120	125	120	125
Stand. Oil of Cal.	308	311	309	311
Stand. Oil of Ind.	467	472	467	472
Stand. Oil of Kan.	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of Ky.	247	253	247	253
Stand. Oil of Neb.	325	340	325	340
Stand. Oil of N. J.	399	401	399	401
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	199	201	199	201
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	435	425	435
Swan & Finch	160	170	160	170
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	199	201	199	201
Washington Oil	37	40	37	40
Illinois P. L. (w. i.)	138	140	130	133

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Mexican	.40
Andes	.05	Occidental Con.	.85
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.07
Bullion	.01	Overman	.12
Caledonia	.30	Savage	.03
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	Sierra Nevada	.05
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.07
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con.	.01

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.35	Comb. Fraction.	.07
Jim Butler	.69	D'field Bl. B.	.05
Midway	.06	Florence	.50
Montana	.33	G'field Con. M.	1.42½
North Star	.15	G'field Merger	.28
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Exten.	1.90
Tonopah Exten.	2.60	Lone Star	.09
Tonopah Merger	.30	Silver Pick	.10
GOLDFIELD.		Vernal	.04
		Nevada Hills	.28
Atlanta	.38	Round Mountain	.38
Booth	.15	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.06	Manhattan Con.	.01

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10	10½	Jackpot	7	8
Elkton	48¼	48¾	McKinney	35	43
El Paso	140	190	Old Gold	1	1½
Findlay	3	5	Portland	114	115
Gold Dol.	4	5	Vindicator	120	122
Isabella	16⅝	17	R B H	3¾	4

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.95	4.70
Balti. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.90	4.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5½	4.95	4.70
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4	5.05	4.95
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½	5.20	4.90
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.88	4.70
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	1914-'23	4½	5.65	5.15
C., St. L. & N. O.	1914-'24	5	5.00	4.95
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.85	4.70
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.25	5.05
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	5.15	4.85
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.95	4.80
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.90	4.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.38	5.70
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.70	6.15
N. Y. Central L.	1915-'28	4@4½	5.25	5.15
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.80	4.60
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'23	6	5.70	5.30
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1914-'23	4@4½	4.75	4.60
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Railway	1914-'23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginian Ry.	1914-'23	5	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO PLAN TRADE INVASION.

National Council Completes Programme for St. Louis Meeting.

James A. Farrell, President of the National Foreign Trade Council, made public yesterday plans for the annual convention of the organization at St. Louis on Jan. 21. The purpose of the meeting, which will be attended by exporters, bankers, and business men from all parts of the country, is to direct a concerted effort toward expanding trade with other nations.

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, will make the opening address and these speakers will also be heard: John Bassett Moore, John D. Ryan, President of the Amalgamated Copper Company; James J. Hill, Welding Ring, James B. Forgan, and W. D. Simmons, President of the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis.

SAYS ROADS SANK BILLIONS.

Enginemen's Witness Charges Overcapitalization at Wage Inquiry.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Before the Arbitration Board, which is hearing the wage demands of the enginemen of Western railroads, W. J. Lauck, a statistician representing the enginemen, testified today that the roads of the country bear a burden of $2,268,000,000 of overcapitalization. This sum was sunk in the properties with the idea that new business would soon call for the incrased equipment thus provided, Mr. Lauck testified, but the volume of traffic failed to meet expectations. Mr. Lauck referred to costly stations.

"I believe it is a matter of record that the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad has testified that the $130,000,000 invested in their New York terminal will never yield a return," said Mr. Lauck. "Of course there is no way of calculating its advertising value.

"Such expenditures as that proposed for the new union station in Chicago have no value from the standpoint of productive efficiency."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Reactionists in the wheat market succeeded in pushing prices down ¾ to 1⅛c during the early operations, but the situation was too strong to permit of a sustained decline and late in the day prices soared to new high records for the season and closed near the top with net gains of 1⅜ to 2⅜c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.44 and No. 2 hard $1.44, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.39¼, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.41⅝, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.45⅜	1.43⅝	98¼
July	..	..	1.31¼	1.28⅝	94½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	1.47 7-16	1.44	1.47¼	1.44⅝	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.38⅝	1.34⅞	1.38⅝	1.36	91¼
July	1.24⅝	1.21⅞	1.24⅝	1.22⅝	87¼

CORN.

The corn market was firm, in sympathy with the strength in wheat and on export sales of about 500,000 bushels, closing ⅝c to ⅞c net higher. The local cash market was firm, with No. 2 yellow quoted at 80c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, and prime Argentine at 75c nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75⅝	74⅝	75⅝	75⅛	65⅛
July	76⅝	75⅝	76½	76⅛	63⅞

OATS.

The oats market was firm and higher, closing with net gains of ⅞c to 1c on export sales of 1,500,000 bushels and on a better domestic cash demand. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 57c; No. 2 white, 57¼c; No. 3 white, 56½c; No. 4 white, 55½@56c; fancy clipped white, 59@60c; ordinary clipped white, 57¼@58½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	56	54⅝	55⅞	54⅞	39¼
July	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	52⅞	38⅝

PROVISIONS.

Price movements in the provision market were comparatively narrow, but the undertone was barely steady, despite the strength in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 45,000, estimated for Friday 31,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 13,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.65	10.62	10.62	10.67	10.80
May	10.95	10.87	10.95	10.97	11.12
Ribs—					
January	10.10	10.07	10.07	10.12	10.02
May	10.50	10.40	10.47	10.50	11.27
Pork—					
January	..	..	..	19.00	20.75
May	19.50	19.27	19.47	19.42	21.10

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the cottonseed oil market was again active, and, after an opening advance and subsequent decline, prices developed decided firmness and closed 6 to 10 points not higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.18@6.40	6.10
January	6.21	6.12	6.19@6.22	6.12
February	6.37	6.30	6.36@6.38	6.27
March	6.49	6.45	6.48@6.50	6.38
April	6.53	6.53	6.55@6.60	6.45
May	6.70	6.64	6.67@6.68	6.59
June	..	..	6.75@6.85	6.67
July	6.91	6.85	6.87@6.88	6.80
August	7.01	6.96	6.97@7.00	6.91

COFFEE.

The coffee market again showed signs of broadening interest as well as more confidence on the buying side. The volume sales consisted of 31,750 bags. Prices were firm throughout the day, closing near the top with net gains of 7 to 11 points.

In the local spot market the demand showed some improvement and prices were slightly firmer. Rio 7's being quoted at 7⅜c. to 7½c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	6.25@6.27	6.18
February	..	..	6.35@6.36	6.27
March	6.42	6.42	6.44@6.45	6.34
April	..	..	6.54@6.55	6.43
May	6.67	6.60	6.64@6.65	6.53
June	6.55	6.55	6.53@6.55	6.48
July	7.45	7.42	7.44@7.45	7.34
August	..	..	7.52@7.54	7.42
September	7.60	7.58	7.60@7.61	7.50
October	7.65	7.65	7.66@7.68	7.57
November	..	..	7.73@7.74	7.63
December	7.78	7.78	7.81@7.82	7.70

SUGAR FUTURES.

The volume of business in the futures market for raw sugar was the largest since the market opened and prices during the day were firm, closing net unchanged to 3 points higher, with total sales of 2,080 tons.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	3.01	3.00	3.01@3.02	2.99
March	3.06	3.05	3.06@3.07	3.04
April	..	..	3.11@3.12	3.08
May	3.18	3.18	3.18@3.20	3.18
June	..	..	3.24@3.26	3.23
July	..	..	3.30@3.31	3.28
August	..	..	3.34@3.36	3.33
September	3.39	3.38	3.39@3.40	3.38
October	..	..	3.44@3.46	3.42
November	..	..	3.49@3.50	3.46
December	..	..	3.53@3.54	3.50

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,914 packages. General market lower and unsettled. Demand still very slack and the accumulation of stock is causing increased pressure to sell. Extra creamery dropped to 34c, and a few of the higher scoring lots brought 34½@35c. Other qualities range from 33c downward. Held creamery is sharing a little in the weakness. Renovated steady. Ladles and packing stock about ½c lower. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34c; higher scoring lots, 34¼@35c; firsts, 31@33½c; seconds, 28@30c; thirds, 26@27c; creamery, held, extras, 32½c; higher scoring lots, 33@33½c; firsts, 30@32c; seconds, 27@29c; State dairy, finest, 33@33½c; good to prime, 23@32c; common to fair, 24@28c; renovated, extras, 26@27c; firsts, 24½@25½c; lower grades, 22½@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@26c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23¼@24c; seconds, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@22c; packing stock held, fine, 22c; current make, No. 2, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19@20½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,604 cases. Mild, Spring-like weather and more favorable producing conditions in the interior make the market extremely sensitive. Stock is offering lower, and the evidence of decided weakness is confining the demand to the merest urgent requirements, so that even with the light supply immediately at hand a clearance is doubtful. The market closed unsettled at the decline quoted. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 40@41c; extra firsts, 39c; firsts, 38@38½c; seconds, 35@37c; thirds and poorer, 28@34c; Fall refrigerator, poor to good, 20@28c; refrigerator, early packed, special marks, fancy, 28c; firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 24¼@26c; undergrades, 18@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 48@50c; defective, 38@45c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 35@46c; Western, gathered whites, 38@45c; State, [illegible] nearby, hennery browns, [illegible] browns and mixed colors, [illegible]

COTTON EXPORTS STILL BIG.

84,457 Bales Total for Day—7-Point Decline at Close.

There was more bearish talk on the floor of the Cotton Exchange yesterday than for some time, and several important local interests were free sellers. The character of the buying was good, but the support was not active enough to hold prices steady and the close was at a net decline of 7 points on the active months, the close being at the lowest level of the day. May was 25 points below the high of Wednesday.

In spite of the fact that there was more disposition to sell short there was nothing bearish in the news that reached the market. Exports continue large. There were 84,457 bales sent abroad yesterday, compared with exports of only 9,711 bales for the same day last year. There is much lost ground to be made up, however, for the total exports for the season are only 2,739,706 bales, as compared with 5,585,723 bales to this date last season.

Southern spot markets as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline with 8 cents for middling upland; sales, 700 bales; delivered on contract, 700 bales. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	7.94	7.80	7.77@7.79	7.87@7.89
March	8.11	7.98	7.97@7.98	8.05@8.06
May	8.32	8.18	8.17@8.19	8.25@8.26
July	8.50	8.35	8.35@8.36	8.43@8.44
October	8.73	8.60	8.60@8.61	8.67@8.68
December	8.88	8.78	8.78@8.79	8.84 flat

Closed barely steady.

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	29,025	9,627	19,643
New Orleans	12,155	13,711	8,475
Mobile	668	684	3,994
Savannah	9,879	8,335	4,928
Charleston	1,634	4,368	312
Wilmington	1,094	573	599
Norfolk	2,645	1,348	1,623

Total port receipts, 76,545, against 43,734 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,079	1,158	993
Memphis	2,152	2,562	2,398
St. Louis	....	1,350	3,073
Houston	1,977	10,807	10,523

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	21,500 to 23,000	14,830	16,932
New Orleans	7,000 to 8,500	2,890	5,764

Total exports yesterday, 84,457; so far this season, 2,739,706, against 5,585,723 for the same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling	Stocks— 1915.	1914.
2,300	New Orleans	7⅝	346,450	300,469
300	Mobile	7⅝	54,254	66,708
1,782	Savannah	7⅝	302,625	163,463
1,370	Galveston	7⅞	501,417	292,817
.....	Wilmington	7½	36,890	29,379
1,840	Norfolk	7½	61,516	65,539
2,197	Augusta	7⅝	153,138	90,887
3,600	Memphis	7⅝	264,014	255,894
—	St. Louis	7⅝	34,170	31,036
7,107	Houston	7⅝	186,836	186,123

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a fair request business in spot cotton, with middling steady at 4.74d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 17,000 bales, including 15,000 American. Closed barely steady.

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society announces the usual semi-annual cash dividend at the rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's 52d Consecutive Dividend.

SECURITIES:—First Mortgages, in small amounts, on dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative.

Bank Department Supervision

Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large and small. SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 11th earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS, 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4½ PER CENT

DIVIDENDS.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
Corner 8th Ave. & 42d St.

108th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after January 18th, 1915.

Deposits made on or before the 9th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
Amount due depositors......$23,275,845.15
Surplus, market values......$1,416,517.58

WM. G. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES A. STENHOUSE, Secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock will be paid February 1st, 1915, to the holders of record at the close of business January 14th, 1915. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., January 14th, and remain closed until 10 A. M., February 2nd.

James L. Ashley,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, January 4th, 1915.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.
1,790 Broadway, New York, Jan. 7, 1915.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared from its net profits a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the First Preferred Stock, a quarterly dividend of One and one-half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Second Preferred Stock and a quarterly dividend of One and one-half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Common Stock of the Company to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Friday, January 15th, 1915, payable without closing of the Transfer Books, January 30th, 1915.
W. G. PARSONS, Treasurer.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Inc.
Troy, N. Y., January 6th, 1915.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 5.
The Board of Directors of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., have this day declared a dividend of One per cent on the Common Stock of the Company, payable February 1st, 1915, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 20th, 1915. Checks will be mailed by the Columbia Trust Co.
E. HAROLD CLUETT, Treas.

Charles Warner Company of Delaware.
The regular quarterly dividend No. 48 of One and Three-fourths Per Cent (1¾%) on the First and Second Preferred Capital Stock of the Charles Warner Company has been declared payable January 28th, 1915, to holders of record January 1st, 1915.
A dividend of One-Half Per Cent. (½%) on the Common Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable January 8th, 1915, to holders of record January 1st, 1915. Checks will be mailed.
A. D. WARNER, JR., Treasurer.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY
Philadelphia, December 16, 1914.
The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (or $1.25 per share) on its preferred stock to stockholders of record December 26, 1914, and a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (or $1.25 per share) on its common stock to stockholders of record December 26, 1914; both payable January 9, 1915.
Checks will be mailed.
J. M. BAXTER, Treasurer.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY.
January 6, 1915.
DIVIDEND NO. 483.
The Board of Directors has today declared a monthly dividend of Sixty-five (65) cents per share on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 25th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 20th, 1915.
Checks will be mailed by the Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.
FRED CLARK, Secretary.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
A dividend of 1½% on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable February 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1915.
F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, December 8, 1914.

Executor — Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator — Guardian

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1914.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 18, 1915.
Money deposited before Jan'y 10 will draw interest from Jan'y 1, 1915.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank
Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn.
Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of January, 1915, Interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the first day of January, 1915, may be entitled thereto.
Money deposited before January 10th, 1915, will draw interest from January 1st.
ANDREW D. BAIRD, President.
CHARLES J. PASFIELD, Cashier.
BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G, 4 TO 7.
Blanks for opening Accounts by Mail sent upon request.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
40th Street and 6th Avenue
An Interest Dividend (111th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum. Credited January 1, 1915, and payable on and after Thursday, January 21st, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before January 11th, draws interest from January 1, 1915.
Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
William G. Ross, Secretary.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N.Y.
127th Semi-Annual Dividend
December 8th, 1914.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after Jan. 18th, 1915.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 9th, 1915, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1915.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Sec'y.
ARTHUR STILES, Asst. Sec'y.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED 1866
31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
98TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
A dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on January 1, 1915, on sums of $5. to $3,000, and payable on and after January 18, 1915.
Money deposited before January 10, will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Mondays 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
Saturdays 10 a. m. to 12 m.
Adolphe H. Fischer, President
George T. Connett, Secy. and Treas.
Herman F. Dietmann, Asst. Treas.

German Savings Bank IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th Street
New York, December 7th, 1914.
Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1914, on all sums entitled thereto under the by-laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable after January 20th.
Deposits made on or before January 9th, 1915, will draw interest from January 1, 1915.
ALFRED ROELKER, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 9th, 1914.
191ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending December 31st, 1914, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after January 20th, 1915. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal January 1st, 1915. Deposits made on or before January 9th, 1915, will draw interest from January 1st, 1915.
WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1914, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after Jan. 18th, 1915.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 9th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1915.
H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK
125TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.
The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of
3½ Per Cent. Per Annum
on all deposits entitled thereto according to the by-laws, from $5 up to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 18th, 1915. Money deposited on or before Jan. 9th, 1915, will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1915.
WILLIAM E. TROTTER, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

American Savings Bank
115 WEST 42D ST.
(Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)
Hours 9 to 4; also Mondays 6 to 8 P. M.
Dividend at rate of 3½% per annum.
Deposits to Jan. 10th, 1915, draw interest from Jan. 1, 1915.
JOHN V. IRWIN, Pres. DAVID ORR, Sec'y
WM. H. HAMILTON, Treas.

JAMES J. DONOVAN, AUCTIONEER.
Office, 885 Brook Av., Bronx, New York City.
Saturday, January 23d, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales Room, Nos. 14 & 16 Vesey St.
Bond and Mortgage executed by Isabelle Hannan and John M. Hannan, her husband, for $4,000; bearing date July 7th, 1914, covering all those lots, tracts, or parcels of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Town of Union, in the County of Hudson and State of New Jersey, and which on a map entitled "Map of the property belonging to the Hudson County Real Estate Company, situate near Weehawken Village, Hudson County, New Jersey, surveyed and laid out into lots by William Hexamer, 1852" and filed in the Clerk's (now Register's) office of the County of Hudson on the fifteenth day of March, 1855, are designated, known and distinguished as lots numbered eighty-eight (88,) eighty-nine (89,) ninety (90,) ninety-one (91,) and ninety-two (92,) each lot being twenty-five (25) feet wide in front and rear and one hundred (100) feet deep on each side, except so much, if any, as has been taken for the widening of Bulls Ferry Road, which said mortgage was received in the Register's Office of the County of Hudson, N. J., on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1914, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and recorded in Book 831 of Mortgages for said County, on Pages 126, &c. The above-described mortgage is a second mortgage subordinate to a past due first mortgage for $18,000.

INCOME TAX RETURNS
We prepare your return correctly. Save you money by showing you all allowable deductions. Nominal fee. 5364 Hanover. HERBST & CO., 80 Wall St., N. Y. City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HILLMAN HOTEL CO.:
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the HILLMAN HOTEL CO. will be held on the third Wednesday of January, as provided in the by-laws, i. e., January 20th, 1915, at the principal office of the company, i. e., the VANDERBILT HOTEL, 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors to serve until the next annual meeting and until their successors are elected and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
GERALD H. GRAY, Secretary.

New York, Jan. 8, 1915.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF COLLECTION BUREAU INCORPORATED OF NATIONAL JEWELERS BOARD OF TRADE:
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Collection Bureau Incorporated of National Jewelers Board of Trade will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 17 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1915, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. C. BACKUS, Secretary.

Wykagyl Reservation, Incorporated.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Wykagyl Reservation, Incorporated, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, Room 1,021, 20 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City, on Friday, January 22, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed from January 8, 1915, to January 22, 1915, inclusive. Dated New York, January 8, 1915.
V. J. SUDMANN, Secretary.

MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
The regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mutual Alliance Trust Co. of New York will be held at the main office of the Company, No. 35 Wall St., in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 20th, 1915, at 11 A. M. for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.
The polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 12 M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, January 16th, 1915, at 12 M. and reopen on Thursday, January 21st, 1915, at 10 A. M.
F. H. HORNBY, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
130 East 15th Street
January 4, 1915.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 25, 1915. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 9, 1915, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 26, 1915.
R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1784
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association
New York, December 11th, 1914.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at its banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK
New York, December 1, 1914.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 9th, 1915, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 13th, 1915.
J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of LUTZ & SHEINKMAN will be held at the office of the Company, No. 232 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1915, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next Annual Meeting and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated December 28th, 1914.
ROBERT G. RASQUIN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 10, 1914.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 24th, 1914.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 9th to January 13th.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Harlem Furniture Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, 145 West 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 19, 1915, at 8:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM GENG, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Buckley Newhall Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, 9 East 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 19th, 1915, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM GENG, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 12, 1914.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

Astor Trust Company
Trustee for Personal Trusts
Fifth Avenue & 36th Street
New York

DIRECTORS
VINCENT ASTOR
GEO. F. BAKER, Chairman First National Bank
STEPHEN BAKER, Pres. Bank of the Manhattan Co.
NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Astor Estate
GEO. B. CASE, White & Case, Attorneys
THOMAS COCHRAN, Pres. Liberty National Bank
HENRY J. COCHRAN, Vice-President
E. C. CONVERSE, President
JOHN I. DOWNEY, Building Construction
M. FRIEDSAM, President B. Altman & Co.
ROBERT WALTON GOELET
THOMAS HILDT, Vice-President
FRANCIS L. HINE, Pres. First National Bank
RANALD H. MACDONALD, Vice-President
EDGAR L. MARSTON, Blair & Co., Bankers
J. B. MARTINDALE, Pres. Chemical National Bank
GATES W. McGARRAH, Pres. Mechanics & Metals Nat. Bank
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Pres. Mutual Life Insurance Co.
D. E. POMEROY, Vice-Pres. Bankers Trust Co.
WILLIAM H. PORTER, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers
SEWARD PROSSER, Pres. Bankers Trust Co.
DANIEL G. REID, Rock Island System
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Real Estate
ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Vice-Pres. Tiffany & Co.
THEODORE N. VAIL, Pres. American Tel. & Tel. Co.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Pres. Chase National Bank

OFFICERS
E. C. CONVERSE, President
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President
RANALD H. MACDONALD, Vice-President
HENRY J. COCHRAN, Vice-President
THOMAS HILDT, Vice-President
BARKLEY WYCKOFF, Cashier
JAMES R. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary
HOWARD BOOCOCK, Treasurer
CLIFFORD WILMURT, Assistant Cashier

Interest Paid on Daily Balances

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House, No. 192 Broadway, New York, on January 12, 1915. Polls open from 12 Noon to 1 P. M.
B. L. HASKINS, Cashier,
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1914.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—An election to supply the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of eight Directors of this Institution will be held on the second Monday of January, the 11th inst., at four o'clock P. M., in the office of the Corporation, Room No. 413, in the Terminal Building, No. 103 Park Avenue, New York City. The polls will be open for one hour.
CHARLES D. HILLES,
HENRY D. CHAPIN,
WILBUR C. FISK,
Inspectors of Election.
HENRY N. TIFFT, Secretary.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK
New York, December 23, 1914.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of ten Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 49 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on the twentieth day of January, 1915. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M., January 8th, 1915, and reopened at 10 A. M., January 21st, 1915.
GEORGE N. HARTMANN, Secretary.
New York, January 8, 1915.

Twenty Third Ward Bank of the City of New York,
No. 2,469 Third Avenue.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking Rooms Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, between the hours of 8:30 and 9:30 A. M.
Transfer books will close on January 4th at 3:00 P. M., and reopen January 12th at 10 A. M.
CHARLES P. BOGART, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 John Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

New York, Dec. 5th, 1914.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK.
New York, December 28th, 1914.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at banking rooms, No. 485 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1915, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.
NATHANIEL MILLS, JR., Cashier.

The National Butchers & Drovers Bank.
New York, December 30th, 1914.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms, Nos. 683-5 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY'S Annual Stockholders' Meeting and Election will be held from noon to 1 o'clock January 12th, 1915, at 165 Broadway, Room 509, New York, by order of Directors.
JOHN L. DUDLEY, President.

Out-of-Town Bank Statements

The New York Times will publish the statements of out-of-town banks Jan. 17th.

The New York Times reaches a greater number of bank depositors and publishes a greater number of bank statements than any other newspaper.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

(No. 1393.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31st, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,398,550.06
Overdrafts, unsecured		137.42
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)		800,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits, (par value)		70,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits $40,000; to secure postal savings, $646,182.15		686,182.15
Bonds, securities, &c., on hand, (other than stocks,) including premiums on same		3,567,425.48
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve bank..$150,000		
Less amount unpaid	100,000	50,000
All other stocks, including premium on same.. 97,503		
Banking house		147,503.00
Due from Federal Reserve bank		250,000.00
Due from banks and bankers, (other than above)		1,676,945.67
Outside checks and other cash items		1,416,235.94
Fractional currency, nickels and cents		2,524.10
Specie		116,628.55
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,191,758.18
Notes of other national banks		9,870.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,446,951.61	
Legal-tender notes	762,676.00	2,209,627.61
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund, (subscribed $149,526,) less amount, if any returned to subscriber, $44,856		104,664.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5% on circulation)		40,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		127,000.00
Customers' liability on letters of credit and time drafts		1,766,870.00
Liability of customers on acceptances		50,985.00
Total		$38,629,780.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,480,329.42	
Reserved for taxes	7,245.05	
		1,488,174.47
Circulating notes	$800,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	252.50	
		799,747.50
Due to banks and bankers		8,380,957.38
Dividends unpaid		161,067.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	$15,704,882.42	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	662,420.01	
Certified checks	2,861,719.52	
Cashier's checks outstanding	880,282.97	
U. S. deposits	100,000.00	
Postal savings deposits	537,549.31	
		20,776,354.23
Time deposits:		
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice		200,000.00
Acceptances		56,600.00
Letters of credit and time drafts		1,766,870.00
Total		$38,629,780.06

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1915.

HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

WM. A. READ,
A. A. RAVEN,
S. T. HUBBARD,
} Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(No. 348.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$42,062,792.24
Overdrafts, unsecured		7,885.38
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		1,640,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits (par value)		1,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c., on hand (other than stocks), including premiums on same		1,334,567.79
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve bank	$420,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	350,000.00	
	$70,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	36,300.00	
		106,300.00
Customers' liability, letters of credit, acceptances		807,125.37
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		3,346,860.33
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)		3,094,461.17
Fractional currency		3,908.65
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		364,747.05
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,455,079.04
Notes of other national banks		164,575.00
Federal Reserve notes		51,840.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Specie	$7,344,866.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,429,280.00	
		8,774,146.50
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund, subscribed	$275,427.50	
Less amount, if any, returned to subscriber	82,628.25	
		192,799.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5% on circulation)		82,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		570,000.00
Total		**$66,060,160.72**

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$4,000,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$646,335.24	
Reserved for taxes	5,011.34	
Reserved for expense	1,690.02	
		653,036.60
Circulating notes		1,640,000.00
Due to banks and bankers		22,652,037.97
Dividends unpaid		80,468.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	$22,138,505.17	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	343,182.96	
Certified checks	477,106.62	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,780,021.32	
United States deposits	1,000.00	
State and municipal deposits	60,450.00	
		32,800,266.67
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days		222,000.00
Letters of credit		895,636.11
Acceptances		116,905.37
Total		**$66,060,160.72**

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, J. F. BOUKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1915.

(Signed) E. D. JUNIOR, Notary Public Kings County.

No. 52.

Correct—Attest:

G. VINTSCHGER,
M. M. BELDING, Jr.,
G. H. MILLIKEN,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31st, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$25,540,591.22
Overdrafts		152.29
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits (par value)		1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., on hand, (other than stocks,) including premiums on same	$267,501.00	
Bonds, securities, etc., pledged as collateral for State or other deposits, (U. S. postal savings excluded)	99,500.00	
		367,001.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$450,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	375,000.00	
		75,000.00
Banking house		700,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,992,101.94
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)		1,450,507.28
Outside checks and other cash items, $102,400.52; fractional currency, $6,440		108,840.52
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		43,291.75
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,545,811.05
Notes of other national banks		160,994.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Specie	$1,446,100.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,369,617.00	
		2,815,717.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund, subscribed	$143,212.50	
Less amount, if any, returned to subscriber	42,963.75	
		100,248.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		121,000.00
Total		$35,074,756.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,504,258.93	
Reserved for taxes	4,407.57	
		1,508,666.50
Circulating notes, less amount on hand and in treasury for redemption or in transit		50,000.00
Due to banks and bankers		11,280,507.14
Dividends unpaid		183,961.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	$12,734,868.70	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	614,000.00	
Certified checks	346,995.76	
Cashier's checks outstanding	310,809.37	
United States deposits	1,000.00	
State and municipal deposits	538,870.31	
		14,545,944.14
State bank circulation outstanding		5,678.00
Total		$35,074,756.78

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1915.

CHAS. E. McCARTHY, Notary Public, 2,939, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

EDWARD TOWNSEND,
HENRY SPADONE,
JOHN J. WALTON.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(No. 5415.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$21,219,551.33
Overdrafts, secured	$523.43	
Unsecured	68.82	
		591.25
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		440,000.00
U. S. bonds loaned		165,000.00
Accrued interest		60,150.97
Revenue stamps on hand		383.80
Customers' liability under letters of credit		3,050.00
Bonds, securities, &c., on hand (other than stocks), including premiums on same		854,529.85
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve bank $180,000.00		
Less amount unpaid	150,000.00	
	$30,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	4,205.00	
		34,205.00
Due from Federal Reserve bank		2,100,207.17
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)		1,345,824.91
Outside checks and other cash items	$5,345.20	
Fractional currency	1,830.08	
		7,175.28
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		15,847.65
Exchanges for clearing house		3,061,926.38
Notes of other national banks		142,635.00
Federal Reserve notes		720.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Specie	$2,259,888.80	
Legal-tender notes	709,895.00	
		2,969,053.80
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund, subscribed	$176,400.00	
Less amount, if any, returned to subscriber	52,920.00	
		123,480.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		22,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		250,000.00
Total		$33,921,292.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits		738,442.13
Circulating notes	$440,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	35,002.50	
		404,997.50
Due to banks and bankers (other than above)	$14,533,084.11	
Dividends unpaid	30,000.00	
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	13,499,285.54	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	20,765.06	
Deposits held for acceptances	1,483,761.52	
Cashier's checks outstanding	232,091.48	
State and municipal deposits	25,000.00	
		29,773,227.71
Letters of credit		8,050.00
Income tax withheld		875.50
Total		$33,921,292.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Jan., 1915.

CHAS. C. FISHER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

EDWARD C. BODMAN,
WILLIAM W. LAWRENCE,
E. H. R. GREEN,
} Directors.

(No. 7,203.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE COAL & IRON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1-99,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31st, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,115,887.15
Overdrafts, secured, $1,585.18; unsecured, $2,802.80		4,387.98
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		400,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits (par value)		10,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings	$50,000	
	177,000	227,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c., on hand, (other than stocks,) including premiums on same		2,122,839.44
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank, $72,000; less amount paid, $60,000		12,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		503,500.00
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)		643,257.78
Fractional currency		3,249.04
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		37,222.81
Exchanges for Clearing House		712,626.43
Notes of other national banks		47,500.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Specie	$466,453.50	
Legal-tender notes	111,820.00	
		578,273.50
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed, $47,720.00) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber)	$14,316.00	33,404.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		20,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		65,000.00
Per contra bonds borrowed		60,000.00
Total		$9,596,098.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits	$435,406.64	
Reserved for taxes	3,270.37	
		438,676.01
Circulating notes		400,000.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than above)		1,988,873.18
Dividends unpaid		15,000.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	$5,103,116.35	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	7,508.54	
Certified checks	148,185.15	
Cashier's checks outstanding	25,578.17	
United States deposits	33,862.56	
Postal savings deposits	157,770.00	
State and municipal deposits	23,000.00	
		5,494,015.77
Other bonds borrowed for which collateral security was furnished		60,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated: Income tax withheld		33.17
Total		$9,596,098.13

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1915.

(Seal.) JOHN W. WHITELEY, Notary Public Westchester County. Certificate filed in New York County, New York County No. 115. New York Register No. 6190.

Correct—Attest:

J. A. MIDDLETON,
W. G. HEBLER,
G. O. WATERMAN,
} Directors.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,

NEW YORK CITY.

Statement of condition Dec. 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,811,750.89
U. S. bonds	50,000.00
Other bonds	115,704.12
Banking house and fixtures	158,421.33
Other real estate	6,934.85
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	105,219.19
Due from banks	397,284.56
Customers' liability under letters of credit	6,883.65
Cash and reserve	291,922.76
	$2,701,110.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$250,000.00
Surplus and profits	44,824.74
Circulation	98,000.00
Acceptances under letters of credit	6,883.65
Deposits	2,302,202.46
	$2,701,110.85

OFFICERS.

VINCENT LOEBER, President.
OSCAR STINER, Vice President.
GEO. E. HOYER, Cashier.
H. V. E. TERHUNE, Asst. Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, January 19, 1915, for Contract 152—for about 5,000 square feet of face cutting of stones for Kensico dam. The stones to be cut will be furnished to the Contractor near the dam. The work is located in the town of North Castle, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of Five Dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply at the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES M. CHADWICK,
JOHN A. BENSON,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
WILLIAM R. HOEFER, Secretary.

WOMEN OUTLIVE MEN IF NOT INSURED

Why This Should Be So Has Puzzled Actuaries for Many Years.

COX OFFERS A NEW THEORY

Thinks It Is Because Companies Do Not Solicit Women, but Insure Only Those Who Apply.

The longevity of women in general is greater than that of men. The longevity of insured women is less than that of men. These points were brought out in an address by Herbert C. Cox, President of the Canada Life Insurance Company, at the annual meeting of Life Insurance Presidents. Mr. Cox urged the need of life insurance for women, especially in view of their present participation in business and industrial pursuits.

The question of the relative longevity of women has been a puzzling one since 1661, when Graunt discovered that in the City of London there was a preponderance of males over females, but that the females outlived the males, in spite of the fact, which had come under his observation, that "physicians have two women patients to one man, yet more men die than women." He was, however, speaking only generally, and came to no positive conclusion.

In 1693 Dr. Halley, in constructing the Breslau table of mortality, had not discovered the superior longevity of women, and it was not until 1742 that Kerssehoom, in his investigations into the mortality of the Dutch annuitants, took special note of that among females, and his data established the fact of their greater longevity.

Gave Women Low Rates at First.

This information, together with further proofs supplied in 1746 by Deparcieux, an investigator of the French Tontines, was turned to advantage by the Dutch, who, when subscribing to a scheme of English exchequer life annuities, nominated girls instead of boys, thus obtaining the benefit of the more favorable mortality.

Up to 1843 the confidence engendered by these discoveries had resulted in the life insurance companies offering lower rates to women, which proved to be a sorry miscalculation, for in that year the tabulated experience of seventeen British offices demonstrated that the boasted longevity of women failed to assert itself when insured women were under observation.

The general experience from that time was that the insured female presented a doubtful aspect, and the unfavorable mortality gave rise to the suspicion that the offices had been grossly deceived by the woman applicants, who, it was asserted, could not have disclosed their true physical condition to the examining physicians. An excessive death rate in the first five years of risk seemed to bear out this contention, but no specific cause of fraud could be discovered.

Many suggestions were offered in explanation of this reversal of the former case for women as good insurable risks, it even being mooted that they were subconsciously warned of the approach of disease while they were still in a perfect state of health, and, thus impelled by instinct, they applied for insurance.

Males Made the Standard.

In 1861 the compilation of the well-known Combined Experience Table of Mortality led to the conclusion that the greatest reliance could be placed upon a table which was based upon observation of male lives exclusively, as the mortality among insured females had been clearly shown to be higher than among insured males. The recent investigation made by the Actuarial Society of America still further confirmed this finding, although the superior longevity of women in general is still unquestioned.

Mr. Cox offered this explanation of the difference between insured and uninsured women:

"This wide divergence in experience, as exposed by a comparison between insured and uninsured women, we may in large measure account for by a review of the practice of the companies, which would seem to indicate that they have somewhat extensively adopted the method of waiting for female insurants to propose themselves. If the same procedure were followed in regard to men the result would, in all probability, be similarly adverse. Officials and agents know the necessity of urging men to apply for life insurance, and the voluntary applicant in some degree invites especial scrutiny of his desirability as a risk by this very offering of himself without solicitation.

"It would, therefore, seem that if the increasing need of life insurance for women is to be met, without undue stress upon the companies, we must adopt toward them the same attitude as toward men. It is not sufficient to accord them the same rates and plans, as has already been done quite commonly, but that we may create a favorable average our agency systems must be extended to include an aggressive campaign among women of all classes, employing such safeguards as are reasonably demanded for the female risk in the same manner that hazards are guarded against in dealing with men in various occupations and walks of life."

ROAD MERGER CAUSES SUIT.

W. K. Vanderbilt and Lake Shore Defendants in $1,000,000 Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 7.—Clarence H. Venner of Boston, President of the General Investment Company of Maine, and Joseph W. Jackson of New York filed suit today against the Lake Shore Railroad and William K. Vanderbilt for $1,369,747.46 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. from Dec. 22, 1914.

The petition declares that in the recent merger with the New York Central Railroad, Vanderbilt had himself elected a Director of the Lake Shore and that he used his influence to have the latter made a party to the so-called illegal merger. It is also alleged that the New York Central has, since 1888, been the illegal owner of $90,000,000 3½ per cent. trust bonds of the Michigan Central and that Vanderbilt owns $7,500 of these securities.

Venner declares that the nine companies that form the New York Central Railroad Company have violated the anti-trust laws owing to the fact that they are parallel and competing railroads.

Venner says that the New York Central and Lake Shore merger will not Vanderbilt an increase of one-half of 1 per cent. until 1998, and that the additional sum of $37,500 of illegal interest will be paid over as a result of the consolidation agreement putting the bonds on a 4 per cent. basis, whereas, before the merger, the rate of interest was 3½ per cent.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GROFF SCHOOL

Boys and Young Men. Boarding and Day Pupils. The Pioneer School for Individual Attention.

By individual attention and the constant supervision of study hours, the Groff School enables its students to accomplish more in one year than many schools do in two. No grades to retard the brilliant or discourage the backward pupil. Prepares for Regents and college. Exclusive location. Boarding facilities unexcelled. 339 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

253 Lexington Ave. (35th St.)

Send for Prospectus. No Solicitors.

FRENCH LESSONS; also drawing and water colors; day and evening. 32 Carnegie Hall. Circulars. Mr. Inglefield, Cornell graduate.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

A BIG JOB of 2,000 dozen union labor overalls; regular $5.00 goods, in blue hickory and white, with bibs; also a quantity of jumpers; very special at $4.25 per dozen. A. Schaap & Sons, Auct'rs, 304 Broadway.

CONTRACTOR, reliable, on popular line of silk and cotton waists, desires work from manufacturers or jobbers; must furnish their own material; good fitting and workmanship guaranteed. C. M., 123 Times.

CONTRACTORS ON SILK DRESSES; MODELS FROM $6 UP; MUST SHOW YOUR OWN STYLES. 158 WEST 29TH ST., 5TH FLOOR.

FOR THE MIDDLE WEST.—Experienced salesman to handle exclusively an up-to-date line of ladies' neckwear; commission basis. L. 94 Times.

AM OPEN FOR NEW SILK DRESSES, $12.50 UP; ALSO WAISTS FROM $2 UP. HENRI, 2,331 BROADWAY, CORNER 87TH.

JUNIOR SUITS.

Jobber looking at junior suits; popular prices only. 24 West 25th St., 3d floor.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silk, serge, and cotton dresses; must furnish own samples. Jobber, 12 West 31st St., 2d floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SNAPPY SPRING styles in ladies' and misses' suits all of next week. 57 East 11th St., 8th floor.

LOOKING AT LADIES' SPRING COATS all week; only the highest class merchandise. 115 West 20th St., 10th floor.

Contractors wanted on silk, serge, and cotton dresses; must furnish own samples. Jobber, 6th floor, 145 Wooster St.

1,000 PILE FABRIC COATS TO CLOSE OUT. Morris Jaffe, 40 to 46 West 25th, formerly at 28 and 30 West 26th.

JOBBER WILL LOOK AT SAMPLES OF Spring coats all week; snappy styles. 6 West 20th, fifth floor.

JOBBER is open for large quantities serge dresses; snappy Spring styles. 1st floor, 130 West 29th St.

Will look at women's and misses' coats for Spring all week. Ellis & Lovett, 34 West 17th St.

JOBS OF RIBBONS and notions, also finish goods. Syriani, 7 West 22d.

Jobber looking at Spring dresses. 39 and 47 West 19th, 3d floor. Ask for Miss Boyle.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SPRING SUITS all this week. 34 West 17th St., 5th floor.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 4@4½ per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday, 4@4½ " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Conditions Good In California.

The retail dry goods trade of California is in good shape, considering the unsettled condition of the business world in the recent past. This was the opinion expressed yesterday by I. D. Magnes, a resident buyer of this city, who has just returned from a business trip to that part of the country. Mr. Magnes said that the business done by all his accounts in California in 1914 compared favorably with that of the year before, while some of the stores went ahead. The outlook in the West, he said, was very hopeful, and he added that the East was in great need of a "boosting" system similar to that in existence on the other side of the Mississippi. As a result of his trip to the Golden State Mr. Magnes has added nine department stores to his list of accounts.

No Opening for Some Houses.

The names of some prominent factors in the men's wear primary market are mentioned among those mills that will hold no opening of heavy-weight lines for the Fall. Various reasons are advanced for this decision. Some mills are so tied up with foreign army work that, even if no more business of the sort is taken on, they would be compelled to open up lines very much later than usual. With the raw wool market in this state it is the mills are taking great chances in putting prices on their goods. The lifting of the embargo after heavy-weight goods had been put into work should mean substantial losses to be faced at once. It seems an assured fact now that the more important openings will not take place until after Feb. 1.

Sheer Wash Goods Are in Demand.

Practically all the wash goods offerings for the Spring season are made up of sheer or semi-sheer fabrics. Voiles are largely favored by the buyers, both the printed and embroidered effects being well taken. Corded voiles are also liked. The biggest novelty in this fabric, however, is the printed border effect in new cloth on the sephyr order, though made with various arrangements of fine cords, is apparently liked by buyers. Cotton crepes are doing well, as are cotton coverts and the better grades of fancy dress ginghams. Among the more novel goods, printed and embroidered organdies are liked, especially when the embroidered decorations are in colors. Lace cloths have been selling well in some parts of the trade.

Men's Wear Silks Will Be Active.

Merchants who are well posted say that the coming Summer will see a record use of silks for men's wear purposes, following the recent success of Palm Beach cloth and the imitations of it. Experience has taught the manufacturers of these silks the kind of goods they must make to popularize their products, and how they must make them in order to prevent slipping in the seams and the development of other defects after the garments made of them are in use. This season's offerings are being made up in checks, in hairline, raised and plain stripes, and in other more or less novel patterns. They are being shown principally in blue, brown, tan, khaki, gray, and cream, and the weaves include gabardine, covert, serge, etamine, whipcord, and bird's-eye.

About the New Fancy Goods.

Sellers of fancy goods and notions are looking for good business this season in fancy girdles and belts, both of which are favored by the Spring style forecasts. Leather belts are expected to sell well for use with the simpler and cheaper garments, and half belts of leather will doubtless reflect this demand to a considerable extent. A liberal use of ribbon belts is anticipated in some quarters of the trade, where preparations are being made to meet any demand for this merchandise that may arise. Girdles will have a big run, from all accounts, and from present prospects both wide and narrow styles will be looked on with favor. A number of attractive novelties in these accessories to dress are now being shown here. Fashion has given much leeway for the use of belts and girdles, for both may properly be worn above, at, or below the natural waist line.

Buying Instead of Sampling.

Factors in the markets that supply the women's wear cutting-up trade are pleased to note that there has been a change from what was merely sampling of goods to a more substantial trading. In laces and embroideries, especially, the demand has taken on more active proportions and the outlook, when right along was considered bright even when conditions were dull, becomes particularly gratifying as time goes on. In the silk trade a similar situation exists. The buyers have lost their previous timidity and are placing orders that the manufacturers describe as most satisfactory. The dress goods market faces the necessity of supplying a demand in three months' time that in past years has been distributed over a five months' period.

Content to Deal with Present.

The clothing trade is not showing much interest in the coming heavy-weight season. There are some buyers who are looking over the three-quarter goods and overcoatings that are being shown, but even in this direction there is not the customary activity. The sentiment among the clothiers seems to be one of letting the future take care of itself. There is much in favor of such a position to-day, as the past has proved so conclusively that the longer actual operations for the Fall are put off the more chance the clothiers stand of successfully overcoming adverse conditions. The situation, on the other hand, may be productive of much advantage to the trade in general. The late openings and uncertainty of piece goods prices will probably mean a delay in sending out the salesmen on their trips. This would be a desirable innovation and result in adding just the stabilising influence needed in the business.

Raw Silk Prices Still Firmer.

The Yokohama raw silk market continues fairly active, and prices have gained more ground since the opening of the new year. Sales for the past week amounted to 3,000 bales, and this in spite of the interruption of the holidays. Stocks there are now reduced to 22,000 bales. Canton reports a good demand for American account at advancing prices. Most of the reelers have withdrawn from the market and it is difficult to obtain firm offers. Shanghai is very firm for steam filatures, a good deal of the supply of which is booked for some months ahead. Tussahs are very active and higher, and tsatlees are moving up under the influence of a good American demand. Some grades of Italian silks are called for, and prices are also firmer at Milan under the influence of inquiry from this country. The local market is more active, and prices are advancing all along the line. Stocks are none too liberal and are none too well assorted.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

Yesterday was another quiet day in the gray goods market so far as actual business was concerned. There was a good inquiry for sheetings, but trading was still hampered by the inability of buyers and sellers to get together on prices. Further bids were heard of 4¼ cents for 36-inch, 56-60, 4-yard sheetings, but these were declined from all accounts, as were some offers of 4⅝ cents for the same goods. While buyers appear unwilling to meet the mills' demands as to price, they have shown by their active bidding this week that they want goods, and the mills are apparently determined to make them pay prices that are as nearly commensurate with the cost of cotton as possible. The demand for printcloths for the later deliveries was fairly active during the day, but the price question was not sufficiently solved to allow the disposition of any great quantities of merchandise. A few spot sales were made on the wider constructions. Prices follow:

	Spot.	Contract.
39-inch, 80-80s	5½c.	5½c.
39-inch, 72-76s	5c.	5⅛c.
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c.	4¾c.
38½-inch, 64-64s	3¾c.	3¾c.
38½-inch, 64-60s	3½c.	3½c.
38½-inch, 64-56s	3¼c.	3¼c.
38½-inch, 60-52s	3¼c.	3¼c.
38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c.	3¼c.
27-inch, 64-60s	2¾c.	2¾c.
27-inch, 56-52s	2½c.	2½c.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the Directors of the Dry Goods Alliance will be held at 75 Spring Street on Tuesday next.

The Reliance Costume Company, Incorporated, manufacturers of dresses, are now situated in the Oppenheim-Collins Building, 33-39 West Thirty-fourth Street. The business will be under the direction of Jack Weinberg, who was formerly manager for Phil S. Gill of this city.

The January luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association will be held at the Hotel Biltmore, on Jan. 27. The speakers will be announced later.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1040 Bryant.

ALBANY—John Youngers Co.; R. M. Rich, dress trimmings; 220 5th Av.; St. Denis.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—F. Benioff; fur coats, sets; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; F. E. Pennock, domestics, dress goods, silks; Miss M. Schofield, laces, neckwear, embroideries; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Seidel, neckwear, laces; H. A. Richards, upholstery goods, rugs; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; A. S. Brager, toilet goods; 115 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE—Goldberg & Lavine; M. Lavine, millinery; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss K. Haukap, ladies' neckwear, hdkf's; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—E. & A. Bacon; Miss B. Dreyer, corsets, brassieres; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Standard Mfg. Co.; J. A. Robinson, clothing; Breslin.
BOSTON—Grimes Hat Co.; J. J. Donovan, hats; Navarre.
CHARLESTON—F. J. Daniels & Co.; F. J. Daniels, notions, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss Hannerty, waists; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss D. Worsky, L. Weitzenfeld, ready-to-wear; Miss Larrson, ladies' waists, petticoats, underwear, infants' wear; Miss Doherty, costumes; F. Moffet, ready-to-wear, (basement;) Miss R. B. Carey, lamps; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Chicago Embroidery Co.; J. F. Avery, laces, embroideries; Hoffman House.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; G. E. Doxey, books, stationery; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. F. Brown, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—L. Stix & Co.; C. Stix, ready-to-wear; E. F. Paddock, white goods; 377 B'way.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, jobs cloaks, suits; 37 W. 26th.
CUMBERLAND—Gross Bros.; S. Gross, serge, Fall, ladies' children's dresses, jobs Fall suits, coats, skirts; 170 5th Av.
DALLAS—Baron Bros.; Miss J. Trimmerman, trimmed hats; 581 B'way.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; T. F. Ranck, ready-to-wear; Mr. Bock, Miss Springer, waists; 116 W. 32d.
DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; W. H. Brien, dresses, sweater coats; 48 Leonard.
HAGERSTOWN, Md.—A. W. Barnhart Co.; A. W. Barnhart, pants; B'way Central.
HARTFORD—Robbins Bros.; F. A. Robbins, furniture; Webster.
JACKSON, Mich.; Bronw, Lotz & Watt; A. Watt, dress goods, silks, notions, laces, ribbons; York.
JOLIET—Boston Store; M. A. Feimen, jobs suits, skirts, serge dresses, children's dresses, kimonos; 200 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Hirsch-Wolff Millinery Co.; Mrs. M. Ross, trimmed hats; 581 B'way.
KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend & Co.; A. D. Eastwood, domestics, flannels, blankets; 72 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; M. G. Cooper, flannels, wash goods; 377 B'way.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Z. Cornett, carpets; 214 Church.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; T. L. Currie, upholstery goods; F. Silbiger, carpets, rugs, trunks, bags; 22 E. 17th.
NEW HAVEN—J. Pikosky; cloaks, suits; Collingwood.
PHILADELPHIA—Northern Straw Works; M. Krawstow, hats; Broadway Central.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; J. C. Whitney, bedding; 874 Bro

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

113—Vicksburg Water Works Co. v. E. [illegible]—Dismissed with costs. 480—Mutual Film Corp'n v. Industrial Com. of Ohio et al.; 451—Same v. Same, and 597—Same of Missouri v. George H. Hodges, Governor—Argument concluded. [illegible]—U. S. v. L. J. Small—Argued. [illegible]—G. N. Pierce Co. v. Wells Fargo & Co.—Reargued. [illegible]—U. S. v. C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.—Argument commenced. Adjourned until today. Call for Jan. 8: 660, 423, 628, 648, 493, (and 400,) 114, (and 355 and 356,) 117, 331, (and 332,) 116, and 120.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, Post Office Building. [illegible]

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar. No day calendar. [illegible]

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar. [illegible]

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. [illegible]

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—U. S. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned motions. [illegible]

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—[illegible]—Equity calendar. [illegible]

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy motions at 2 P. M. [illegible]

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR. [illegible]

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—[illegible] P. J.; [illegible] Dowling, JJ.—Court opens today at 10 A. M. [illegible]

APPELLATE TERM—[illegible]

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lehman, J.—Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M. [illegible]

PART II.—Goff, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J., at 10:15 A. M. Motions. [illegible]

Undefended divorces: [illegible]

PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases. [illegible] Case on.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J., case on; VII, Cohalan, J., case on; VIII, no day calendar.

Trial Terms.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. [illegible]

PART II.—(Adjourned Oct. Term)—Page, J.—[illegible]

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. [illegible]

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. [illegible]

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. [illegible]

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M. [illegible]

PART VII.—[illegible], J.—At 10:30 A. M. [illegible]

PART VIII.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M. [illegible]

PART IX.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M. [illegible]

PART X.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. [illegible]

PART XI.—[illegible], J.—At 10:30 A. M. [illegible]

PART XII.—[illegible]—At 10:30 A. M. [illegible]

PART XIV.—Adjourned to 10:30 A. M. [illegible]

PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. [illegible]

PART XVI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. [illegible]

PART XVII.—[illegible], J.—At 10:30 A. M. [illegible]

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. [illegible]

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions. [illegible]

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Trial Terms.

PART I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M. [illegible]

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. [illegible]

TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar. [illegible]

These cases will be called and passed for the day, upon request of counsel: [illegible]

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—[illegible]

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—General Synod of the Reformed Church[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Electric Storage Battery[illegible]

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar. [illegible]

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J. [illegible]

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, P. J.; [illegible] at 10 A. M. [illegible]

Highest number reached, 4729.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Fawcett, J.—[illegible]

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J. [illegible]

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mills, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M. [illegible]

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day. [illegible]

Highest number reached, 565.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Sawyer, S. [illegible]

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.—No day calendar. Highest number reached 447b.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M. [illegible]

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day: [illegible]

Highest number reached, 730.

County Court.

Trial of equity causes—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M. Wahlenfeld<Kabilah. Eichhorn<Mowery.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

In accordance with the plan of composition of [illegible] & Co., cotton and stock brokers of 43 Exchange Place, which has thus far been accepted by creditors whose claims aggregate $2,300,000 out of a total of $2,500,000, Judge Hand yesterday signed an order directing the receivers to transfer certain securities to [illegible] upon the payment by him of the loans for which securities were pledged.

THE MANDARIN RESTAURANT, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Mandarin Restaurant, Inc., 1,051 Broadway, by these creditors: [illegible]

S. MANDEL & CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against S. Mandel & Co., Inc., jobbers in furs, 116 Fifth Avenue, [illegible]

JACOBS & HARRIS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacobs & Harris, manufacturers of raincoats, 11 Union Square, [illegible]

CONNECTICUT RAINCOAT COMPANY—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Connecticut Raincoat Company of 15 West Twenty-fourth Street [illegible]

[illegible] & SOMMER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against [illegible]

ANTAN ST. LEON.—A petition in bankruptcy [illegible]

[illegible] IRON WORKS, INC.—A petition [illegible]

KNAPP & NASS.—A petition in bankruptcy [illegible]

ISAAC FOROWSKI.—A petition in bankruptcy [illegible]

[illegible] & STRAUS.—Judge Hand has [illegible]

KRONFELD & MARCUS.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on [illegible] against Kronfeld & Marcus, dealers in [illegible] on a settlement at 35 cents on the dollar, cash.

SAMUEL SHEINDELMAN COMPANY, manufacturers of [illegible]

GREAT WESTERN FURNITURE CORPORATION, of 150 West Eighteenth Street, has filed schedules, showing liabilities of $13,428 to merchandise creditors and assets of $15,738. The company has offered a composition of 25 cents on the dollar to the merchandise creditors. [illegible]

HARRY L. DANCER, manufacturer of ostrich feathers, 6 West Thirty-second Street, has filed schedules, showing liabilities of $12,740 and assets of $6,500.

MORRIS LANDAU, trading as the Landau Knitting Mills, [illegible] has filed schedules, showing liabilities of $1,804 and assets of $2,650.

TUSHNETT & STRAUS.—Judge Hand has appointed Albert F. Lowenthal receiver for Tushnett & Straus, manufacturers of jewelry, 180 William Street, bond $5,000. Liabilities are $17,000 and assets $5,000.

GLASH & LASK.—Judge Hand has appointed Robert H. Strahan receiver for Glash & Lask, dealers in clothing, 90 Bowery, with permission to continue business twenty days. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $1,500.

EDWARD I. WORMSER, liquor store dealer, 101 and 103 Avenue C, has made an assignment to Marcus Helfand.

MAX ZIENICK, manufacturer of boys' clothing, 750 Broadway, has made an assignment to Herman H. Levy.

DAVID TULLMAN of 102 Hester Street has made an assignment to Lazarus Goldstone.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

BOSTON, Mass.—Henrietta F. Macdonald, doing business as Macdonald & Sons, bookbinders, schedules filed; liabilities, $111,772; assets, $41,700.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—J. M. Burstein, doing business as the Decatur Jewelry Company of Decatur, voluntary petition; liabilities, $6,068; assets, $1,208.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Altman, Nanny—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $102.
Ampersand Hotel Co.—"Blackford's," $656.
Almahar Construction Co.—E. B. Baker, $2,401.
Arlits, Oscar C.—A. Hersilich, $158.
Apollo Mfg. Co.—Aco Silk Mfg. Co., Inc., $28.
Burg, Herman—S. Berman, $377.
Ball, Eustace H., and Franklin B. Clark—Co-operative Apartment Co., $180.
Baylis, Charles T.—F. M. Richards, $125.
Balossa, Cornelius C.—F. Vernon, $1,120.
Cohen, Elias A.—New York Telephone Co., $101.
Crisari, Gisom—People, &c., $200.
Cassidy, Edward—Pondista Realty Co., $119.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.—M. L. H. Watson, $1,127.
Crimmins, John D.—T. Papper, $453.
Civile, Serafino, gdn.—City of New York, costs, $109.

[illegible]

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

[illegible]

Shapiro, Simon—T. Oshrin, May 8, 1914, (reversed,) $400.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair and somewhat colder Fri.; gentle w. winds. Sat., fair.

S. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle westerly winds.

Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle w. winds, becoming variable.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle shifting winds, mostly n. e. over s.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle shifting winds.

East. Texas—Unsettled Fri., probably rain. Sat., fair; gentle to moderate s. winds.

West. Texas, Ark., Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla. and Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ohio—Fair Fri.; somewhat colder in n. Sat., fair, fresh w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Fri. and Sat., with gentle w. winds, becoming variable Sat.

Lower Mich.—Snow Fri., except fair in s. e. Sat., fair; moderate w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Fri., probably snow near Lake Superior. Sat., fair, slightly warmer.

Wis.—Fair Fri.; warmer in n. w. Sat., fair and warmer, with moderate w. winds, becoming variable Sat.

Minn.—Fair Fri.; warmer in n. Sat., fair and warmer.

Iowa—Fair Fri.; warmer in n. w. Sat., fair and warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Friday. Sat., fair and warmer.

Kans. and Col.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Utah—Fair Fri. Sat., fair in s., rain or snow in n.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 7:24 | Sun sets, 4:50 | Moon rises, 12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:22	12:35	6:30	6:56
Governors Island	12:27	12:35	7:07	7:22
Hell Gate	2:17	2:35	8:57	9:22

Arrived—Thursday, Jan. 7.

SS Ango, Havre, Dec. 22.
SS Iroquois, London, Dec. 17.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, Jan. 2.
SS Corredyk, Rotterdam, Dec. 20.
SS Parima, St. Thomas, Jan. 2.
SS [illegible], Palermo, Dec. 18.
SS [illegible], Naples, Dec. 20.
SS Iroquois, San Domingo, Jan. 2.
SS Carolyn, Cristobal, Dec. 29.
SS Carrillo, Santa Marta, Dec. 29.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Jan. 4.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Jan. 2.
SS Oceana, Bermuda, Jan. 5.
SS Laura, St. Michaels, Dec. 17.
SS Ada, Cardiff, Dec. 15.
SS Mondale, Matanzas, Jan. 1.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Zyldyk	Rotterdam	Dec.	18
New York City	Swansea	Dec.	18
[illegible]	Havana	Dec.	[illegible]
Niagara	Havre	Dec.	30
[illegible]	Patras	Dec.	[illegible]
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Dec.	30
[illegible]	Liverpool	Dec.	30
[illegible]	Grenada	Jan.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Havana	Jan.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cristobal	Jan.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Galveston	Jan.	[illegible]
El Mundo	Galveston	Jan.	[illegible]

DUE TOMORROW.

Venezia	Marseilles	Dec.	22
Trondhjemsfjord	Hull	Dec.	23
[illegible]	Jacksonville	Jan.	[illegible]
City of Columbus	Savannah	Jan.	6
Matanzas	Rotterdam	Dec.	24

DUE SUNDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Jan.	2
[illegible]	London	Dec.	30
San Guglielmo	Naples	Dec.	25
[illegible]	Pernambuco	Dec.	28
[illegible]	Framingham	Dec.	24
Hudson	Bordeaux	Dec.	25
Perugia	St. John's	Jan.	5

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
[illegible], Jacksonville	12:00 M.	1:00 P.M.
[illegible], Montgomery		3:00 P.M.
[illegible], Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Liverpool	[illegible]	12:00 M.
[illegible], Havre	[illegible]	12:00 M.
[illegible], Havana	[illegible]	12:00 M.
Oceana, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
[illegible], San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
[illegible]	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
[illegible], Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
[illegible], Rio Janeiro	[illegible]	12:00 M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	12:00 M.
[illegible], Porto Rico	[illegible]	12:00 M.
[illegible], Galveston		12:00 M.
[illegible], London		11:00 A.M.
[illegible], Liverpool		10:00 A.M.
[illegible], Liverpool		12:00 M.
[illegible], Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
[illegible], New Orleans		12:00 M.
[illegible], Galveston		12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carpathia, Naples	[illegible]	12:00 M.
[illegible], Norfolk	[illegible]	12:00 M.
[illegible], Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Kentigern, at Falmouth, Jan. 6.
[illegible]
SS Italiana, at Naples, Jan. 1.

Sailed.

SS Chariots, from [illegible], Jan. 6.
[illegible]
SS Rochambeau, from Havre, Jan. 6.

Passed.

SS Kansas, New York for London, passed [illegible]
SS [illegible], New York for Gibraltar, passed [illegible]
SS Gibraltar, New York for Havre, passed [illegible]
SS Floride, New York for Havre, passed [illegible]
SS [illegible], New York for Havre, passed [illegible]
SS Tuvian, New York for Dunkirk, passed Isle of Wight.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M. [illegible]

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 8, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Jan. 9, SS Niagara.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Jan. 13, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Jan. 11, SS [illegible].
Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 9, SS Noordam, and at 5 P. M. Jan. 15, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Nagasaki, Dec. 14; Kobe, Dec. 15, and Yokohama, Dec. 16—which arrived per steamer Yokohama, were dispatched east from Seattle on Jan. 1, and mails dated Manila, Dec. 6; Hongkong, Dec. 9; Shanghai, Dec. 11; Yokohama, Dec. 19, and Honolulu, Dec. 29—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo Maru, were dispatched east on Jan. 4. These mails are due in New York on Saturday, Jan. 9.

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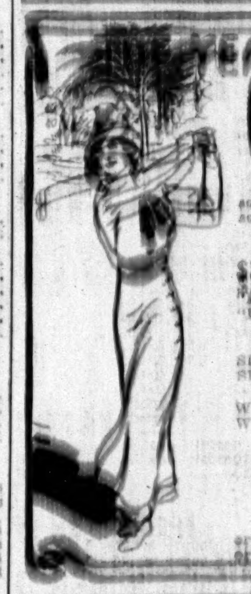

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$25.00 round trip, meals and berth included.
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CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
FRANCONIA
SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 10 A. M.
Orduna ... Sat., Jan. 16, 10 A.M.
Transylvania ... Sat., Jan. 23, 10 A.M.
LUSITANIA ... Sat., Jan. 30, 10 A.M.
FRANCONIA ... Sat., Feb. 6, 10 A.M.
SPAIN THE RIVIERA
ITALY-GREECE
The Azores, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Piraeus
Carpathia, Jan. 11 AT NOON
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

WARD LINE

Winter Trips
New York to
NASSAU—$35 AND UP
HAVANA—$30 AND UP
Including meals and stateroom accommodations.
Special Tours $70 and up
Steamer as hotel
New York to Nassau-Bahamas, thence to Havana, Cuba; returning via same route. Three days in Havana, enabling tourist to visit principal points of interest. Privilege of longer stop-over if desired.
Around Cuba Trip
23-Day Cruise, $95
S.S. "Esperanza" S.S. "Monterey"
Each 7,500 Tons Displacement
Every alternate week from New York to Nassau-Bahamas; Guantanamo (U.S. Naval Station); Santiago (San Juan Hill); Cienfuegos, returning via Santiago and Nassau to New York.
NEW YORK & CUBA MAIL S.S. CO. (Ward Line)
General Offices, Pier 14, E. R., New York

American Line
Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R.
St. Paul, Jan. 9, noon | Philadelphia, Jan. 16, noon
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
Minnehaha, Jan. 16, noon | Minnetonka, Jan. 16
White Star Line
New York—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R.
Megantic, Jan. 13, n'n | Lapland, Jan. 20, n'n
N. Y.—Azores—Gibraltar
Naples—Genoa
Under the American Flag
FINLAND
JANUARY 12, NOON
N. Y.—Azores—Gibraltar—Italy
Canopic, Jan. 26, 10 A.M. | Cretic, Feb. 16
Company's Office, 9 Broadway, New York

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:00 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. 'Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.60
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Service discontinued until May, 1915.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for HAVRE
NIAGARA . . . Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . . . Jan. 16, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . . . Jan. 23, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . Jan. 30, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

Go To BERMUDA
TWIN SCREW "Bermudian"
Newest and Fastest Steamer to Bermuda
Sails from New York every Wednesday.
A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agents, Quebec Steamship Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, N. Y., or Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2081 Broadway, N. Y., or any ticket agent.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
Ausonia...Jan. 21, noon | Tuscania (new) Feb. 13, noon
Cameronia...Jan. 30, noon | Ausonia...Feb. 24, noon
1st Cabin, $85; 2d Cabin, $55; 3d Class, $35.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

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TOURS
FLORIDA, BERMUDA, CUBA
PANAMA, CALIFORNIA
FRANK TOURIST CO.
396 Broadway, N. Y. Phone Franklin 1320

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Closing out our immense stock of DESKS, CHAIRS and OFFICE FURNITURE. All Kinds. Regardless of Cost. Sale imperative and at once.
WALTER F. BARNES CO.
372 Broadway, near Franklin St.

Holland America Line
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
DIRECT TO ROTTERDAM
Twin Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
N. Amsterdam, Jan. 16, noon | Rotterdam ... Jan. 23
Potsdam ... Jan. 23, noon | Ryndam ... Feb. 2

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS
Taormina, Jan. 26, March 6.
Rates, $45, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

Brazil Neutral fast twin-screw passenger steamers to East Coast South America via Barbados. Sailings every 3 weeks. S. S. "Minas Geraes," Jan. 6; S. S. "Sao Paulo," Feb. 10. Lloyd Brasileiro, J. J. Slechta, Agent, 17 State St., New York.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, Etc.
$1 DOWN $1 WEEKLY
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT
READY MADE—MADE TO ORDER.
HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., Tailors
Special—Full Dress Suits—Weekly Payments.
171 Broadway. Enter 3 Cortlandt St.

DIAMONDS on CREDIT

FABRE LINES
To Azores, Lisbon and Mediterranean.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
PORTLAND
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

OLD DOMINION LINE
To all points South and West. Every Week Day at 3 P. M., Pier 25, North River.

FLORIDA NOW THE WINTER RESORT OF THE WORLD.
Ocean Steamship Co., 301 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

PANAMA and West Indies Cruises. Three sailings every week. Send for booklets. United Fruit Company, 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

Tours and Tickets Everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway.

San Francisco via Panama Canal, Feb. 8, Luckenbach S. S. Co., Inc., 8 Bridge St., N.Y.

The New York Times Leads

For the first time in its history, The New York Times printed a greater volume of advertising in one month (December, 1914) than any other morning or evening newspaper in New York City, notwithstanding the rejection of many thousands of lines of advertisements accepted by other newspapers.

RESORTS. RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

15 Minutes from Herald Square, via Pennsylvania R. R. Station.

FOREST HILLS INN,
Forest Hills, L. I.
NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL.
Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court, Billiard Room.
Moderate Rates.
Take Long Island R. R. (all electric trains), at Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av.
Send for booklet, or call at New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 716.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Specially Low Winter Rates.

FLORIDA.

THE EAST COAST OF FLORIDA.
Charming scenery, beautiful sea coast with ideal surf bathing, an ideal climate for every outdoor recreation.
Superb Pullman service from all cities, with stop-off privileges at all principal resorts.
St. Augustine, Ormond-on-the-Halifax, Palm Beach, Miami, Nassau, (Bahamas,) Long Key Fishing Camp, Havana (Cuba) and the Panama Canal.
Florida East Coast-Flagler System,
243 Fifth Ave., New York, or St. Augustine, Fla.

GEORGIA.

HAMPTON TERRACE
NEW HOTEL RESORT
AUGUSTA GEORGIA
18-Hole Golf Course—Automobile Roads.
OPENS JANUARY 10.
For reservations and booklet address HOTEL WARRINGTON, 161 Madison Av., N. Y.

PARTRIDGE INN, Augusta, Ga.
Golf, Tennis, Dancing. See A. D. Cushing, Town and Country Bureau, 389 Fifth Ave. Phone Murray Hill 3850. Open Nov. to May.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Oak Court Hotel LAKEWOOD, N. J. Modern and homelike; dancing. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL DENNIS
IN WINTER
Provides a charm of comfort and ease amidst characteristic environment that has established it as an ideal seashore home. Directly on the ocean front.
Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES &c.
on the Beach, Atlantic City, N.J.
A delightful place to spend the Winter and Spring months
CAPACITY 600 · ORCHESTRA · DANCING

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO. The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, President;
A. S. RUKEYSER, Manager.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Avenue. Favorite House. For Winter and Summer guests. Free Booklet.

BERMUDA.

Now Open
Hamilton Hotel Bermuda
Largest and Leading Hotel
Illustrated Booklet (No. 10) on request
New York Office, 389 Fifth Ave.
Telephone Murray Hill 3850

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL BECKER and SIMON RUSSAK, doing business as BECKER & RUSSAK, Alleged Bankrupts.—No. 20,935.

Creditors of Samuel Becker and Simon Russak, doing business as Becker & Russak, are hereby given notice that by an order dated the 5th day of January, 1915, the above-entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy, under Section 12A of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the allowance of claims, the examination of the alleged bankrupts, and the preservation and conduct of the estate, and that action upon the petition for adjudication has been stayed until ten days after it shall be determined whether a composition herein shall be confirmed.

Notice is further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

January 7th, 1915.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK A. HAINES, DANIEL R. SMITH, and FREDERICK RAY, copartners trading as SMITH-HAINES, Alleged Bankrupts.—No 20,815.

Creditors of Frederick A. Haines, Daniel R. Smith and Frederick Ray, copartners trading as Smith-Haines, are hereby given notice that by an order dated the 23rd day of December, 1914, the above-entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy, under Section 12A of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the allowance of claims, the examination of the alleged bankrupts, and the preservation and conduct of the estate, and that action upon the petition for adjudication has been stayed until ten days after it shall be determined whether a composition herein shall be confirmed.

Notice is further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1915, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims and examine the alleged bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

January 7th, 1915.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JESUS A. SIERRA, Bankrupt.—No. 20698.

Notice is hereby given that Jesus A. Sierra, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 4th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 6th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York. In the matter of ISIDOR LEIBOWITZ, Bankrupt. No. 20,752.

Notice is hereby given that Isidor Leibowitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 31, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 6th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. No. 20983 in Bankruptcy. JOSEPH J. ZEIGER, Bankrupt.

Joseph J. Zeiger was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 5th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 18th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated January 6th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 20210.—JOSEPH BOZZUFFI, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Bozzuffi, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 6, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 18, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 7, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y. No. 20985. In Bankruptcy. BARNETT PRICE and HENRY STELLMAN, individually and copartners, doing business under the firm name of PRICE & STELLMAN, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Barnett Price and Henry Stellman, individually and copartners, doing business under the firm name of Price & Stellman, are hereby given notice that on January 5th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, January 18th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 7th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist of N. Y. No. 20994. In Bankruptcy. FRANCIS N. CARPENTER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Francis N. Carpenter are hereby given notice that on January 6th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, January 18th, 1915, at 10:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 7th, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of LAVINE & HARRIS.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1915, at 11:30 A. M., at 29 West 15th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of waists, suits, woolens, piece goods, machinery, motor, fixtures, &c.

MYLES A. WALSH, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York.

SCIENTISTS GAUGE FLIGHTS OF FLIES

Experiments Undertaken to Find Out How Far Disease Bearers Carry Contagion.

MOSQUITOES FLY 3 MILES

While the Maximum Distance for House Flies Is a Quarter of a Mile.

One of the problems that has arisen in connection with the part played by insects as carriers of disease concerns the distance which they may be able to travel. This has frequently been considered in this country in connection with mosquitoes which are responsible for the prevalence of malaria. It has been learned that mosquitoes which inhabit salt marshes near the seacoast may be found three miles inland.

Far less appears to be known with regard to the migration of the common house-fly, an insect charged with responsibility for typhoid fever and other infectious diseases. A series of studies conducted in Cambridge, England, on the range of the flight of flies of this species has been made the subject of a report to the Local Government Board on Public Health and Medical Subjects. Upward of 25,000 flies were liberated, under various meteorologic conditions, from the medical buildings at Cambridge. Of these, colored for identification, 191 were recovered.

The results showed that house flies tend to travel either against or across the wind. The actual direction followed may be determined either directly and by the action of the wind, or indirectly owing to the flies being attracted by odors from food. A point in favor of this supposition is the nature of the station at which flies were recovered after they had traveled any distance. These comprised a butcher's shop, public houses, and a restaurant, all of which gave off odors that are notoriously attractive to flies.

With regard to the altitude of the point of liberation, flies set free from the roof tended to disperse slightly better than those liberated from the ground, but the differences are not very considerable. It has been observed, with regard to the vertical flight of the housefly, that it may mount almost directly upward to a height of forty-five feet or more. The time of day appears to influence the dispersal of the insects as, apparently, when set free in the afternoon they do not scatter so well as when liberated in the morning.

The maximum flight observed in the thickly housed localities in Cambridge was about a quarter of a mile. In one case, where a part of the distance was across open fenland, a flight of 770 yards was noted. In experiments conducted in Cook County, Ill., by S. A. Forbes flies were trapped and, after being sprayed with a chemical solution for recognition, were liberated from a hospital in that district. They, too, were recovered at distances ranging up to a quarter of a mile from the point of liberation.

AIDS GERMANS TO TRADE.

Great Britain Permits Them to Do Business in Hongkong.

As a matter of special interest to American importers and exporters, United States Consul General, George E. Anderson at Hongkong, British China, writes that an arrangement has been effected whereby German and Austrian firms in Hongkong may continue to do business during the war, under certain restrictions. These restrictions, which are a part of the imperial proclamation defining the status of German and Austro-Hungarian citizens and firms located in British territory, establish, Mr. Anderson says, the following principle:

"Trading with the enemy, prohibited by law in Great Britain, does not include enemy nationals domiciled in British territory or the territory of the Allies or of neutrals. Where, therefore, an enemy national is permitted to reside in British territory during the war and where his business is of local connection only, there is nothing in British law or British regulation to prevent him doing business as any other resident of such territory, nor is there anything to prevent British nationals anywhere from doing business with such enemy national in a neutral country."

"Most of the large German concerns, however," continues Mr. Anderson, "are either Hongkong branches of concerns domiciled in Germany or Hongkong concerns with German branches. It is evident that if trading were permitted without restriction the partners in these houses in Germany would share the benefits of Hongkong trading, and would therefore, make such trading come within the law against 'trading with the enemy.'

"To avoid this the Hongkong ordinance just passed provides that German and Austro-Hungarian firms in Hongkong with German or Austrian branches or parent houses may continue to do business if they so reorganize as to separate their Hongkong business from the German or Austrian house and also if they pay all money received in trading and make all remittances through British banks in Hongkong.

"Most of the German and Austrian houses in Hongkong, therefore, are reorganizing and preparing to do business as usual, changing the original name enough to indicate that the firm is trading as a separate concern but at the same time not enough to destroy its good will and credit.

"The United States is especially interested in the matter, since the principal American agencies, aside from houses having their own branches here, are held by German firms, and American business has already been seriously affected by the inability of these firms to continue business in the usual way. Under the new arrangement there seems to be no reason why business in volume commensurate with demand here for American goods should not be maintained. As a matter of fact, trade with the United States only is likely to be possible for German and Austrian firms for some time to come."

MONEY TIGHT IN HONDURAS.

Halt of Mahogany Operations Throws Many Out of Work.

United States Commercial Agent Garrard Harris, writing from British Honduras, says there are indications of early and considerable stringency in money matters in that country, due to the closing down of nearly all the mahogany operations.

Just across the Mexican border, he says, several camps of American operators have suspended operations. These camps bought nearly all of their supplies in Belize, and the laborers spent most of their wages in that city. The withdrawal of $10,000 to $15,000 a month from circulation, together with lack of employment for several thousand men, Mr. Harris observes, will be seriously felt.

"The operators throughout the colony," Mr Harris continues, "are also cutting down their forces rapidly. They are not felling any more timber, but are merely 'cleaning up' that which is already down, and trying to get it out.

"Mahogany operators who have a supply of timber in the bush have not been able to get their logs out, owing to a deficiency in rainfall, with the result that the usual floods in the streams have not occurred and the logs could not be floated to market. As the season for floods is about over, this is another cause of concern to the men interested in the business, for mahogany deteriorates about 25 per cent. per year from the ravages of the "pin worm" in the bush, and where the logs are in water in booms the teredo damages them about 15 per cent. per year."

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHANNA NASANOWITZ, Bankrupt.—No. 20768.

Take notice that, pursuant to an order of this Court, all of the personal property of the bankrupt, situate at No. 6 East 125th Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, consisting of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats, millinery supplies, and fixtures, will be offered for sale by the receiver, as follows: Sealed bids for the same will be opened at the office of the attorney for the receiver January 13, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place creditors of the bankrupt may attend. Bids must be accompanied by cash or certified check for 10 per cent. of the amount thereof, and the receiver reserves the right to reject all bids. In case no bid is accepted, said property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the bankrupt's said premises on the 15th day of January, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Said property may be inspected at said premises during business hours on any day prior to the sale.

Dated New York, January 7th, 1915.
LEOPOLD LANDSBERGER, Receiver.
MOSES T. BARROWS, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of ROLAND GAS-ELECTRIC VEHICLE CORPORATION. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, the 19th day of January, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at Ave. B and 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of a complete plant for the manufacture of gas and electric buses, auto trucks, &c.; also motor buses, auto trucks, automobiles, automobile parts and supplies, motors, fine machinery, lathes, material, furniture, fixtures, patterns, &c.; also Assignee's right, title and interest in and to the patents and lease of said premises.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Assignee.
HENRY B. SINGER, Attorney for Assignee, 55 Liberty St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SAMUEL EVANS, ISRAEL EVANS & ABRAHAM ROSENGARTEN, trading as EVANS, ROSENGARTEN & CO. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Friday, the 8th day of Jan., 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 101 Crosby St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of boys' suits, cotton and woolen piece goods, trimmings, linings, fixtures, Etc.

CHARLES E. SIGLER, Assignee.
LOWTHER, SMITH & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Assignee, 43 Cedar St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOTTFRIED SCHNEIDER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Jan. 13th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 11:30 A. M., at 2,152 Westchester Av., and immediately thereafter at 2,418 Westchester Av., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of flour, sugar, butter, eggs, bakery fixtures, counters, showcases, tables, chairs, icebox, cash register, also an automobile delivery wagon in good condition, etc. Inspection Jan. 11th and 12th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

AUGUSTIN DERBY, Receiver.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 64 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDORE GROSSMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 14th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 36 E. 10th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of manufactured furs, skins, tails, machines, safe, fixtures, fur boards, &c. Inspection Jan. 12th and 13th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JACOB CLARK, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 B'way, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNIted States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CROWN RENTING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Jan. 13th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 225 West 109th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, linens, beds, rugs, etc.

Inspection Jan. 11th and 12th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver.
SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 115 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILBERT M. ROOSA and ALLIE CURRY, doing business as W. M. ROOSA & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Jan. 8th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2:30 P. M., at Liberty, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of a general grocery stock, horse, wagon, automobile, fixtures, &c.

HARRY OSTERMAN, Receiver.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 64 William St., New York.

Important Articles by Important People

HOW GOOD MAY RESULT FROM THE WAR,
By ELLEN KEY, the great Swedish authoress.

HOW NEW YORK CITY'S ADMINISTRATION PROGRESSED IN 1914,
By R. FULTON CUTTING, the well-known reformer.

HOW GERMANY WAS PRUSSIANIZED,
By HENRI BERGSON, the famous French philosopher.

HOW TO END MILITARISM,
By G. LOWES DICKINSON, the noted British publicist.

These are only a few of the features which will appear in the Magazine Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order your copy of it NOW. The Times is always sold out early.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Broadway Investment Deals Aggregating About $3,000,000 the Feature of Yesterday's Market, Which Showed Signs of Renewed Activity in All Its Branches—Several Important Transactions Reported Pending.

The sale of Wallack's Theatre, which with the sale of the Bijou formed the leading feature of the realty market yesterday, involved an element of trade. The Charter Construction Company, composed of Bing & Bing, the buyers of the Wallack Theatre property, gave in part payment to the Treblig Realty and Construction Company, headed by C. P. H. Gilbert, the six-story apartment house covering the block front on the north side of 139th Street between St. Nicholas and Edgecombe Avenues, a plot of 5½ lots. The house was erected by Bing & Bing a year ago. The entire deal represented nearly $2,000,000.

The new owners of the Bijou Theatre, the Isaac A. Hopper Construction Company, announced that the sixteen-story building to be erected there has been designed by the architect, S. Walter Katz, with I G. Felner as associate. The total investment with the building will represent nearly $1,500,000.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

The Hunts Point Realty Company purchased from the Joseph Rosenthal Realty Company, 502 West 134th Street, a five-story apartment house on a lot 50 by 100. In exchange the purchaser gave the southwest corner of Drake Street and Seneca Avenue, being the junction of Drake Street and Edgewater Road, the Bronx, having a frontage of 125 by 100 by irregular.

Increases Fifth Avenue Interest.

Alfred P. Gardiner has increased his interest in the property at 119 to 121 Fifth Avenue, corner of Nineteenth Street, formerly occupied by Lord & Taylor, by purchasing the interest in the parcel held by Richard A. Barker. The property is owned by Charles A. Gardiner and has a frontage of forty-six feet on the avenue by 125 feet on the street by irregular.

Resale of West Side Dwellings.

The Plainfield Estates Corporation purchased from the Wesley Realty Company, of which John W. Kight is President, 246, 248, 250, and 252 West 103d Street, four five-story American basement dwellings on a plot 72.6 by 100.8.

Mr. Kight recently acquired this property from the estate of Wallace Brower in trade for the nine-story fireproof building situated at 165 West Eighty-third Street, which he built about two years ago. Slawson & Hobbs negotiated both the original purchase and resale for Mr. Kight, Louis Cowan being associated in the latter.

Heights Property in Trade.

The five-story new-law tenement 2,145 Amsterdam Avenue has been sold by Lowenfeld & Prager, operators, to G. Bozzo. The structure occupies a plot 37.6 by 100 located 87.6 feet north of 166th Street. In part payment the buyer gave two lots on the northeast corner of Cropsey and Twenty-seventh Avenues, Brooklyn. Max I. Lefkowitz and J. B. Fannance were the brokers in the trade.

Brooklyn.

Newmann Leavy has sold for the Gracepek Trading Company the southwest corner of Fifty-third Street and Thirteenth Avenue, a three-story brick building, to a client for investment.

The six-family flat at 18 Charles Place, on plot 25 by 100, has been sold by James M. Hawley for John C. Dietz to Frank Strauch.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 40 by 100 on Dale Place to A. H. Bearson; a plot 40 by 100 on Kinsey Avenue to S. Samson, and a plot 100 by 100 on Park Avenue to R. Fisher.

Bronx County Register's Office Shows Surplus.

The first annual report of the Register's office of Bronx County, issued yesterday by Register Edward Polak, shows that since the opening of the office in January, 1914, 42,860 papers were filed and recorded. Mortgages constituted 8,261 of this number, while the number of conveyances filed amounted to 8,296, and chattel mortgages 22,048.

Folios were recorded to the extent of 276,609, while the value of the consideration of conveyances totaled $6,636,156; mortgages to the value of $30,534,372 were recorded, and the mortgage extensions amounted to $13,309,310.

The expenses were as follows:

Salaries of General Administration Department	$74,740.00
Mortgage Tax Department	9,500.00
Recording folios	13,022.15
Rent	4,875.00
Supplies	1,300.00
Total	$103,437.15
Receipts:	
Mortgage Tax Department	$142,324.20
Miscellaneous fees	42,973.22
Due from N. Y. Central R. R., mortgage tax on bond issue (estimated)	110,000.00
Total receipts	$295,297.42

After the declaration of war a decided drop in business became apparent in the Register's Office. The number of mortgages recorded in July was 1,158 and the mortgage indebtedness amounted to over $4,000,000. In December Register Polak reports 194 mortgages and a tax indebtedness of $1,275,835.07.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., in conjunction with N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood, have leased 124 East Fifty-fifth Street, a five-story American basement on a lot 25 by 100, furnished, for the season, for Mrs. James Cunningham to Ed. W. C. Arnold.

Louis Schrag has leased for the estate of William M. Leslie the dwelling house 263 West Twenty-fourth Street to Joseph A. Ferris.

Commercial Leases.

A. Q. Orza of the office of L. Porrino, in connection with L. A. Levey, has leased the building at 231 West Thirty-fourth Street for Mrs. Mary Harp. The building will be altered for a garage.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased the store at 12 West Forty-sixth Street to Mrs. Batson for a term of years.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight have leased for ten years to the F. C. Linde Company the warehouse at the northeast corner of Greenwich and Clarkson Streets.

The rental will be close to $25,000 a year. The building is five stories, on a plot 75.9 by 110. The lessee has a warehouse at Beach and Varick Streets.

William A. White & Sons have closed a lease for a term of years with The Outlook Company for the entire tenth floor of the Fourth Avenue Building, southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. The owner, Musgrave Realty Company, was represented by Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co.

Real Estate Notes.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Buildings of the Bronx, Robert J. Moorehead, shows that plans filed by builders during 1914 totaled 3,432, as against 2,849 for 1913. The estimated expenditure was $17,676,370 for 1914, as against $21,701,458 for 1913.

The sale of the property at 69 and 71 East Ninety-third Street, recently reported sold, was denied yesterday by the owner, William Hauser.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

East 103d St, 320, s s, 287.6 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; Equitable Trust Co. of New York v. Fleischmann Realty Co., Inc., et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Cambridge Livingston, referee; due, $33,027.41; taxes, &c., $1,587.75; to the plaintiff for $32,000.

West 115th St, 109, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; to Albert H. Mathews, as trustee for parties in interest, for $20,000.

West 115th St, 111, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, [illegible] tenement; to Albert H. Mathews, as trustee for parties in interest, for [illegible].

[illegible] Av, [illegible] n of 1[illegible]d St, 25x90.6, [illegible] tenement and stores; Benjamin M. Loutrel v. Charlotte A. Van Benschoten et al.; Wilder, Ewen & Patterson, attorneys; Richard M. Henry, referee; partition; to Albert H. Mathews, as trustee for parties in interest, for $20,000.

By Henry Brady.

East 104th St, 312, s s, 100.6 ft e of Second Av, 24.6x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; Casimir de R. Moore v. Vincenza Messuri et al.; Frank L. Holt, attorney; John F. McIntyre, referee; due, $6,661; taxes, &c., $62.74; to Joseph Mazzocchi for $8,150.

AT BRONX EXCHANGE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Cromwell Av, w s, 266.4 ft n of 169th St, 86.7x50.1x57.7x100x60.7, vacant; also Cromwell Av, e s, 57.7x100x irregular, vacant; George McCormack v. Michael F. Maher, Jr., et al.; P. Henry Delehanty, attorney; Jacob L. Diamond, referee; due, $7,974.11; taxes, &c., $1,196.42; to Abraham Oppenheimer for $9,800.

Timpson Av, w s, 91.6 ft n of 203d St, 25x78.6, vacant; Nathan Kurtzka v. Dongan Realty Co.; Schwartsman & Schwartzman, attorney; Edward D. Dowling, referee; due, $318.49; taxes, &c., $216.85; to the plaintiff for $100.

By George Price.

Tieman Av, e s, 587.10 ft n of Boston Post Road, 25x90, vacant; Charles Glore et al. v. M. Kempf Realty Co. et al.; Clocke, Koch & Reidy, attorneys; William A. Keating, referee; due, $3,590.91; taxes, &c., $265.87; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

18th St, 116 East, s s, 125 ft w of Irving Place, 25x92, four-story dwelling; F. S. Dow against J. M. Motley et al.; L. R. Conklin, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $31,834.15; taxes, &c., $712.

Cherry St, 444, n s, 50 ft e of Jackson St, 25x100, two-story frame tenement and three-story brick rear tenement; Rudolph Wallach Co. against Johanna Griffin et al.; August Weymann, attorney; Isidore Cohen, referee; due, $2,156.15; taxes, &c., $651.78.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Kelly St, 997 to 1,005, w s, 35.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 150x100, three five-story tenements; North American Wall Paper Co. against Jackson Construction Co. et al.; J. G. Abramson, attorney; H. N. Wessell, referee; due, $1,434.95; taxes, &c., $628.40.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Hobart Av, n e corner of Hobart Court, for a one-story brick dwelling, 20x30; Brunetta Tozzini, 120 Westchester Square, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont av, architect; cost, $1,500.

Boston Post Road, e s, 1,000 ft s of Gun Hill Road, for two one-story frame pig sheds, 25x100, brick foundation; F. K. Sturgis, 30 Broad st, owners; Guy A. Ward, White Plains, architect; cost, $1,800.

Boston Post Road, e s, 1,000 ft s of Gun Hill Road, for a one-story frame pig shed, 25x75, brick foundation; F. K. Sturgis, 30 Broad St, owners; Guy A. Ward, White Plains, architect; cost, $700.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 87.6 ft n of 166th St, 37.6x100; William Prager to Giuseppe Bozzo, 278 West 115th St, ½ part, Jan. 5, (mtg. $47,750;) attorney, J. B. Farmer, 55 Liberty St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Lowenfeld et al, exrs., to same, ½ part, Jan. 6, (mtg. $47,750;) attorney, same....$2,500

BROADWAY, s e corner 95th St, 25.6x100; 7th Av, n w corner 53d St, 25x100; Ellen Connell to Elkon Realty Corporation, 300 West 106th St, Jan. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$1

COLUMBIA ST, 111, w s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; Joseph L. B. Mayer to David Paley, 494 East 157th St, (mtg. $16,000,) all liens, B. & S., Oct. 29, 1914; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St....$100

DIVISION ST, 280, s s, 65.3 ft e of Gouverneur St, 21.9x49.2; Water St, 626, n s, 48.4 ft e of Gouverneur St, 24.8x72.6x24.4x71.6; Marie L. E. von Koenitz to Caroline G. Ewen, 45 West 92d St, one-quarter part, b. & s., April 7, 1913; attorney, A. C. Kellogg, 30 Broad St....$1

DIVISION ST, 105, s s, 21.5 ft w of Pike St, 21.4x53.3x21.2x53; Fajbush Libman to Benjamin Goldberg, 101 Division St, and Irving Goldberg, 173 New St, (mtg $23,000,) all liens, Jan. 6; attorney, Samuel Kahan, 63 Park Row....$100

FRONT ST, 139, s e s, at n e s of Depeyster St, 18x68.5; Nathan Horwitz to Morris I. Horwitz, 18 East 118th St, ½ part, (mtg $18,000,) Jan. 4; attorneys, Roeder & R., 119 Nassau St....$100

NORTHERN AV, e s, 556.2 ft n of 181st St, 100x212.2; Louisa H. Just and another to Margaret Miles, White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 7; attorney, L. K. Martin, 2 Rector St.$100

RUTGERS PLACE, s s, 129.1 ft e of Jefferson St, 25.7x127; Mayer Aronin to Rose Randell, 318 Broome St, Jan. 4, (mtg. $46,000)....$100

SUFFOLK ST, 44, e s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25.5x100; Katharine E. Ach to 44 Suffolk Street Realty Co., 419 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, Jan. 7; attorney, Charles A. Runk, 31 Nassau St....$35,000

1ST AV, w s, 61 ft n of 54th St, 20x—; Max Schwartz to Ida Schwartz, 178 Chrystie St, (mtg. $12,500, Jan. 6; attorney, David Sternlicht, 230 6th St....$100

2D AV, 2,067, w s, 50.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x75; 2d Av, 2,070, e s, 75.9 ft n of 106th St, 25x75, and 2d Av, 2,156, e s, 50.11 ft s of 111th St, 25x100; Reuben L. Michel to Celia R. Michel, 3 East 106th St, 1-5 part, Dec. 19; attorney, M. Kronacher, 256 Broadway....$1

5TH AV, n e corner of 19th St, runs e 125x n 92x w 25x s 45.6x w 100 to e s of 5th Av x s 46.6 to beginning; Richard A. Barker to Alfred P. Gardiner, 14 West 86th St, all title, C. A. G., all liens, Oct. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

8TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 128th St, 25x84; Max Bernstein to Bermax Realty Co., 273 West 125th St, Jan. 6, (mtg. $20,000;) attorneys, Loeb, B. & A., 55 Wall St....$100

11TH ST, 329 and 331 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, runs n 40x n w 25.2x n 3.8x e 6x n —x s w — to centre line of Stuyvesant St, x s 107.4x50, to beg.; (foreclosure, Dec. 29;) William C. Arnold, referee, to Anna Rosenblum, 442 East 58th St., plaintiff, (mtg. $49,000,) Jan. 4; attorney A. Rosenblum, 320 Broadway....$5,000

11TH ST, 329 and 331 East, n s, 225.4 ft w of 1st Av, runs n 40x n e 25.2x3.8x s e 6x n e —, to s s of Stuyvesant St, x w — x n — to centre line of said St, x w — to point 7.11 ft from line—with centre line block, between 11th and 12th Sts, x s 107.4 to n s 11th St, at point 275.5 w of 1st Av, x e 50 to beg.; Anna Resenblum to Hyros Realty Co., Inc., 442 East 58th St, (mtg. $64,000,) Jan. 5; attorney same....$1,500

50TH ST, 136 West, s s, 450 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.4; W. B. Dinsmore to James P. Knight, 194 Riverside Drive, and another, (mtg. $30,000,) all liens, Dec. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$100

107TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Dina Beinhauer, executrix, &c., Frederick W. Beinhauer, to Tommaso Naclerio, et al., 281 East 109th St, (mtg $9,950,) Dec. 24; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St....$10,950

119TH ST, s s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 51x100.10; Robert D. Neeson to Blanche I. Harison, 25 East 41st St, Bayonne, N. J., all title, Jan. 5; attorneys, Gannon, S. & R., 2 Rector St....$1

134TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Florence E. W. Schnefel to Charles O. Stanley, 181 East 111th St, ½ part, (mtg $9,000,) Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur McKenna to same, ½ part, (mtg $9,000,) Dec. 28; same attorney....$100

158TH ST, 540 and 542 West, s s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 49.9x99.11; Riverview Construction Co, to B. B. Realty Co., 149 Broadway, (mtg. $64,000,) Dec. 15; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 149 Broadway....$100

146TH ST, n s, 107.8 ft e of Convent Av, 14.3x99.11; The Leo Co. to Walter W. Thompson, 409 Madison St, Brooklyn, Jan. 2, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 49 ft n of 182d St, 48x97; Salvatore De Rosa to Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St, Jan. 5; Elfers & A., 277 Broadway....$100

BEACH AV, w s, 50 ft n of Randall Av. 25x100; Margaret Hally to Louisa B. Diener, 1,768 Gleason Av, mtg $500, Jan. 6; attorney, J. Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av...$100

SAME PROPERTY; Classon Realty Co. to Margaret Hally, 2,275 Lyon Av, Jan. 6; same attorney....$100

BECK ST, s e corner of St. John's Av, 110x67; Normal Construction Co. to 152d St. Construction Co., (mtg $60,000,) Jan. 5; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway....$100

FINDLAY AV, 1,118, e s, 38.4x100; A. J. Schwarzler Co. to Anna Fichtel, 639 St. Ann's Av, (mtg $20,000,) Jan. 6; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St....$100

FOREST AV, n w c 163d St, 67.5x27.6; John A. Bennett to Frederick J. Riehm, 1,132 Tinton Av, (mtg $20,000;) Jan. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway....$100

FOX ST, w s, 325 ft w of 163d St, 40x105.10; William Schmults to P. J. Building Co., Inc., 1,879 Southern Boulevard, mtg $24,000, Jan. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LORING PLACE, e s, 337.8 ft w of 181st St, 79.4x127.11; Cedric H. Ostrom to Oscar T. Mackay, 165 West 81st St, (mtg $12,000;) Jan. 6; attorney, R. B. Kelly, 2[illegible] Broadway....$1

LOT 75, amended map of Gleason property; Hugh O'Brien to Marie F. Gerz, 732 Van Nest Av, mtg $4,500, Jan. 6; attorney, Knox & D....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Marie F. Gerz to Catherine M. O'Brien, 1,221 Theriot Av, mtg $4,500, Jan. 6; same attorney....$100

MOHEGAN AV, w s, 73 ft s of 180th St, 45x70; James S. Friedman to Barnett Barichson, 1,001 2d Av, Jan. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$.1

MOHEGAN AV, w s, 78 ft s of 180th St, 45x70; Margaret Friedman to James S. Freidman, 572 East 166th St, Jan. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

PLOT begins at s w corner of land of Michael Foncellino, 10x60; Stevenson Supply Co. to Edgehill Terraces Co., 84 William St, Dec. 30; attorney, J. J. McKelvey, 84 William St....$1

RANDALL AV, n w corner of Wilder Av, 50x100; Land Co. C of Edenwald to Bridget Quinn, 15 East 65th St, Nov. 12; attorney, Bridget Quinn, 15 East 65th St....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of Fairmount Place, 54.11x128.6; P. J. Building Co., Inc., to John E. Schmults, 965 Fox St, mtg $58,000, Jan. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

VYSE AV, w s, 72.3 ft no of Boston Road, 58.8x147.2; Elizabeth Willett to Clara Rothermel, 830 East 179th st, (mtg $40,000;) Jan 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway....$100

WASHINGTON AV, n w c St. Paul's Place, 70.10x100.8; Herman M. Hess et al. to Rica Kelsey, Rockaway, N. J., Dec. 7; attorney, M. Lasit, 27 Cedar St....$100

WEST part Lots 19 and 20, map of Samuel Ryer Homestead, 38x100; Henry G. Cooper to Minnie H. Dunham, 205 West 87th St, Sept. 9; attorney, Mrs. C. E. Dunham, West Nyack, N. Y....$1

173D ST, n s, 44.5 ft w of Bathgate Av, 42x100; Fulle Building Co. to Diedrich Fulle, 107 East 109th St, and another, (mtg $34,550;) attorney William H. Jeffers, 128 Broadway....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 191st St, 90.2x50.1; Tralow Realty Corporation to Celia Lowenstein, 12 West Fordham Road (prior mtg $80,000,) Jan. 6, 1 year, 6 p. c...$10,000

AV A, w s, 77.2 ft n of 85th St, 25x94; Henry Frank to Arthur G. Frank, 220 W. 98th St, Jan. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c....$2,250

BROADWAY, s e corner of 95th St, 25.6x100; Elkon Realty Corporation to George F. Vingut et al., trustees, Suffolk County, L. I., Jan. 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$55,000

DIVISION ST, s s, 21.5 w of Pike St, 21.4x53.3; Benj. Goldberg and another to Fajbush Libman, 180 E 64th St, Jan. 6, prior mtg $13,000, due Jan. 2, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac Cohen, 141 Broadway....$10,000

FRONT ST, s e s at n e s of De Peyster St, 18x67; Morris I. Horwitz to Rachel Horwitz, 101 West 112th St, Jan. 4, due Jan. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Roeder & R., 119 Nassau St....$5,000

HAVEN AV, w s, 150 ft n from s s of 170th St, runs w 103.3x193.1x s 51.6x e 185.2x103.3 x n 50; Alfred Bartels to John H. Stube, 338 West 51st St, 3 years, 6 p c.; Jan 6, attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$8,000

LENOX AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 131st St, 49.11x75; Matilda D. Minck to Abraham Samuels, Asheville, N. C., Jan. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 B'way..$4,500

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25.5x100; No. 44 Suffolk Street Realty Corporation to Kath. E. Ach, 419 Beverly Road, Jan. 7, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney Chas. A. Runk, 31 Nassau St....$30,000

4TH ST, n s, 142.5 ft e of Bowery, 25x96.2; 4th St, n s, 117.5 ft e of Bowery, 25x96.2; Joseph Bauman to Isaac Goldblatt, 18 Avenue B, Dec. 29, prior mtg $39,750, due Jan. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leopold Freiman, 309 Broadway....$8,000

11TH ST, n s 225.4 ft w of 1st Av, 50x—; Anna Rosenblum to Abr. Rosenblum, 442 E. 58th St, Jan. 5, prior mtg $47,000; due Jan. 1, 1918, 6 p. c....$7,000

11TH ST, n e s, 123 feet n w of 6th Av, 30x—; Geo. M. Hammond to Edw. F. Gundrum, 1,185 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 6, due Jan. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. C. Glose, 391 Fulton St, Brooklyn....$5,000

21ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 40x91.11; Albert E. Straker to Wm. O. Saxton, Jr., 410 West End Ave, Jan. 6, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, T. G. Co., 176 Broadway....$4,500

39TH ST, s s, 137.10 ft e of 3d Av, 12.2x98.9; Anna Egan to Henriette Bachrach, 74 East 92d St, Jan. 6, 2 years, 5½ p. c....$1,500

71ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 49.11x102.2; Hennessey Realty Co. to Pollack & O'Neill Corp., Jan. 6, prior mtg $165,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. O. Neill, 51 Chambers St....$25,000

87TH ST, s s, 102.10 ft e of Park Av, 55.10x100.8; Johanna C. Wenzel et al., to Theodore Gutman, 1,075 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Jan. 6, prior mtg $58,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. H. Golding, 135 Broadway....$2,000

107TH St, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Tommaso Maclerio et al to Dina Beinhauer, executor, 780 Park Ave, Jan. 5, due as per bond; attys Salter & S., 110 Nassau St.$950

146TH ST, n s, 107.8 ft e of Convent Av, 14.3x99.11; Walter W. Thompson to John P. Leo, 770 St. Nicholas Av, Jan. 2, due April 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row....$2,500

191ST ST, s s, 50 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x95.9; Tralow Realty Corporation to Celia Lowenstein, 12 West Fordham Road, prior mtg $80,000, Jan. 6, 1 year, 6 p c....$8,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 49 ft n of of 182d St, 48x97; Benenson Realty Co. to Christina Baer, 214 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, Jan. 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway....$4,000

BEACH AV, w s, 50 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Louisa B. Diener to Margaret Hally, 2,275 Lyon Av, Jan. 6, due as per bond; attorney, J. Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av....$500

GRAND AV, n e corner of Buchanan Place, 25x100; Agnes Douglas to Christian Wieland, 2,164 8th Av, Jan. 6, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row..$6,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Emil W. Klappert, 873 West End Av, prior mtg $6,000, Jan. 6, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.$500

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 143 ft s of 183d St, 75x100; Erstine G. McDonald to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 6, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$12,000

LOT 3 of Plot 4, map of Arden property, 25x100; Jeremiah Sullivan to Rose Apt, 220 Cathedral Parkway, Jan. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William T. Matthies, 506 East 175th St....$1,700

LOT 3 of Plot 5, same map; same to same, Jan. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.$800

LOTS 209 and 210, map of section of 3d St, Raymond Park; Giuseppe Parrillo to Vito Corrado, 271 West 144th St, Jan. 5, due as per bond; attorney, B. A. Trotin, 331 East 149th St....$1,000

LOTS 95 and 96, map of Paul estate; Albert Paul to William Heydick, 413 East 159th St, Jan. 6, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1,000

PERRY AV, n e corner of Ozark St, 25x100; Rebecca A. S. Edwards to Sadie A. Byrne, 1,019 Trinity Av, Jan. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Fairmount Place, 54.11x128.6; John C. Schmults to William Schmults, 420 East 237th St, Jan. 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$16,000

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, n s, at land of Patrick Kane, 105.3x irregular; Willis H. Thorn to James Douglas, Palisade Av, near 237th St, Jan. 6, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$10,000

VYSE AV, w s, 72.3 ft n of Boston Road, 58.8x147.2; Clara Rothermel to Elizabeth Willets, 458 Jelliff Av, Newark, N. J., prior mtg. $40,000, Jan. 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$6,000

159TH ST, s s, 167 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x98.5; Frank J. Forsch to Philip T. Ditter, 823 Eagle Av, Jan. 7, 5 years; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 48th St....$2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,916, store and basement; Kenneth H. Wood to Thomas Crimmins, 21 West 64th St, 8 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway....$4,500

BROADWAY, 1,448, rear part of store; Sanford Hotel Co., Inc., to Herman Gertner, 238 West 106th St, 9 5-12 years, from Jan. 4 1915; attorney, Hy. J. Krinsky, 346 Broadway....$3,000

GRAND ST, 374, all; Samuel Kass to Harry Bell et al., 374 Grand St, 6 5-12 years, from Dec. 1, 1913; attorneys, Bell & B., 374 Grand St....$3,000

SUFFOLK ST, 14, all; Rubin Resler to Jennie Resler, 141 Suffolk St, 10 years, from Jan. 1, 1915; attorneys, Breitbart & B., 309 Broadway....$2,600

3D AV, 320, all; Louis L. Lorillard and another, trustees, to John A. Flynn, 216 Bedford Park Boulevard, 15 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, Lee H. Berliner, 66 Broadway....$8,500

9TH ST, 604 East, all; Morris Rosenbaum et al. to Meier Helcal, 63 Sheriff St, 3 years, from March 1, 1914; attorney, J. Konito, 80 Maiden Lane....$3,100

16TH ST, 5 and 7 East, 11th loft; Walter D. Lewisheim to Nathan Mannheimer et al., 938 St. Nicholas Av, 1 year, from Feb. 1, 1915....$2,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 79.9 ft s of Tremont Av, 108x134, all; Church of St. Joseph of Tremont to William Hauser, Bloomfield, N. J., 15 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorneys, Brooker & S., 4,203 3d Av...Taxes and $3,900

PROSPECT AV, 882, store, &c.; Gabriel Berkowitz o Alex Selkin, 959 Prospect Av, 5 years and 4 months from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, Alex Selkin, 959 Prospect Av....$1,140 to $1,260

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, 1,022; same against Louis J. De Milhau, owner; Joe B. Acken, contractor, (renewal)....$64

PARK AV, 1,024; John A. Philbrick & Brother against Christine Hoguet, owner; Joe B. Acken, contractor, (renewal)....$39

7TH AV, s w corner of 59th St, 25.5x100; Empire City Gerard Co. against Sol Bloom, owner; Hedden Construction Co., contractor....$290

30TH ST, 8 to 14 West; Manhattan Sand Co., Inc., against Isaac A. Hopper, Inc., owner; Empire Plastering Co., Inc., contractor....$387

81ST ST, 105 East; same against Frank Ludlam, owner; Joe B. Acken, contractor, (renewal)....$327

90TH ST, 69 and 71 West; Treu & Schaefer, Inc., against 69 West 90th St, Inc., owner; William S. Jennings, contractor....$312

115TH ST, 122 West; Herman Ostermann against Lena Henschel, owner and contractor....$124

Bronx.

LAND bounded on the s by Corsa Lane, on e by Gunther Av, on n by Crawford Av, on w by Laconia Av, —x—; Teresa Riszetta against Laconia Land Corporation, owner; John Twiname, contractor....$185

173D ST, 407 and 411 West; Frank Stola against Simplex Improvement Corporation, owners and contractors....$1,454

181ST ST, 12 and 14 West; William C. Peters against Herman Rothkirch, owner and contractor, (renewal)....$27

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,633; Isaac A. Hopper, Inc., against William E. D. Stokes et al., Dec. 31, 1914....$6,575

GRAMERCY PARK, 17; Nathan Rosen & Co. against James W. Gerard et al., June 29, 1914....$501

29TH ST, 39 and 41 West; Hirschhorn, Achoenberger & Krieger against Rockbridge Realty Co., Inc., et al., May 12, 1914..$900

Bronx.

WESTCHESTER AV, s e corner of Park St, 62x58; Henry Heil against Elizabeth Wright et al., Dec. 2, 1914....$140

LIS PENDENS.

BEDFORD ST, w s, 80 ft n of Morton St, 20x80; Thomas H. Bell, against William H. Bell et al., (partition;) attorney, W. J. Bolger.

BROADWAY, 1,544; Typhoon Fan Co., against Ernst Glantzberg, (action to declare trust;) attorney, M. C. D'Agrosa.

59TH ST, 22 West; Harry S. Ford, against Fifty-ninth Street Real Estate Co. et. al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Gibbs.

91ST ST, 50 West; Esperanto Mortgage Co, against Edward H. Ross et. al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. S. Newhouse.

127TH ST, 260 West; City Real Estate Co, against Eliza T. Wray et. al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

Bronx.

FOX ST, e s, 420.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 107.9x226.9; Hendrik Hudson Co., against Fanny Rudomin et. al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ferriss & Storck.

LOT 40, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ella A. Butler et. al., as extr., against William J. Scully et. al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. F. Corner.

153D ST, n s, 320 ft w of Elton Av, 20.2x100; Frank G. Wild et al., as extr., against Benjamin Benenson et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. G. Wild.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All its Branches.
Joseph P. Day
31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LARGE CHOICE PLOTS
In Great Neck
Extra depth. Fine old forest trees. Cost $22,500. Business reverses compel me to sacrifice. Will take $14,500 cash and guarantee upon investigation that I am selling 35% below the present market and actual value. Will divide into 3 plots and sell at $5,000 each. Finest residential locality on North Shore. Special and waterfront privileges to owner. Sewers. Neighborhood the best, and ideal environments. 29 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. All taxes and assessments paid. No agents. Address Arkwright Club, Box 25, N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Real Estate for Safe Investment
FOR SALE BY
Banking Dep't State of New York
Building Lots, Modern Houses and Bungalows at BARGAIN PRICES.
1,000 Properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey.
Titles Guaranteed. Liberal Terms.
Write for full details to
BENJ. D. HAIGHT,
Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks,
601 Times Building, New York City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HAVE BUYER FOR **BARGAIN.**
20-25 foot Dwelling, between Madison and Lexington Aves., 60th to 79th; principals only. HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Inc., 569 5th Av. Telephone, 31—Murray Hill.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

EXPRESS STATION
Wholesale & Retail Stores Combined
7th Ave. & 14th St.
A progressive business that expects future growth as well as present results will find
14TH STREET. **This**
7TH AVENUE SUBWAY
Corner Store
attractive for wholesale and retail combined. Store 40x90, includes basement 40x100. Fine 12-story, fireproof building. Corner to have subway express station. 100% sprinkler system. Immediate possession. Rent reasonable
Full Commission to Brokers
E. S. Willard & Co.
Phone 5989 Hanover 52 William St.

Broadway Store or Cafe
in the notion and hosiery district; 32 ft. frontage on Broadway; entrance on Broome St.—store, basement and sub-basement. 100% sprinkler system; possession now. Rent reasonable
Full Commission to Brokers
E. S. Willard & Co.
Phone 5989 Hanover 52 William St.

134 WEST 14TH ST., Near 8th Av.
LIGHT LOFTS, 75x103.
Cheap Power, Live Steam, Sprinklers. Low Insurance.
LIGHT STORE, 37.6x103.
Apply to LOWENFELD & PRAGER, 149 Broadway, or your own broker.

48 WEST BROADWAY
Entire Building To Let.
Four stories and basement, size 25x50.
Rent very reasonable.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

71 WORTH ST.
STORE, BASEMENT and SUB-BASEMENT, 25x100, for rent; also TOP LOFT, 50x100. Elevators and steam heat.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
20 Nassau St., or 41 East 41st St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 ROOMS, $40; 3 WEST 104TH ST.
5 ROOMS, $40; 40 WEST 127TH ST.
5 AND 7 CORNER ROOMS, $40 AND $60.
TUXEDO COURT, MADISON AV., 128 ST.

254-256-258 West 25th St.
High-class elevator apartments, 4-6 large, sunny rooms; open plumbing baths, electric lights, hardwood floors, etc. Liberal concessions. Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

GRAMERCY COURT,
152 EAST 22D ST.
4, 5, 6 and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; Gramercy Park section. Reduced rentals. Apply on premises.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The storm that was over Michigan Wednesday night has moved to the lower St. Lawrence Valley, leaving a secondary disturbance over Western Ontario. General and in many places heavy rains fell in the Atlantic States during Wednesday night, attended by gales, while in the lake region there were snows and rains, with gales that were strong over the lower lakes. In the Gulf States and the West the weather was fair, except over middle and north districts west of the Rocky Mountains, where there were snows and rains, with another marked disturbance on the North Pacific Coast.

Although temperatures are still high for the season in the Atlantic States and the lower lake region, they have fallen considerably since Wednesday night, except in New England. It is also colder in the upper lake region, Minnesota, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, with the temperatures slightly below the seasonal averages.

In the Southwest and extreme West temperature changes were unimportant.

There will be rain Friday and Saturday in the North Pacific States and rain or snow in the north plateau region; also snows along the windward shores of the Great Lakes. Elsewhere the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday.

It will be somewhat colder Friday in New England, the Middle Atlantic, and the north portion of the South Atlantic States and warmer in the Northwest.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest and west Friday and Saturday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate west, except north and northeast off the South Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and New England—Fair, colder Friday. Saturday, fair.

Western New York—Fair, somewhat colder Friday, except snow near the lakes. Saturday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, somewhat colder Friday. Saturday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	28	51	4 P. M.	38	52
6 A. M.	30	55	6 P. M.	35	48
9 A. M.	32	50	9 P. M.	34	39
12 M.	35	54	11 P. M.	34	38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 55 degrees at 6 A. M.; minimum, 38 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 93 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.64 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.91 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. — Loss.
3:30—100 Columbia St.; Mr. Magoshfner ....None
10:00—115 Ridge St.; Pincus Zossman..Slight
10:15—68 St. Nicholas Av.; Jos. Braunstein ....Slight

P. M.
2:00—224 E. 99 St.; Sam'l Gallant....Slight
2:45—1,671 Bathgate Av.; Lizzie Sleight ....Slight
3:20—225 E. 96 St.; Rose Lipschitz..Slight
5:30—715 2 Av.; Jos. Lischea......Slight
5:40—Times Sq. Subway station; I. R. R. ....Not given
6:00—235 E. 122 St.; David Deutsch..Slight
6:20—433 E. 164 St.; Jos. Engessor..Slight
6:30—131 E. 12 St.; Grace Marino......$10
6:55—10 E. 14 St.; I. Lipman...Not given
7:20—221 Broome St.; S. Shapiro..Not given
8:15—56 Ave. B; Morris Zimmerman..Slight
8:45—1,226 Madison Av.; Abr. Goldman.Slight
9:00—70½ James St.; Frank Risise..Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, to take effect 12 P. M. Jan. 6: Matron Mary Cleary, 169, at $500 a yr., appointed Oct. 16, 1899.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M. Jan. 8: Lts. C. F. Farley, 28, to 33; Thos. Comboy, 33, to 17 Insp. Dist.; Patrol. Frank Mondo, Det. Bu., to 23, Act. Det. Sergt. revoked; Wm. Reilly, 4, to Det. Bu., as Act. Det. Sergt. (Mutual,) to take effect 4 P. M. Jan. 8: Patrol. J. D. Baumann, 165, to 26; J. W. Sage, Jr., 26, to 165.

Temporary Assignments: Sergt. J. T. Weckesser, 14, to Marine Div., for 20 days, from 4 P. M., Jan. 11; Patrol. C. S. P. Gaul, 26, to C. O. duty in Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 7; Dominick Caso, 39, and C. P. Lander, 162d, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Jan. 10; J. F. Flanagan, 148, as station house attendant, for 15 days, from 6 P. M., Jan. 8; C. W. Rohrlack, 154, to C. O., duty in office of Chief Inspector, for 5 days, from 9 A. M., Jan. 9; F. J. McKenna, 168, to Boiler Squad, for 10 days from 9 A. M., Jan. 9; W. E. Barrett, 277, to Det. Bu., for 10 days from 8 A. M., Jan. 10; Frank Sullivan, Traf. C, to office of Chief Surgeon, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 10; Frank Richards, Marine Div., as station house attendant at Subdivision A, for 20 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 11.

Leaves, with pay: Capt. W. H. Sullivan, 31, 4 days from 8 A. M. Jan. 7, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. D. H. C. Ferry, 18, 1 day from 8 A. M. Jan. 10; John Cramer, 42, 1 day from 4 P. M. Jan. 6; Frederick Steiner, 79, 1 day from 4 P. M. Jan. 9; J. F. Daly, 144, 1 day from 4 P. M. Jan. 6.

Sick leave: Patrol. William O'Neill, 28, 60 days from 8 A. M. Jan. 7.

The following application for pay while sick is approved: Patrol. T. P. Marron, 89, from noon, Dec. 15, during disability.

Restored to Duty: Patrol. J. J. O'Leary, 43, to take effect noon, Jan. 7.

Suspended from Duty: Patrol. G. W. Hart, 164, to take effect 11:10 A. M., Jan. 6.

Convicted of a felony and is dismissed from the police force to take effect 5:30 P. M., Jan. 6, 1915: Patrol. Agidia Damico, 43.

Death Reported: Patrol. M. F. Kane, 160, at 1:15 A. M., Jan. 1.

Fire Department.

Leave, with pay, for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 17, 1914, to Jan. 1, inclusive, is granted John McDonough of Eng. 77 on account of injuries received in the discharge of duty.

Gerhardt E. Bryant of H. & L. 2 is fined $5 for loss of coat badge.

The Rev. Richard J. Hamilton is appointed Chaplain in Brooklyn and Queens at $1,000 a year and honorary rank of Chief of Battalion, to take effect at 8 A. M. Jan. 8.

Appointed as ununiformed firemen for a probationary period of three months and assigned: Owen Bradley, Eng. 1; L. F. De Mars, Eng. 210; A. S. McCoy, Eng. 22.

Leave, without pay: Chief of Battalion Richard J. Marshall, 34 Bat., for 24 hours, from 8 P. M., Jan. 7.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for swimming instructor will be received until 4 P. M. on Jan. 21. The position is open to men and women. The minimum age is 21 years. Applicants must undergo written and physical tests. They should have a thorough knowledge of the preparatory land exercises and water drill for beginners and for advanced swimmers.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 20 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for assistant in game preservation, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $2,250 a year. The duties will be collection of information on game protection, cooperating with State game officials, collecting evidence involving violations of the Federal law regulating interstate commerce in game, especially in shipment by rail, express, or parcel post, and rendering assistance when necessary in preparing cases for action in courts. Competitors will be examined in practical questions on birds and mammals, State game laws, interstate commerce in game, education and experience. At least two years' experience as Game Commissioner, or two years' legal experience in game preservation, or two years' responsible experience in supervision of railway baggage, freight, or express transportation is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Courses for pupils who wish to prepare for technical trades or household work will be given in the Bushwick High School, beginning with the new term, Feb. 1.

The Elementary Class Teachers' Association (from 1A to 6B) will hold a meeting on Jan. 12 in Terrace Garden Hall, Fifty-eighth Street near Third Avenue.

A large number of teachers will probably be appointed on Feb. 1.

New classes in Spanish will be formed next month in the East Side Evening High School for Women, Hester and Essex Streets, Manhattan.

Adelphi College, Brooklyn, will give a course in Gregg shorthand beginning Feb. 1.

Evening School 13, Degraw Street, near Hicks, Brooklyn, announces that it has a few vacancies in its stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping classes.

There will be a debate between pupils of Erasmus Hall High School and the Boys' High School this evening in the latter building, Marcy and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn.

There is talk of the establishment of a new bureau to take charge of the public school plant.

About 1,000 applicants took the examination this week at the Board of Education Hall for evening school teacher.

Ernest F. Ellert has been chosen by President Churchill as Chairman of the Committee on Vocational Schools, to succeed Mrs. Ella W. Kramer, whose term expired on Jan. 1 and who was not reappointed by Mayor Mitchel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Capt. C. O. Zollars, C. A. C., from treatment Reed Hosp., to Hot Springs for treatment.

The retirement of Col. W. Lassiter, Inf., from active service is announced.

Relieved from 29 Inf.: Capt. K. T. Smith, and 1st Lts. L. A. Dewey, A. D. Chaffin, and J. G. McIlroy.

Orders Jan. 2 relating to following M. C. officers revoked: Majs. I. W. Rand, L. A. Fuller, D. Baker, E. P. Wolfe, R. N. Winn, and C. P. Robbins. They are designated to take the correspondence course in the Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical officers, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Orders Nov. 4 as to 1st Lt. E. S. Harrison, C. A. C., revoked.

1st Lt. H. W. Yemans, M. R. C., from Phpn. Dept., May 15, then to U. S. for further orders.

Capt. C. G. Mettler, O. D., 3 visits to Richmond, Va., prior to April 1, reinspection ordnance material.

Changes ordered in stations and duties of dental surgeons: 1st Lt. G. L. Mason, 2 Div. and duty at Ft. Snelling, Minn., to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., relieving 1st Lt. F. L. K. Laflamme, who will proceed to West Point for duty at the Academy. There he will relieve 1st Lt. A. Carpenter, who will go to Texas City for duty with 2 Div., with station at Ft. Snelling.

Col. G. K. McGunnegel, Inf., relieved from treatment at Reed Hosp.

Leaves—Capt. T. F. Ryan, Cav., 5 days.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Comdrs. E. McCauley, the Scorpion, to home, wait orders; W. F. Bricker, Naval Attache, Paris, to Comd. the Scorpion, and W. R. Sayles, asst. to Naval Attache, Paris, to Attache, Paris.

Lt. J. H. Newton, the Maine, to Comd. the Patterson.

Mach. J. D. Brown, recvg. ship at New York, to the Minnesota.

Marine Corps Orders.

Col. T. P. Kane, commission.

Capt. W. T. Hoadley, Portsmouth Barracks, to 1 Brig., Phila.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cyclops, at Vera Cruz; Glacier, at Guaymas; Standish, at Annapolis, and the Lebanon, at Lambert Point.

Sailed—Raleigh, La Paz for Mazatlan; Tennessee, Alexandria for Jaffa; Hector, Honolulu for Bremerton, and the Supply, Guam for Manila.

The Leonidas, now at Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, will leave about Jan. 12 for the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua to resume service work.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BAILEY, MARY V., (Oct. 20;) no realty; personalty, $150; to Elizabeth A. Kiernan.

EPSTEIN, BERTHA, (Dec. 29;) realty about $10,000; personalty about $3,000; to Morris, David, and Alfred Epstein, Jennie Heuman, amounts unknown; Rose Epstein, income from $12,000; James Herzog, Elsa Herzog, and Viola Heuman, $150 each; Lilie Herzog, residuary legatee, value unknown.

FREEDMAN, Moritz, (Dec. 28;) realty upward of $1,000; personalty same; all to Hannah Freedman.

KERNOCHAN, ELIZA S., (Dec. 30;) realty unknown; personalty upward of $10,000; value of legacies unknown; to Egerton L. Winthrop, Benjamin R. Winthrop, Neilson Winthrop, Annie Neilson Curtis, Mrs. Abner Colgate, Mrs. Francis Henry Edward Livingston, Mrs. Granville Farquhar, Josephine de Fontemblat, Robert N. Montgomery, John A. Montgomery, Lily P. Montgomery, Margaret Montgomery, Augusta Montgomery, William J. Montgomery, Joseph H. Kernochan, Edward L. Kernochan, Mrs. William T. Howbert, Mrs. Charles Lansing, Jr., Frank K. Scott, J. Frederic Kernochan, William Kernochan, and to the widow of William S. Kernochan.

LIPSCHITZ, ISAAC, (Aug. 20;) realty nominal; personalty $200; widow and sons, Moritz, Lazarus, and Hyman, equal shares in $10,000 insurance; widow and sons share equally in property at 98 Henry St. and 209 E. 108d St.; son Lazarus receives 112 Henry St.; widow, $30 a week from properties; sons, $17.50 from same; Zussman A. Lipschitz, a brother, $22 a month during life; Synagogue Zimach Zedick, $400; Hester Street School, $150, and Chevra Labovich Nissen, $125.

PEABODY, JAMES C., (Jan. 1;) realty about $1,000; personalty more than $10,000; all to Rebecca M. Peabody.

TABER, DAVID S., (Dec. 21;) realty $1,000; personalty $8,000; Elizabeth W. Taber, $8,009; Eleanor W. Taber and David S. Taber, Jr., each $500.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Incorporated today:

Cameoscope Corpn., kinetoscopic devices, $700,000; H. Meyer, Jr., J. A. Mittnacht, J. G. Pearse, Poughkeepsie.

Alex Taylor & Co., athletic, sporting goods, $125,000; G. A. Lewis, E. P. Frawley, Mortimer Vancott, Jr., 26 E. 42d St.

National Packing Box Factory, J. H. Dykeman, $100,000; J. D. and T. F. Fyfe, W. G. Busbell, 913 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Wm. Steiner Sons & Co., Millbrook, lithographing, printing, $250,000; H. and I. Steiner, J. Kopperl, 25 Clarement Av.

Helicloz Tire Co., metallic armor for tires, $100,000; I. E. Maginn, S. W. Rogers, T. H. Soule, Hotel St. Andrew.

Olean Specialty Co., Olean, varnishes, stains, paints, oils, $100,000; C. M. Lashby, J. G. Sorg, E. A. Sherwood.

Louis W. Lapidous, Inc., ladies' apparel, $30,000; J. H. and L. W. Lapidous, 12 W. 27 St.

Voorhees Realty Corpn., $25,000; F. E. Varriale, H. A. Smith, H. E. Persons, 157 Montague St., Bklyn.

Denominator Adding Machine Co., $10,000; M. W. and A. H. Phillips, F. H. Morse, 511 Lincoln Pl., Bklyn.

Cobden-Collins Co., ladies' apparel, $10,000; J. Mamlock, H. Collins, A. H. Cobden, 112 Madison Av.

Lestershire Modern Laundry, Lestershire, $5,000; E. G. Smith, M. F. and F. E. Eisele, Binghamton.

Hill-Waite-Williams, Inc., Rochester, $9,000; H. H. Williams, R. Waite, G. L. Hill.

Riverside Lunch Co., $5,000; J. Kornblau, A. and B. Guryan, 1,324 5th Av.

Greek Camel Cigarette, $10,000; C. Catsaros, C. S. Hermitage, A. M. Poole, 25 Pine St.

Daly Theatre Co., $5,000; D. J. Richman, L. Felix, B. A. Levine, 226 W. 50 St.

Aveta Manufacturing Co., furniture, fixtures, art objects, $6,000; G., A., and G. Aveta, Jr., 2,268 Wash'n Av.

Robert Cobban & Sons, carpentery, woodworking, building, $5,000; J., J., and R. Cobban, 100 W. 107 St.

Wizard Dress Co., $5,000; B., L., and J. Leibowitz, 1,764 Union St, B'klyn.

F. F. M. Cloak & Suit Co., ladies' wear, $5,000; E. Klein, R. and M. Morowitz, 110 W. 113 St.

Manorville Estates, realty, $10,000; G. M., M. N., and Constantine Cossenas, Broadway and 156 St.

Samuel Harris Co., furniture, decorating, art objects, $10,000; S. Harris, A. G. Lotito, F. R. Greene, 233 B'way.

Globe Utility Co., brokerage, realty, construction, $10,000; A. Cowe, Jr., C. Colt, J. T. Wells, 299 B'way.

Miliphone Corp'n, automatic vending machines; $10,000; E. D. Guilfoyle, J. A. Byrne, D. P. Berghelmer, 14 Wall St.

Peekskill Transfer & Storage Co., Peekskill, $10,000; G. C. Frankland, W. B. and C. L. Pugsley.

Duerk Grand Piano Co., $10,000; C., R. J., and F. L. Duerk, 347 E. 28 St.

Moving Picture Machine Fire Shutter Co., $10,000; J. J. Kelly, F. J. Steinbacher, A. J. R. MacDougall, 193 Meserole Av., B'klyn.

Edward Martin-Otto Kohn, furriers, hats, laces, apparel, $20,000; J. S. Collins, H. L. Cross, Stanley D. Brown, 162 W. 76 St.

Paragon Utility Co., devices, hardware, household goods, $25,000; S. Goldstein, A. J. Briggs, R. Schoenfeld, 58 W. 15 St.

Exhibitors' Feature Co., Buffalo, moving pictures, equipment, $25,000; H. Rash, T. Steinberg, H. Lewis.

Voluntary dissolutions: Salt City Paving Co., Syracuse; Rosenberg, Houser & Kulick Co., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 7.—Charters filed today:

Integrity Realty Co., Camden, $140,000, Norman S. Castor, William B. Castor, Harry C. Kramer, Camden.

Lyceum Theatre Co., East Orange, $2,000; J. A. Sisto, K. S. Sisto, M. I. Collins, East Orange.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. OFFICE SUB-LETTING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5786.

To let, great sacrifice, store, lofts and basement, 50x100, equipped, sprinkler, Holmes wiring, low insurance, store contains office partitions and shelving; suitable for dry goods. 96-98 Grand St.

Large, airy office, 5th Av. Building, to sublease at a big reduction, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Room 537, 200 5th Av.

Lofts, new fireproof, 22 cents sq. ft.; with rail and water facilities, 25 cents; make bid. Galbreath, 319 West 95th.

COLWELL BUILDING.
107 Lafayette St., loft 60x80, light three sides, low rent, low insurance.

Lofts, 59-61 Orchard St., electric elevator; basement, 59-63 Allen St. Ridley, 59 Allen. Telephone Orchard 5318.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Large corner store and floor for rent, 607 10th Av. Owner, 1,005 Summit Av., Bronx.

432 4th Av., corner 29th St.
Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

WHITEHALL BUILDING, 2,840.—Desk room in modern office. Phone Rector 1676.

38th St., 36 West.—Parlor floor, any business, $75; hallrooms, $3 up, heated.

35th, 20 East.—Parlor floor for doctor; furnished or unfurnished.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

$200,000 to loan on first mortgage, Manhattan Borough preferred. Owners and brokers may apply; reasonable rates. Myron Sulzburger, Attorney-at-law, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.

Money advanced on Rents; First and Second Mortgage Money. R. M. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

MORTGAGE AND LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE
FOR SAFE INVESTMENT.

Several good tenement properties taken in foreclosure by first mortgage; reconstructed, cleared and put on paying basis.

SELL AT COST
$3,000 to $5,000 cash; balance first mortgage at 5% 5 years; no cost to borrower.
COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
JOHN W. AHERN, LOAN OFFICER, 59 Liberty St.

Will exchange for Manhattan or Bronx income-producing property, one 3-family, one 4-family, and one 6-family house in finest section Jersey City Heights; corner on Palisades; pays 10 per cent. net on equity; investigation courted. Michel & Moore Co., 107 Sip Av., Jersey City.

Lot, 609 West 49th, for sale or to let; will build to suit. J. C. Forster, 269 West 45th.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Private party must sell semi-bungalow, newly renovated; all improvements; sewer, garden plot, with hedge around; ideal location, few blocks from the Sound; all rights to yacht club, bathing beach, and dock; only 30 minutes out; price $4,500; will take $300 cash, balance can be arranged. B. Bryan, 243 West 34th St., New York.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co. move Feb. 15 to 51 East 42d St.

To Let—Furnished.

Private house, 510 West 149th; 10 rooms, 2 baths; furnished or unfurnished; reasonable rent. Phone 6470 Morningside.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Huntington.—Hilltop farm, 68 acres; near turnpike; farm buildings; suitable for estate; price, $225 per acre; terms. Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

Northport, Sound Shore plot, ½ acre; fine beach; commuting distance; ideal in every way; price $1,200. Some plots $400, terms. Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Properties of the better class; sale and rent. O'CONNOR & McCANN, New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A farm of one acre at Glen Rock, New Jersey, adjacent Ridgewood, half mile from station; 20-mile view; street all improved; new house, 6 rooms and bath; oak floors, steam heat; exceptional country home; $5,000. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

Big farm, 496 acres, 3 sets buildings, 5,000 fruit trees, for sale at fraction of cost to close estate. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800, terms; would rent. Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

We specialize in Bergen Co. real estate. Write for Booklet "A," N. J. Title Ins. Co. Hackensack, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

Ossining country family houses to let; $10-$20 monthly. Address, 50 West 12th.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted—Furnished cottage, East Coast of Florida, for one month from Feb. 15. Arthur Schwarz, Princeton Worsted Mills, Trenton, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty Cents a Line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A.—A. THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
One room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up. Exceptionally clean apartments. No objectionable tenants.
'Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. 'Phone 9920 Col.

We have to let several very comfortable Bachelor Apartments, both furnished and unfurnished, in Holwarthy Chambers, 152-6 Madison Avenue, N. W. corner 32d Street; please apply on premises or to our office. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 62 Cedar St., Tel. 5,700 John.

Riverside Drive, (Corner 119th St.)—Handsomely furnished seven rooms, two baths; very reasonable; will sublet until Summer or longer; can be seen afternoons from 2 to 5, or evenings. 468 Riverside Drive, Apartment No. 2.

Riverside Drive, (116th Subway.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; leaving city; will sublet 3 months, longer; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

For Bachelor.—Living room and sleeping room, in exquisitely furnished apartment, just off Washington Square; rent $50 monthly. W 140 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70.—Splendid apartment overlooking the Park; eight rooms, completely furnished, $100 monthly; unfurnished, $80.

21ST, 234 WEST.—Sunny living room, bedroom, kitchen; elevator; phone; $8; references.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Furnished apartments for rent for the season. See Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

East Side.

TO SUBLET IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST., BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS; ONE OF PARLOR, 2 BEDROOMS, AND BATH; THE OTHER OF PARLOR, BEDROOM, AND BATH.

To Sublet Furnished.—Unusually attractive suite, three rooms and bath; rent, $65; can be seen between 12 and 1 or by appointment. Telephone Gramercy 1866.

Apartments, furnished, full hotel service, restaurant; two roms and bath; $40 up. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
Lease and contents of exquisitely furnished five-room apartment, furnished with rare old family mahoganies, Persian rugs, rich hangings, original drawings, mahogany beds and complete in every detail, including silver and linen; this is a rare chance for a bachelor or couple who can afford luxurious appointments to step right into a complete establishment, which ordinarily money could not purchase. Washington Square, W 139 Times.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted.—A furnished four-room apartment (including small kitchen) for 3 adults for 3 months; rent not to exceed $45; best references. Address A. J. D. Wedemeyer, Park Avenue Hotel, New York City.

Assume unexpired lease, small apartment, for use of furniture. Central, Box 56 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

226 Fifth Avenue (nr. 26th St.)
Three rooms and bath, kitchenette; building newly renovated. Apply on premises, or Harris & Vaughan, 569 5th Av.

Very attractive four-room apartment to sublet overlooking Hudson River with wonderful view; price, $50. Hillman, 709 West 169th St., Manhattan.

Sublet 6 rooms, bath; large, light, airy; immediate possession; ideal location; sacrifice. 752 West 178th.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

Non-housekeeping apartments, Spencer Arms, S. W. cor. B'dway and 69th St.

106-110 Central Park West, south corner 71st. —Six to nine rooms, $1,300 up.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Three-room apartment; might be used in connection with small business; just west of 5th Av. Apply 4 West 29th St. or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

East Side.

7 ROOMS AND BATH, $35-$40.
Steam heat and hot water.
Excellent block; quiet house, well kept.
48 EAST 129TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.
See janitor on premises, or
J. E. Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

Bachelor apartments; large rooms; private bathrooms; fireplaces; electricity; telephone; maid service; $40-$85. Rebarer Studios, 420 Madison Av., near 48th.

26 East 49th St.—1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath; service; all improvements. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 41st St., or premises.

Brooklyn.

11 Monroe Place, 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge, 5 Borough Hall Subway; room and bath; telephone; excellent service; $22.50.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

53D STREET, EAST,
37 AND 52.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second-floor suite; single rooms; fine table; parlor dining.

73D ST., 12 EAST—Two large rooms, running water, excellent table, also limited number of table boarders; references.

93D, 31 EAST.—Private house; select neighborhood; two very attractive rooms; suitable couple, gentlemen; all conveniences; meals served; references.

MADISON AV., 436.—Third floor, front alcove room, large closets; reduced rates; telephone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms; private baths; electricity; table guests.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; good board; telephone; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Sunny front hall rooms; running water; excellent table; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large room, suitable two or three; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished large room; electricity; private bath; suit particular people desiring accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking; foreigners preferred.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath, continuous hot water; private house.

70TH, 62-64 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; parlor dining; excellent cuisine optional; table guests.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE, FRONT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms; every convenience; superior table; Subway and L.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

73D, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good table; homelike; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Unusual opportunity secure medium room, steam; first-class board.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; double and single rooms; modernly furnished; superior table; electricity; phone.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Heated, sunny, single room; connecting shower; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms; continuous hot water; well heated; excellent Southern cooking; convenient elevated, Subway; reasonable; references.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 68 WEST.—Double, single rooms; unsurpassed table; moderate rates; table guests.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable large, small, sunny rooms; Subway, "L"; table guests.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Strictly private family; superior home cooking; modern apartment. Hurlbut.

130TH, 144 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room; excellent table; telephone; convenient; reasonable.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

227TH ST., (Spuyten Duyvil.)—Restful, parklike neighborhood; 9 cts. commutation Grand Central; 231st St. Subway convenient; $8, $12. Misses Lesley.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

WEST END AV., 531.—Comfortable steam heated room; electricity, telephone; excellent home cooking; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Steam-heated room; excellent table; convenient Borough Hall.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers.

Elegant, modern home, small family; quiet, refined surroundings; service excellent; easy commutation. 153 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST, Near 5th.—Attractive large, small rooms; clean, quiet. Telephone.

29TH, 112 EAST.—Back parlor, nicely furnished; very light; heated; smaller rooms; $2.75 up.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Attractive large, small rooms; parlor suite; newly opened house.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Attractive, large, running water, dressing room; home cooking; meals optional; references.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; well-kept house; all conveniences; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

62D, 168 EAST.—Finely furnished room; private house; heated; all conveniences; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house, charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant, clean, single room; private house; telephone; references.

13TH, 131 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, heated rooms; clean locality; $2 to $5; also connecting.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Two rooms; sunny; en suite; bath, electricity; private house; references; bachelors.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine room, private bath; electricity, steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid front room; private bath; electricity; steam; select.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Sunny, comfortable, single room, with bath adjoining. Plaza 6296.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor's office, large, small rooms, private bath.

56TH, 347 WEST.—Desirable rooms, well heated; running water; shower baths; telephone.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Comfortable warm room for gentleman; terms moderate; desirable location.

57TH, 352 WEST.—Large, choice, desirable rooms; light housekeeping; house just opening.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; fifth floor.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with, without private bath.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room, 1 medium, 1 single; handsomely furnished; perfectly kept house; moderate; responsible people.

65 WEST 70TH.
Medium-size, well-furnished room in private apartment.

70TH, 48 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished, well-heated room; telephone; reasonable.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Handsome large room; private bath; steam heat; breakfast; references; convenient Subway; homelike surroundings. Apartment 4-W.

71ST, 261 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; suitable one, two; running water; references.

71ST, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; heat; hot water; telephone.

71ST, WEST.—Delightful, large, sunny room for one gentleman; adjoining bath. Columbus 10106.

72D, 147 WEST, near Broadway.—Large, beautifully furnished rooms, with tiled private bath, continuous hot water, surplus heat.

73D, 162 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, southern exposure; running water; telephone; Subway express.

73D, 255 WEST.—Select house; large room; private bath; also smaller room.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Private house; large, medium, small rooms, private baths; telephone; breakfast.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Private house; parlor floor, private bath, suitable light housekeeping.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large room; second floor; also back parlor; board optional.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Front room, private bath; electricity; also single room; references.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; private bath; twin beds; smaller rooms.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large front room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath, every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large room, private bath, kitchenette; all conveniences.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Unusually desirable and well-furnished single room, man or business woman; high-class elevator apartment.

82D, 140 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; large, small; southern exposure; convenience, telephone; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, medium rooms; private bath; well heated; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; single room, adjoining bath; reasonable.

83D, 142 WEST.—Well furnished, clean room; modern apartment; telephone; references. A. Smith.

88TH, 259 WEST.—Attractive large room, adjoining bath; water, electricity; board if desired.

91ST, (Between Broadway and West End Av.)—Two connecting rooms, running water between and adjoining bath; newly furnished and just redecorated; no other roomers. L 92 Times.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Desirable, large front room, suitable for two; telephone; references.

94TH (702 WEST END AV.)—Parlor and two bedrooms, connecting; comfortably furnished; piano; bath; tel.; no other roomers; references. Petersen.

95TH, 122 WEST.—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM; TWIN BEDS; $4 WEEKLY; SUBWAY, "L."

95TH, 219 WEST.—Beautiful room, high-class apt., attractively furnished; $5. Noble.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Comfortable, warm rooms, modern, fine; convenient neighborhood. 3249 Riverside.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Beautiful large room, (Broadway,) elevator apartment; board optional. Apartment 6 A.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; conveniences. 7296 Riverside.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Elegantly kept apartment, rooms en suite, or single, clubman or bachelors. Apt. 7, Riverside, 4,248.

98TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large, sunny, beautifully furnished, for one, two; twin beds. 7B.

102D ST., near Broadway.—Private family will rent large, comfortable room to American gentleman; $5. Telephone 4,529 Riverside.

103D, 4 WEST.—Large living and bedroom for two business people; comfortable, all conveniences; reasonable; references. Lorenz.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Well-heated, double front room; very moderate terms. Apt. 5E.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Attractive outside room, elevator, private family. Apt. 6E.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite; southern exposure; single room; reasonable. Apt. 32.

119TH, 422 WEST.—Desirable, large, single, light room; elevator; telephone; $5. Lenouche.

121ST, 130 WEST.—Beautiful suites or separate; small room; modern; refined; suitable doctor.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Comfortable, warm room; bath; electricity; elevator; Jewish family; gentlemen. Apt. 54.

122D, 212 WEST.—Large front room, outside; one or two; business gentlemen; telephone; references.

122D, 511 WEST.—Unusually large, attractive room, one or two; American family; board optional.

122D, 523 WEST.—Cozy steam-heated single and connecting rooms, $3 up. Sherman.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Nicely furnished outside rooms; conveniences. Apartment 45.

123D, 457 WEST.—Cheerful, well-heated room; all conveniences; private family; reasonable. Apt. 8.

126TH, 113 WEST.—Rooms, $2 up; large, small; newly furnished; private house; Subway; references.

137TH, 612 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room, top floor; elevator apartment; Subway corner; $4. Skelly.

151ST, 504 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside room; elevator service; kitchen privileges. Sommer.

152D, 400 WEST.—Two connecting rooms in exceptional apartment; home privileges; select, refined surroundings; reasonable; modern conveniences. Audubon 716.

180TH, 601 WEST.—Cozily furnished room; elevator, conveniences; suitable one, two; references. Apt. 62.

181ST ST., 720 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; conveniences; references required. Apply by letter, Apt. 1.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—Delightful room, bath adjoining; every modern convenience; exceptional home; gentleman. Potter.

LENOX AV., 257, (23d.)—Large rooms; well heated; conveniences; board optional; Subway.

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
VERY desirable large front room, tenth floor; business woman or woman student; $7. L 96 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Eighties.)—Medium-sized, comfortably furnished room, running hot and cold water, in apartment, private family. A 376 Times Downtown.

WEST END AV., 613.—Delightful large room; private bath; also medium-sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

WEST END AV., 328.—Elegantly furnished rooms, $4-$15; breakfast optional. Columbus 7174.

Bronx.

175TH ST, 486 EAST.—Large front room; use bath, kitchen; suitable couple, two; "L."

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

Furnished.

YOUNG WOMAN studying voice, wishes one or two rooms, bath, kitchenette; must not be expensive; not above 100th St.; give full particulars; reference. W 137 Times.

BUSINESS MAN wants electric-lighted room, west side, below 90th; private house or bachelor quarters preferred; $30 per month; private bath. W 126 Times.

WRITER, who may use typewriter evenings, wants room, west side, between 72d and 137th, with running water; $5 a week. W 138 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

COLLEGE-BRED woman under 25 for educational office wanted; small salary to begin. Brooklyn Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted in very small family, with some knowledge of sewing; best references required. Write with religion and terms to V. V., 1,364 Broadway.

NURSE, undergraduate; must be about 30 years of age; hospital undergraduate; salary $40 per month. Children's Ward, 240 Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—College graduate, previous experience not necessary, secretarial work; $8-$10 to start. Address, stating age, training, &c., Room 1,218, 70 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Alert, careful, dignified girl. Call after 1:30 this afternoon. 25 West 45th St., 15th floor, Room 1,501.

STENOGRAPHER and switch-board operator, by manufacturing concern; state experience and salary expected. L 95 Times.

WOMAN wanted for general housework; good, plain cooking; no washing. Call, between 9 and 10, Apt. 124, 924 West End Av.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 34 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

ATTENTION! YOUNG MEN!—A number of vacancies in Company A, 71st Infantry, to be filled at once; an opportunity for military training in one of New York's greatest military organizations; 20 men of good character wanted; one evening drill each week; full privileges of splendidly equipped, modern armory, gymnasium, shower baths, track and boxing trainers, rifle ranges, pool and billiards, bowling, library; State supplies equipment—overcoat, two uniforms, arms, &c., free. For full particulars call tonight after 5 P. M., or address Capt. J. Macy, Company A, 71st Infantry, 33d St. and 4th Avenue, New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted in office of a piano factory, a good bookkeeper; must be acquainted with the piano business; state references, experience, and salary expected. B 207 Times Downtown.

CIRCULATION MANAGER.—Experienced, energetic man as circulation manager for weekly publication; one who is resourceful and able correspondent. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, X 361 Times Annex.

PAINTER wanted.—Apartment rent given for work in building. Apply Wm. R. Howe, Jerome Hill and 184th St.

SALESMAN.—Commission salesman wanted for New York City to sell a cleanser to churches, hospitals, superintendents of buildings, painters, and private people; no competition; state particulars as to age, former business, and give references; advancement assured to a successful man. B 205 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Commission salesman wanted for New York City and vicinity to sell jewelry and silverware cases, trays, displays, &c.; must have had experience in this line; please state full particulars as to age, former business connections and experience. Address X 349 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted for carbon paper typewriter ribbons, to be sold on a new plan, on commission basis, and salary after ability has been proved. Phone for appointment, Madison Square 7067.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman to handle exclusively an up-to-date line of ladies' neckwear; commission basis. L 94 Times.

SALESMAN for stationery line; state experience and salary desired. Sampson, A 375 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Havana cigars; whole or part time; commission. "Liberal," 374 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, architect's office; salary $5; chance learn business; references. W 141 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.
Grand Possibilities. Write or call.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA,
23 W. 45th St. Largest, most complete.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents a line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, 30 to 35 years of age, American; must be able to take dictation in Spanish; willing to travel; salary $1,500-$1,800.

PAINT TESTER, thoroughly experienced in the final tests in the manufacture of paints and varnishes for carriage and automobile trade; salary $1,800 to $2,000; location, Middle West.

BOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN AGENCY, 170 BROADWAY.
Credit-Collection man.; some experience, $25.
Filing systems expert, $25-$30.
Stenographic, secretary to sales manager, $25.
Stenographer, clerk; live wire, $16-$18.
Stenographer, junior; good typist, $12.
Clerks, juniors; several, $6-$8.

LEDGER CLERK, young man, 21-24 years; salary $15. Credential Employment Corporation Agency, 253 Broadway.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; knowledge of typewriting; reasonable salary; excellent references. W 104 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; trial balance, controlling accounts; modern methods; typist; $12. W 112 Times.

DRESSMAKING.—Superior work; long experience; out, $3. Miss Freyer. Phone 4476 Prospect.

FITTER.—Late with Connoly; latest gowns; $3.50 day. McMahon, 223 West 105th.

HAIR TREATMENT.—Glossless, falling hair restored in few treatments at ladies' residences; experienced expert. Call telephone Greeley 6,236.

LAUNDRESS, first class, wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; prompt delivery. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

NURSE.—Trained nurse; refined, capable, obliging; highest references; care of semi-invalid, infant; useful companion or traveling. L 134 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—10 years with one firm; thoroughly capable; dependable, possessing the desirable, essential, and valuable qualifications; refined; nice appearance; high-class references; salary $15. Address, "Exceptional," Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; high school graduate; general office work; low salary, with chance for advancement. A 361 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Assistant to executive; have ability and experience and desire responsible position; college education; good personality. X 356 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Beginner; quick to comprehend; neat appearance; good speller; no agency; $6. Miss H., 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy; good grammarian; charge correspondence; office references; $9. B. W., A 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) 5 years' experience; good office assistant; accurate, conscientious; reference; $10. W 142 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; business school graduate; neat appearance; $6. B 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent and reliable; $10. A 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; reliable; alert; $12. B 206 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Young lady, with knowledge of French, Dutch, English languages, wants situation day, evening. Perlin, 1,330 Intervale Av.

TEACHER.—Experienced; college graduate; public school methods; all branches coaching. Progress, Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, 24 years old, competent to fill position requiring all-round office work; five years' experience at telephone and office routine; can give the best of references. Miss Lillian C. Mulhall, 3,323 Decatur Av., Bronx, N. Y.

TRAINED NURSE desires position of trust, companion, or mother's helper in refined family. Apply 341B St. Dominique St., Montreal, Canada.

TRAINED NURSE.—Capable; highest reference; care of infant or doctor's office. L. M., 302 Madison Av.

YOUNG WOMAN of high character; first-class executive and manager; practical bookkeeper; excellent housekeeper; have traveled; am companionable; private home, office, or institution. X 339 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents a line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized; tax reports; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau, Room 501. Telephone 7958 Cort. Home telephone 9010 Melrose.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

ADVERTISING and printing manager, experienced; will accept moderate salary at start; can obtain bottom prices; references. A 372 Times Downtown.

AN INTELLIGENT young man of education and culture with knowledge of French, German, Spanish, and with secretarial and commercial experience desires a position with an individual or concern. W 127 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly competent, rapid, accurate, highly recommended; moderate salary. W 129 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Above average; well experienced modern methods; accurate, speedy; recommended. W 82 Times.

BUTLER.—Young man, three languages, position as butler; perfect in waiting; experienced in traveling; references. Schultz, 1,421 Madison Av.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

"USED CAR BARGAINS."
Will sacrifice the following in order to make room for new models:

Cadillac, 1914, touring	$1,100
Fiat, 50 H. P., demi-tonneau	350
American Tourist, "30," touring	500
Hupmobile, "32," roadster	550
Hupmobile, "32," touring car	550
Pope-Hartford, 1913, touring car	550

Above cars all in A1 condition.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc.,
1,690 Broadway, at 53d St.

MOORE & MUNGER foredoor limousine body, for Packard phaeton chassis; painted black, with gray stripings; whipcord upholstery. (No. 133.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 Broadway, N. Y. City.

American Underslung, six cylinder, full equipment, electric lighting and starting; only slightly used; original cost $2,800; will sacrifice $1,200. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile 1914 touring car, in excellent condition throughout and guaranteed the same as new; no reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Marion touring car, 1912 model; excellent in both condition and appearance; must be seen to be appreciated; $375. J. Diuguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE RUNABOUT, $175.
In fine condition throughout and has every equipment. Private Garage, 902 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Hupmobile, "32," four passenger detachable limousine, full equipment; excellent condition; $675. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Beautiful seven-passenger landaulette. Will sell or rent. Reasonable. Schineller, Plaza 6274.

Detroit electric 4 passenger; good as new; sacrifice. Box 58, N. White Plains.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
Wanted contracts for
Trucks, any size, any style, body suitable for your business, low rates, guaranteed service. If you are renting horses—get our figures and see real economy. If motor trucks, we can surely beat them.
HARRY A. MOSS, 800 EAST 173d St.,
Tremont 3676. New York City.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
Will give profitable contract on three and five ton new trucks I have for sale—only small cash payment required—balance easy terms and covered by profit. See at once.
WHITEFIELD,
3228 Flatbush. 516 East 29th St., Brooklyn.
TRUCKS. TRUCKS.

MOTOR TRUCKS
I can save you money on the purchase of motor trucks, new or second hand.
EDWARD HENNEN, 639½ Hudson St., N. Y.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Hire.—Pierce Arrow landaulet; seven passenger; a rare chance one wanting a handsome car. Sears-Aeon Garage, Broadway and 76th St. Tel. Schuyler 1160.

Packard, late model, limousine or landaulet, for hire by the month. Ray Auto Renting Co., 1,482 Broadway. 8303 Bryant.

Packard landaulet to hire, day, week, or month, 139 West 55th St. Arra Garage, C. G.

Beautiful Flat landaulet rented hourly, monthly; moderate charges. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Pierce, Packard limousine, for hire, by month; reasonable. Cone. Tel. 1160 Schuyler.

Classiest limousine in town; low rent; week, month. Dorner, 1,293 Amsterdam Av.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, late models automobiles, cash or consignment. Scott Motor Co., 226 West 56th St.

Automobile Repairing.

Detachable wire wheels for all makes of cars installed and repaired; three-year-guarantee. Jesco Co., 245 W. 55th. Columbus 6245.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL.
Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents.
FULL COURSE, $55.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST.
225 West 57th Street, (at Broadway.)

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses.
Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL.
Largest and Best in Brooklyn.
BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman wishes to procure a position for his chauffeur, who has been in his employ for several years; for references apply to Mr. A. Freeman, 17 Madison Av. Telephone 7120 Madison Square.

CHAUFFEUR.—Long references; shop experience; any car; sober; honest; single, (28;) city or country. Dowd, 160 East 46th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver; operate any car; age 30; neat appearance. W 118 Times.

CHEMIST WOULD TAKE CONSULTING WORK. X 360 TIMES ANNEX.

CREDIT MAN.—Wide-awake young man, university graduate, seeks a better opportunity as credit manager; also a competent accountant and office manager; last position 4 years; exceptional references. W 75 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER.—Fifteen years' experience here and abroad, open for engagement Feb. 1. Address Export, Box 400 Times.

JAPAN, CHINA IMPORT, EXPORT.—Gentleman with many years' experience in stated lines here and abroad open for executive or selling position with representative house; highest references. W 87 Times.

MAN, 38, practical business man, thoroughly experienced in office work and bookkeeping; also good for soliciting; best references; moderate salary. A 377 Times Downtown.

MAN 36 years old, long experience real estate and contracting, seeks connection responsible concern. W 111 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, cashier; resourceful; 32; A1 references; speaks German, Spanish; twelve years with big corporation in Mexico; desires position promising advancement. W 117 Times.

SALES MANAGER
WHO HAS CLOSE CONNECTIONS WITH LARGE BUYING CENTRES IN EUROPE WANTS TO REPRESENT BIG AMERICAN FIRM IN ENGLAND OR ON CONTINENT.
A 373 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Clean-cut, ambitious young man, 24, Christian, having large acquaintance among automobile owners and people of means, desires position with reputable concern handling automobiles or accessories; can demonstrate; references upon application. W 115 Times.

SALESMAN KNOWN TO EVERY HANDKERCHIEF BUYER IN THIS COUNTRY WISHES MANUFACTURER'S LINE. X 347 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN desires ladies' dresses, skirts for city and near-by States. W 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, High School Commerce graduate; thoroughly experienced in correspondence and office detail; moderate salary; A1 references. L. Steibner, 311 W. 91st St. Telephone Riverside 9620.

STENOGRAPHER, high grade, at $15; ambitious assistant; handle part correspondence without dictation. C. G., 57 Russell St., Brooklyn.

WORK WANTED
for office help (male and female) of all kinds; best references; no fees.
WALL STREET EMPLOYEES RELIEF COMMITTEE,
20 Broad Street. Tel. 3099 Rector.

YOUNG MAN, American, high school education, good habits, some office and factory experience, wants opportunity to learn good business. Brundage, 247 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, Commercial High School education, capable of trying, desires opportunity to learn good business, if possible not to work Saturday; references. H 64 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 17, two years' experience, wishes position with a future; can furnish best references of character and ability. X 358 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN desires work as general man, care horse, &c., country preferred; handy; of good habits; references. W 83 Times.

YOUNG college man, automobile experience; factory and agency. W 134 Times.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents a line.

Office and show room fixtures to be sold at a great sacrifice at 14 and 16 West 17th St., Eagle Manufacturing Co.

Pianos and Organs.

Piano for sale; cost $400; will sell for $150; in storage; bargain. Box A 370 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents a line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Nov. 27, at Grand Central Station, a two-strand Oriental pearl necklace with 208 pearls; $50 reward; no questions asked. Udall & Ballou, jewelers, 574 5th Av.

LOST—Thursday, Jan. 7, a long diamond pin with pearl centre; finder will receive $100 reward. Call, between 6 and 7 P. M., Anspacher, 2 West 86th St.

LOST—Reward $10 for small package of wood and iron, inventor's models, lost on 6th Av. or on 59th St., or bridge cars, on afternoon of Jan. 5. Schoenberg, 906 6th Av.

LOST—Silver mesh bag, with Waltham watch attached; New Year's Eve, Hotel Imperial; liberal reward; no questions asked. J. McNicholas, 20 Landscape Av., Yonkers.

LOST—A diamond frog brooch, lost Jan. 5, vicinity Washington Square. Liberal reward if returned to George Sutton, 175 Macdougal Street.

LOST—Diamond photograph ring; Sherry's or Biltmore, or in taxicab to 79th St. Finder rewarded. Apply cashier, Hotel Belleclaire.

LOST—Child's, Broadway, 40th St., black striped overcoat, two pair gloves. Reward. Hutchinson, 850 Murray Hill.

LOST—Amber beads, Wednesday, between 27th St. and 75th St. Communicate J. L. Tonnele, Jr. Tel. 3700 John.

LOST—Saturday night, platinum diamond sapphire bar pin; $100 reward if returned to Miss Noma Malone, Hotel McAlpin.

LOST—Monday night, Jan. 4, Broadway, near Hotel Astor, black opera glasses; no questions; $5 reward. A. M., 4 West 92d St.

LOST—New Year's Eve, between 92d and Casino Theatre, double string pearls; reward. Return to L. S., 161 West 92d.

LOST—On Jan. 5, large diamond in platinum setting; part of earring. Reward return to Jones, Room 603, 55 Liberty St.

LOST—Liberal reward; Tuesday; diamond scarfpin, emerald centre; vicinity 86d. Kernicker, 2,400 7th Av.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, between 42d and 138th Sts.; liberal reward. Father, telephone 3642 Madison.

LOST—Brown fox collar; reward; no questions. Clausen, 46 West 73d St.

LOST—Leather case containing scarfpins; reward. Avery, 114 West 84th St.

LOST—Gray slippers, Wednesday night, 8th Av. car. Carr, 349 Central Park West.

$200 REWARD for return of 25-stone diamond all platinum harvest moon (or crescent brooch) pin, lost either in Jersey City Club or on way to Summit Av. tube station in cab, or in tube on way to 34th St., or in cab from 34th St. to 92d St., between 2 and 3 New Year's morning. Return to L. Weigel, Room 31, 3 Maiden Lane. No questions.

$50 REWARD
and no questions asked for the return of a diamond brooch, lost on Dec. 9, during evening at a ball at Delmonico's, or in a taxicab from there to the Ansonia. Return to E. M. Gattle & Co., 630 5th Av.

$100 REWARD
for diamond wreath brooch containing several medium-sized diamonds, encircled by smaller stones, lost Jan. 7, between Ardsley, N. Y., and 42d, Fifth Ave., and 59th St. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Ave., 37th St.

$150 REWARD
for diamond circle brooch, lost Jan. 7, between 6th Ave., 32d St., Fifth Ave., 34th St., and Broadway, 64th St.
Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue, 37th St.

$25 REWARD
for sapphire barpin, lost Wednesday morning from Lord & Taylor's to 42d St., near 5th Av., thence to 45th St. and Hotel Schuyler. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av., at 48th St.

$500 REWARD for the return of jewelry missing from private house, East 83d St., Jan. 4; no questions asked. Address J. D. Brinckerhoff, 100 William St.

$50 REWARD—Lost Nov. 2, cat's eye stickpin surrounded by small diamonds. Mrs. Wilke, 182 West 58th St.

LIBERAL REWARD.
LARGE DIAMOND; PLATINUM SETTING, MONGRAMED M. E. J.; PART OF EARRING. JONES, ROOM 603, 55 LIBERTY ST.

REWARD—Sunday, Broadway, 60th to 61st, silver bag. 304 West 92d, Apartment 41.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Jan. 7, gray maltese cat. Return to 25 Fort Washington Ave.; reward.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

January 6th, 1915.
ALEX LANG OF THE NATIONAL ART Publishing Company of No. 1,315 Third Avenue, has this day sold out his interest in the said business to Alex Orszag; the creditors will please take notice that hereafter they will be dealing with the said Alex Orszag, upon his own responsibility.

MISS CLEVELAND or ANY NURSE who had a case at Grand Union Hotel, New York City, in March, 1893, can give information of value if she will communicate with H. R., 26 Beaver St., New York City. 'Phone Broad, 3831.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

BIG BUSINESS FOR YOU IN LONDON?
English business man shortly returning to London desires representation of large concern. First-class representative and salesman. Unimpeachable record and references. "Boldness," H 65 Times Annex.

$250,000 will buy a substantial interest in a well-established, well-known corporation doing a national business in an advertised food product; exceptional healthy growth in sales over a period of years; over a half-million dollars in contract orders for 1915 delivery from highly rated merchants now in hand; other impressive facts for prospective investor; complete investigation invited. Address X 350 Times Annex.

ESTABLISHED, SUCCESSFUL motion-picture manufacturer seeks partner with $3,000 to $5,000 who can become actively engaged in enterprise; exceptional opportunity; investigation invited; write, giving full particulars regarding past activities. L 97 Times.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

WANTED—A partner to invest $10,000 in lumber business with a young man 25 years old, who will put up equal amount. Address P. O. Box 414, Seaford, Del.

English business man, returning to London, desires representation of large concern; first-class representative and salesman; unimpeachable record and references. Box B209 Times Downtown.

Canadian Importing and Distributing Company, established in TORONTO, desires additional lines; best references. Address "Advance," Box 213 Times.

MOTION PICTURE THEATRE, 600 seats; excellent neighborhood, Brooklyn; rare opportunity; others elsewhere. Call Pitser & Smith, 1,480 Broadway.

$1,500 second mortgage, running one or two years; will net 12 per cent. interest; good security; Manhattan real estate; maker responsible. L 84 Times.

Young man, commercial experience, desires to make investment in business offering position leading to established future. W 132 Times.

$5,000 WANTED
ON SHORT TERM NOTES, WITH GOOD SECURITY. L 90 TIMES.

Investigate this motion-picture producing proposition; interest for sale; exceptional chance. Room 914, 32 Union Square.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

Fireproof windows and fire-escape work; Labor Department violations removed. J. Gescheidt, 212 East 52d St. Phone 2383 Plaza.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents a line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000 $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5352. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,004.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

HIGHEST PRICES for pawn tickets, diamonds, old gold, silver, platinum, antiques, artificial teeth. A. B. Borg, 146 West 23d.

Anything bought in diamonds and jewelry. Krisch, 1,347 Broadway; established 30 yrs.

TWO OLD THEATRES SOLD FOR BUSINESS

Sixteen-Story Building to Replace Bijou, Old Home of Comedies.

WALLACK'S NOT TO CLOSE

When Leases Expire, It, Too, Will Be Torn Down for Trade—Bijou to be Razed Next Month.

The doom of two Broadway theatres was heralded yesterday in the announcement that both Wallack's and the Bijou have been sold. The Isaac A. Hopper Construction Company has bought the Bijou property on the west side of Broadway, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets. Walter F. Hopper, President of the company, stated that plans had been prepared for the erection of a sixteen-story office building on the site and that the work of tearing down the historic playhouse will begin next month.

Wallack's Theatre, it was learned from L. S. Bing of the firm of Bing & Bing, the purchasers of that property, will undergo no change for the present. It is opposite the Bijou, but occupying a much larger site, including the northeast corner of Thirtieth Street and two or three lots in the rear on the street. The theatre itself is under lease to the Liebler Company, which recently went into a receiver's hands, but it is controlled by Charles M. Burnham, who took the management of the house from the Moss estate several years ago.

Although admitting that he had no immediate plans for the theatre which is so closely associated with the name of Lester Wallack, Mr. Bing intimated that when the existing leases expire a big business building will doubtless be erected similar to those which have recently gone up on the site of the old Victoria Hotel and the former site of Delmonico's, later Martin's, at Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Bing & Bing purchased Wallack's Theatre from a syndicate known as the Treblig Realty and Construction Company, representing the heirs of the late Theodore Moss and headed by the architect, C. P. H. Gilbert, who married one of Mr. Moss's daughters. Mr. Moss owned the property in his early theatrical days, and when he died in 1903 it was one of the most valuable portions of his estate. Its value in recent years has deteriorated owing to the changing conditions in that part of the city. Its present assessed value is more than $1,200,000. The Broadway frontage is 95.8 feet, with about 143 feet on Thirtieth Street, the corner being used as stores.

Wallack's is the last of the really old theatres in New York which has retained its high-class character up to the present time. Last year it was one of the most successful houses of the season during the long run of "Grumpy," with the English actor Cyril Maude. The Liebler production of "Pygmalion" was transferred there several weeks ago, but lately the house has been closed.

Wallack's was opened in 1882 under the management of Lester Wallack and Theodore Moss with "A School For Scandal," in which John Gilbert and Rose Coghlan played the leading parts. Later in that year Mrs. Langtry made her American debut there. Lester Wallack retired from the management in 1887 and was succeeded for a year by Henry E. Abbey, and in 1888 A. M. Palmer took the management of the house, changing the name to Palmer's Theatre. Among the stars that appeared there under his management were Mary Anderson, Salvini, Mrs. James Brown Potter, Coquelin, Jane Hading, E. S. Willard, and Richard Mansfield. In 1896 Mr. Palmer surrendered the management and Theodore Moss again took charge and restored the name to Wallack's.

The Bijou Theatre, which will be torn down early in February, has a frontage of about 40 feet on Broadway, running through to Sixth Avenue. The present house was opened in 1883, replacing an older place known as the Theatre Brighton and the Bijou Opera House. Under the management of Edward E. Rice, Dixey made the house famous by his production of "Adonis," which ran from October, 1884, to the Spring of 1886. For years it was the home of comedies and light opera, and Lillian Russell was one of the attractions for several seasons. The only productions given there in recent years have been moving picture shows.

The new owners, the Isaac A. Hopper Construction Company, have purchased the property from Mortimer Schiff, a brother-in-law of Felix M. Warburg, who transferred it to Mr. Schiff about a year ago after he had purchased it at a foreclosure sale for $465,000. It had formerly been owned by the Sire Brothers under the name of the Bijou Real Estate Company. The price was considerably under the assessed valuation, and in 1914 the city assessment was $569,000, including the Sixth Avenue frontage used for stores.

THINK WAGE FIXING HURTS EFFICIENCY

Department Store Heads Appear Before State Factory Investigating Commission.

CONSUMERS WOULD PAY

Minimum Wage Boards for Women Advocated by Mitchell — Organization Badly Needed.

Representatives of several large department stores and other concerns in the city appeared before the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, which held a session in the Surrogate's Court yesterday and gave their opinions regarding the advisability of the Legislature establishing a minimum wage for women and minors. Mary E. Drier of the Woman's Trade nUion, presided in the absence of Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the Commission.

Charles Francis, president of a large printing establishment at 30 West Thirteenth Street, was the first witness. He said that his experience in the printing business, covering half century, forced him to the conclusion that the subject under discussion was one that was better left alone. He was oppose dto a fixed minimum wage, he said, unless the State was further prepared to fix a stated price for the employer's finished product. The question of women's wages should be treated on the same basis as men's, he thought. He also asserted that a fixed minimum wage would tend to decrease efficiency among employes.

ePrcy S. Straus of R. H. Macy & Co., and president of the Dry Goods Association, declined to commit himself on the advisability of a minimum wake, as he had not come to a conclusion whether it would work a lasting benefit or not. The general tendency for the past few years, he said, was toward a voluntary increase in pay. The question of a fair living wage was one his firm could not consider, he said, because a living wage for one might be totally inadequate for another.

"There is efficiency in living as well as in working," said the witness.

Mr. Straus said he would not oppose any minimum wage law unless it was distinctly bad, but he would not express an opinion regarding such a law until he was familiar with the one contemplated. A minimum wage of $6 a week obtained in many departments of the store, with which he was connected, he said, but above this commissions were also earned. He agreed with the previous witness that the establishment of such a law would not promote efficiency among employes, but tended to the contrary.

B. J. Greenhut of J. B. Greenhut & Co., admitted there were a number of good arguments in favor of a minimum wage, but these, he said, were largely theoretical and could not be worked out in practice. He was not prepared to say whether he would favor the enactment of such a law.

Leslie Graff of B. Altman & Co., said that, in his opinion, the general situation would be little helped by a minimum wage law. He pointed out that any increase in the cost of conducting a retail business must be borne directly by the consumer, thus reducing the purchasing power of the dollar.

"So far as the masses are concerned," said Mr. Graff, "the present condition will remedy itself. The law of supply and demand will apply. There is competition today among dry goods houses for competent employes, and a high wage does not insure efficiency, but is itself the result of efficiency."

The witness said that personally he was opposed to any minimum wage law because it would work to the disadvantage of the employe himself, as at present many positions were filled by persons possessing neither qualifications nor ability.

"If a minimum wage is fixed," said Mr. Graff, "employers will insist on having the best-qualified employes for the fixed wage, thus throwing out of employment the less quaflfied ones, who, under present conditions, can earn a fair wage, though possessing neither qualifications nor ability."

Prescot Lynn, General Manager of the Wanamaker Store, said that his institution was in favor of helping employes to earn the largest amount possible. He said he was in favor of seeing the minimum wage law tried out, and he read a statement setting forth the views of Mr. Wanamaker, who thought that a minimum woman's wage of $9 should be fixed.

L. M. Blumstein, who operates a department store on West 125th Street and another in the Bronx, opposed any legislation fixing a minimum wage throughout the State. Frank S. Tomlin, representing the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, an organization embracing 80,000 workers, read a resolution that was passed unanimously last Sunday, indorsing the principle of a legal minimum wage for women and minors.

John Mitchell, former President of the United Mine Workers of America, and now a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission of New York State, said he favored the establishment of minimum wage boards in different sections of the State which would have power to fix a minimum wage. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and a member of the Factory Commission, sought to show by questioning Mr. Mitchel that the enaetment of any State law regulating the matter of women's compensation would tend to place women on a footing of political inferiority to that of men.

Hugh Frayne, New York representative of the American Federation of Labor, argued that more perfect organization among employes and co-operation between employe and employer as well as in trades unions would accomplish more in improving conditions among the wage earners than the passage of any law the commission could recommend.

Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, advocated the establishment of minimum wage boards and the fixing of a suitable kage in cases where it does not exist. He theught $12 a week a suitable minimum weekly remuneration.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE Broadway and 40th Street. CLOSED THIS WEEK. NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT. SEATS NOW. 11 NIGHTS & 4 MATINEES. JOHN DREW In His Famous Success, ROSEMARY MONDAY, JAN. 25—ETHEL BARRYMORE.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. HAZEL DAWN and Company of 100 —in— VICTOR HERBERT'S NEW OPERETTA, The Debutante

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. WATCH YOUR STEP Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney

Ziegfeld Danse De Follies At 12 Nightly except Sunday 3093 Bryant. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Tel. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Dancing from 10:30. Seats at Box Office.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. OTIS SKINNER In the new 4 Act Play, THE SILENT VOICE "IT MAKES THE SAME APPEAL AS DADDY LONG-LEGS AND SHOULD HAVE AS LONG A RUN."—Telegram.

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. M. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. "Continuous laughter, funniest comedy of the year."—Press. THE SHOW SHOP By JAMES FORBES, with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th Street, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20 MATINEES TOMORROW & Wed. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. "Miss Illington . . . stirred the audience to its marrow."—Post. MARGARET ILLINGTON In THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20. LEO DITRICHSTEIN PHANTOM RIVAL

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK, "KICK IN"

Grand O. H. 23d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Tomorrow 25, 50 & 75c. The Comedy Triumph, "KITTY MACKAY." Next Week—"POTASH & PERLMUTTER."

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

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Tonight at 8:15. Boheme. Aida. Schumann; Botta, Scotti, Tegani, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 1:30. Siegfried. Gadski, Ober, Schumann; Urlus, Braun, Reiss, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 8. Spec'l Perf'ce. Carmen. Farrar, Bori, Sparkes, Braslau; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Bada, Leonhardt. Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. at 7:30. Richard Wagner Concert. Gadski; Sembach, Goritz. Entire Orchestra. Cond., Hageman.
Next. Mon. at 8. Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8. Tannhauser. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Well, Braun. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15. Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8. Gioconda. Destinn, Matzenauer, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
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MAXIMILIAN PILZER, Violinist.
LEO SCHULZ, Violoncellist.
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FRANK LA FORGE at the Piano (Baldwin).
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3d Concert, Tues. Evg., Jan. 12, 8:15.
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Auspices American-Scandinavian Society.
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Ole Windingstad, Conductor; Julia Claussen, Mezzo-Soprano; Per Bloorn, Basso-Baritone.
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Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Jan. 14th, at 3:30.
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SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:00. "A RIPPING SHOW."—Tribune. LONDON GAIETY CO. of 80 in "TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT" GOOD GALLERY SEATS 50c. SPLENDID BALCONY SEATS $1.00.

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BANDBOX 205-9 57th 'Phone EAST Plaza 813. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30. "Poor Little Thing," by Jerome K. Jerome.

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Winthrop Ames LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Most Wonderful Play in New York, EXPERIENCE Matinee Tomorrow 2:30. Prices 50c to $2. Good Seats in 1st Balc., 50, 75c, $1 Moves to the Casino Theatre Monday.

BOOTH, TUESDAY, JAN. 12. Seats on Sale. Winthrop Ames' American Prize Play, CHILDREN OF EARTH By ALICE BROWN

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CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. LADY LUXURY with INA CLAIRE. Moves to the Comedy Next Monday.

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